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History



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HISTORY

OF

Clear Creek and Boulder Valleys,

COLORADO.

Containing a brief History of the State of Colorado from its earliest settlement to the present time, embracing its geological, physical and climatic features; its agricultural, stockgrowing, railroad and mining interests; an account of the Ute trouble; a History of Gilpin, Clear Creek, Boulder and Jefferson Counties, and Biographical Sketches.

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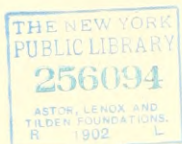
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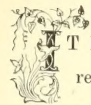
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PREFACE.



It has seemed eminently proper that the historical facts and data pertaining to the remarkable State of Colorado should be gathered and placed upon record in a permanent form, while those who have participated in its growth, and to a great extent made, its history, still remain upon the scene of action, to render an authentic account of what might seem in some respects an almost fabulous growth and development. These sources of information have been freely drawn from, and we here desire to express our thanks to the many who have assisted our writers in the compilation of this work.

The history of Gilpin County was prepared by Capt. JAMES BURRELL; that of Clear Creek County, by AARON FROST, Esq.; Jefferson County, by Capt. E. L. BERTHOUD, and Boulder County by AMOS BIXBY, Esq. The biographical department is instructive, as illustrating in numberless instances the career of truly self-made men, and is invaluable as a permanent record.

Trusting that this history of the Centennial State, and of these counties with their enormous mining interests, forecasting their still greater possibilities for mineral wealth, will be found of great and increasing value and interest to her citizens, we submit this volume to the approbation of our patrons and the public.

O. L. BASKIN & CO.,

Publishers.



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SHIELD with three white peaks in chief,
A pick and sledge beneath them crossed:
For crest, an eye with rays; a sheaf
Of reeds about an ax; and tossed
About its base a scroll I see,
That says, "*Nil sine numine.*"

Oh, child of Union, last born State.
We read thee well in this device:
That which hath made shall make thee great.
Between green base and crown of ice
Shine golden gifts that dower thee,
Yet are "*Nil sine numine.*"

The ax makes way for fold and field
And marching men; and none may bend
Thy sheaf of knitted hearts; who wield
In caverns dim the blows that rend
From earth her treasures; these agree
All is "*Nil sine numine.*"

We sing thy past, we sing thy praise.
Not long for thee hath man made song,
But hosts shall sing in coming days.
And when thou sittest great and strong,
Thy future still, oh, Queen, shall be,
Though great, "*Nil sine numine.*"

By running streams that fill the sands
 That thirsting, prayed so long in vain,
 The desert children fill their hands
 With strange, sweet fruits, and deem the pain
 Of him that tills, its own reward,
 Nor any meed of thanks accord.

So, Princess proud, of infant years,
 Embowered here in green and gold,
 Thou hast no trace of all the tears
 These sands drank up; the hearts of old,
 That broke to see yon doors unseal,
 Naught of themselves in thee reveal.

Thus doth to-day annul the past;
 There is no gratitude at all
 In Time, and Nature smooths at last
 The mounds men heap o'er those who fall,
 However nobly; thus we see
 It is, hath been, shall ever be.

But once shall one rehearse thy days
 And all the pride of those that made
 Thy places pleasant and thy ways
 Sweet with swift brooks and green, gray shade;
 Lo, memory opens here a book
 On which our children's eyes shall look.

Turn back the leaves a space, what then
 Beside this ever-changing stream:
 The rude scarce camp of bearded men,
 In guarded sleep they lie, nor dream
 Of shadowy walls about them set
 And domes of days that are not yet.

Thé sun looks not upon their rest.
 I hear the creak of scorching wheels,
 I know the hope that fills the breast,
 I feel the thrill the foremost feels;
 I see the faces grimly set
 One way, with eyes that burn, and yet

I know that when all wearily
 Their feet have climbed the horizon
 They may not rest, for there will be
 The rainbow's foot still further on.
 That some shall faint and fall and die,
 With eyes fixed on that fantasy.

And yet the saddest face that turns
 Back from a quest unsatisfied
 May have more hope than his that burns
 A beacon in the eyes to guide
 Those harpies, Luxury and Lust—
 Lo, how they leave us in the dust.

I see the tide rise up and fall,
 I see the spent waves turn and fly
 That broke upon that mountain wall,
 And see where at its bases lie
 Worn waifs of men that cling and wait,
 That cling and droop, yet bravely wait.

A pæan for the brave who wait.
 Impatience slinks along the wall,
 And hears afar the battered gate
 Some day go thundering to its fall.
 Lo, how the worn host, wan and thin,
 Like giants rise and enter in.

"To him that wills," the prophet cries,
 "All good shall come." Behold! how fair
 The vision that their eager eyes
 Deemed unsubstantial as the air.
 We see fair streets from hill to hill,
 And by the river many a mill.

And temples towering far above,
 And busy markets crouched between,
 And bowers beside the hills, for love,
 As fair as any land hath seen,
 And fanes for Science reared, and Art,
 Beautiful, and sacred, and apart.

Yet felt in all men's lives, to dream
 Was theirs with faith; they drove the plow
 And kept their herds, and it did seem
 As though the end were even now
 And here; so all held to their way,
 And day was added unto day.

The wild things of the plain and hill
 Preyed on them, and were preyed upon.
 And vengeance had its own wild will,
 To come and go 'tween man and man.
 And might that questioned not of right,
 And hate, and fear, crept out at night.

And blood was cheap upon the street,
 And gold was dearer, some, than life,
 And many mornings did repeat
 The brutal record of the knife;
 There were worse spirits here, I know,
 Than Cheyenne and Arapahoe.

Yet ever grew the vision plain,
 And was a wonder, more and more,
 How day by day the golden grain
 Spread all the hills and valleys o'er.
 How wall on wall and street on street
 Its promised features men might greet.

One day a cloud rose in the east,
 And when night fell it was a flame;
 And soon across yon treeless waste,
 With sounds of winds and waters came
 The steeds of Empire, and her star
 From each plumed forehead flared afar.

The rays of steel before them beam,
 And close the myriad chariots throng
 With thunderous wheels, and arms that gleam
 Are borne by brown hands true and strong.
 And now, upon her border lands
 The vanguard of a nation stands.

Swift as those cloud-winged steeds may fly,

The stranger journeys to our gates.

Swift, day and night, he passes by

Long stretches where the gray wolf waits.

And lo! on his astonished eyes

See Tadmor of the Desert rise.

A thousand leagues to yesterday,

A thousand to the day before,

And, right and left, away, away,

Stretch solid seas without a shore,

Where porpoise shoals of buffalo

Along the sharp horizon go.

And now, he deems it half unreal.

The sunset glints in golden hues

Back from the river's polished steel,

Up from the stately avenues,

And sparkles from the spires, and swells

And throbs, with sweet of evening bells.

The cows come lowing to the fold,

And men throng glad to happy homes.

He stands knee-deep in blossomed gold,

The distant mountains are God's domes,

And on his lips, in deep content,

He tastes His wine of Sacrament.

Oh, happy homes, a prophet stands

Here all alone on virgin soil,

And spreads to you his hardened hands,

That here will take their bliss of toil.

Be glad; your bow of promise bends

And spans all beauty with its ends.

Seek not beyond: the happy shores

Bend nearer here than elsewhere.

The gifts that wait beside your doors,

And on the hills, and in the air,

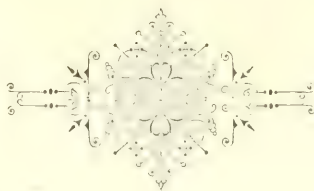
Are better than all old conceits,

All faded and forgotten sweets.

I see the new Arcana rise,
Touched with the fire of other days,
And Nature, grown more rich and wise,
Yield to your prayers her mysteries.
Straight be your furrow, look not back,
Trust that the harvest shall not lack.

Build yet, the end is not ; build on,
Build for the ages, unafraid ;
The past is but a base whereon
These ashlar, well hewn, may be laid.
Lo, I declare I deem him blest
Whose foot, here pausing, findeth rest.

J. HARRISON MILLS.





W. M. Teller



HISTORY OF COLORADO.

BY W. B. VICKERS.

CHAPTER I.

RINGING UP THE CURTAIN.

LOOKING backward over the brief history of the State of Colorado, the youngest and fairest of our bright sisterhood, is like turning the leaves of some grand romance that has charmed us in the past, and promises to renew the pleasure when we shall address ourselves anew to its perusal. To write of such a wonder-land can only be a labor of love for those to whom its rare beauties and eventful history have been revealed. Colorado is a poem, a picture, an embodiment of romance. No fairy tale was ever told in which so many glad surprises entered as have marked like milestones the development of the Centennial State; but still the writer of its history must shrink discomfited from the full performance of his duty, discouraged by the incompetence of language to do justice to the absorbing theme.

These may sound like grand words; and the historian may be accused at the outset of a "gushing" tendency, better fitted to the poet's corner of a country newspaper than to such a work as this. Colorado has the reputation already of having inspired more "gush" than most of the older States. Even New England's rockbound shores, where the Pilgrim Fathers foregathered in the early days, has suffered by comparison with the heart and crown of the continent; and Pike's Peak is at least as well known as Plymouth Rock, beside being much more monumental. National pride

and national enthusiasm have combined to fire the hearts and souls and tongues and pens of Colorado pilgrims, until now the State is so well and favorably known that its history may be written with the comfortable assurance that it will find many readers, and perhaps friendly critics, even though its faults are thick as dust in vacant chambers.

It may be well enough, perhaps, to confess at the outset that this sketch of the State is intended to be discursive rather than dryly statistical, and, although facts and figures will enter into its composition, they are by no means likely to mar the pleasure of those opposed to the Gradgrind school of social economists. There is no lack, indeed, of interesting historical data, and the material interests of the State deserve more recognition than they are likely to receive here; but there is no room for the long roll of pioneers more than there is for the almost endless list of paying mines. The most that can be crowded into this contracted space will be a skeleton history, filled out with pictures of the physical, social and business aspects of the State.

Chance reference to the pioneers of Colorado carries us back to the days of '59 and the struggles and triumphs of the brave men and women who, twenty years ago, sat down before the mountain walls to build a State, under circumstances the most discouraging. The Israelitish host who

were forced by their masters to the task of making bricks without straw, had far more to encourage them than the early settlers of Colorado. The real utility of straw in the brick business has been doubted, but there is no doubt that nineteenth of the men who saw Colorado in 1859, considered it nearly, if not quite, unfit for human habitation. The Great American Desert stretched almost from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains, a rainless, treeless waste, and the mountains themselves, however rich in gold and silver, offered small inducements for men to build themselves homes therein, much less populous and enterprising cities, such as we see there now on every hand.

The grand passion of our '59ers was to get themselves rich, and concurrently to get themselves out of the country. Thousands of them thought the first of less consequence than the second, and so made themselves scarce without waiting for fortune to shower her gifts upon them, preferring the flesh-pots of "America," as the East for many years was called, to Colorado's sunny but unsympathetic and lonely skies. No thought had these or, indeed, the others who remained, of the glorious future in store for the incipient State. Beautiful scenery, to be sure; but who could live on scenery? A fine climate, too; but that only aggravated appetite, when flour was worth \$50 a sack. The man who turned his oxen out to die in the fall of '59, and surprised himself in the spring by rounding them up in good condition, was probably the first one who looked upon Colorado with a view to permanent residence. He was the father of the stock business, and his name ought to be handed down to future generations of cattle-growers as their great original.

Although this expansive region was so new and strange and solitary to the settlers of twenty years ago, and although its history may properly date from the last decade but one, historical accuracy demands that mention be made of former races and tribes of men, who lived out their little lives within these very limits where our prosperous State now stands. Colorado can show the mute

yet eloquent records of a race of men, now and for many long ages unknown to those who succeeded them. In the cliff-houses of the Rio Mancos in Southwestern Colorado, there lived once a half-civilized people, probably descended from the ancient Aztecs, though possibly forerunners or rivals of that romantic race. Later still came the Mexicans, who once owned the country south of the Arkansas River, and who are still counted an important element about election times, some thousands of them remaining in the southern counties of the State, and as far north as Pueblo. Contemporaneous with the latter, and possibly with the former, were the various tribes of American Indians who roamed these then pathless wilds and fought and bled and stole ponies with the same untiring industry which marks their descendants, and makes them the special pets and proteges of the Indian Bureau of to-day. The annals of Old Mexico are silent as to whether or not there was a Mexican Indian Bureau in those days, but it is safe to assume, no doubt, that, if there was, the Indian supplies were stolen long before they reached these outposts of Spanish-American civilization. The testimony of history, however, is that the Indians and Mexicans cultivated the Christian grace of dwelling together in harmony and peace, and found the land broad enough for both races.

Evidently, the heritage of the soil was considered of little worth by either the Indians or the Mexicans, for the former sat up no barriers against Mexican invasion, and the latter thought so little of the country that immense tracts of land were given away to almost any one who would take them. Old Mexican grants cover some of the best land in Southern Colorado.

The Spanish occupation of this country dates back to 1540-42, when Vasquez Coronado led an expedition in this direction, and explored the land thoroughly, as he thought, for gold, finding none. If the grim Spaniard could only revisit Colorado to-day, and view the rich treasures of Leadville and our mining districts generally; if he could

ride into Denver and stop at one of our leading hotels a few days, long enough to mark the marvelous growth and activity of the city, what would he think of himself as a prospector and explorer?

From Coronado to Captain Pike is a long leap; but history has not bridged the interval with any account of intermediate explorations. Pike dates back only to the opening of the present century, 1806, when Colorado was a part and parcel of the Louisiana purchase. The Captain was sauntering over the State—of Louisiana—in the fall of the year, exploring the valleys of the Arkansas, when his attention was attracted by the famous mountain which bears his name.

Pike appears to have been, if not an ignorant, at least a superficial observer. He was the first white American tourist who visited Manitou and its magnificent surroundings, yet he never discovered the famous springs or noted the monument rocks in the Garden of the Gods. He did not even ascend the peak which he took the liberty of christening. In the account of his travels which he published in 1810, but which is now out of print, may be found the story of his attempt to scale the peak, an attempt which ended in ignominious failure. Like many another tenderfoot, he took the wrong direction, and emerged on a mountain fifteen or more miles distant from the peak proper. The latter, according to his story, was twice as high as the point on which he stood, and he thought it must be at least 18,500 feet above the level of Louisiana proper.

This exaggerated statement is, however, plainly the result of ignorance and not of boasting. The Captain was no braggart. He did not claim to be the first explorer of "Western Louisiana," but modestly transfers that honor to one James Pursley, of Bardstown, Ky., whom he met at Santa Fe and with whom he compared notes. But Pursley must have been even more modest than Pike, for it nowhere appears that he claimed any credit for his discoveries, or named a mountain after himself.

Long's expedition, commanded by Col. S. H. Long, next visited Colorado, and Dr. E. James,

"surgeon, botanist and historian," of the party, was the first white man who ascended the Peak. He also discovered the famous springs at the foot of the mountain.

Fremont, the Pathfinder, came this way in 1843, and it was the report of his explorations which first awakened public interest in this territory. Although Fremont bore witness to the mineral character of the country, he reported no actual discovery of precious metals, nor did Pike. Pursley, the Kentuckian, told Pike there was gold here, but the latter attached little importance to the statement.

Fremont's party passed on to California, but next year returned by another route and explored North, Middle and South Parks, and reported many interesting observations. The mountains were full of game and moderately full of Indians, though none of these early explorers appear to have been troubled by the aborigines. Gen. Fremont's reports regarding the country seem to have attracted no settlers hitherward save a few French and half-breed fur-traders, who came West and settled down to grow up with the Indians. Most of them married one or more Indian wives, and became, as it were, connecting links between barbarism and civilization. The earliest settlers of Colorado found many of these rough-handed but warm-hearted people here on their arrival, and, indeed, many of them remain to this day, though death is decimating their ranks very rapidly.

Among these notable men was a grandson of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence—Elbridge Gerry, of Connecticut. The pioneer bore his grandfather's name, and never dishonored it by a mean or ignoble act. He was the soul of honor and hospitality. His door was always open alike to friend or stranger, and he never would accept money from any one for food or lodging.

"Kit" Carson was still more noted than Gerry, although all the early settlers knew the latter as intimately as the former. Carson has now (1879) been dead many years, but Gerry's death occurred only a few years ago. Carson's only monument is

a lonely railway station on the Kansas Pacific road, once for a brief space a flourishing frontier town, but now nearly abandoned.

When civilization and fashion began to assert their sway in Colorado, some of the white-shirt aristocracy began to complain that certain white men shocked their sensitive souls by continuing to live with their Indian wives. Gerry was always wounded by any reference to himself in this vein, but refused to be moved by it from what he considered his duty to his family. Said he:

"I married my wife when there wasn't a white woman within a thousand miles of me, and when I never expected to see a white woman here. My wife is as true and my children are as dear to me as those of any man alive, and I will die a thousand deaths before I will desert them."

From the day when Capt. John A. Sutter made known the existence of gold in California, a steady tide of travel set across the continent from east to west, and soon certain portions of what is now Colorado, notably the valley of the South Platte and some of its tributaries, became not only well known, but dotted by stations of the great overland stage company.

It was not, however, until after the "Pike's Peak" excitement of 1858-59, that attention was directed to the natural advantages and mineral wealth of Colorado, and the earliest discoveries of gold here were almost as accidental as those of California, only differing in the fact that fabulous stories of mineral wealth in the Rocky Mountains had prepared people to expect discoveries at any and every point in the mighty chain of peaks.

It is believed, however, that the stories of mineral discoveries prior to 1858 are apocryphal, although apparently well authenticated. There was never a time after the acquisition of Southern Colorado and New Mexico at the close of the Mexican war, that this country was not inhabited by intelligent and educated white men, retired army officers and the like, who would have been quick to recognize the value and importance of such discoveries, and to profit by them personally,

if they did not spread the news abroad. Lupton, St. Vrain, Carson, Bent, Boone, Head, Wooten and others were domesticated in Colorado thirty years or more ago, and those sharp-witted gentlemen would have known when and where gold was found, had it been found before Green Russell and his party of Georgians stumbled upon the shining sand in the bed of Dry Creek in the summer of 1858.

Russell's party had looked in vain for gold diggings up and down the country from Cañon City to the Cache la Poudre, and were returning homeward when their patient search was rewarded. Russell returned to the States, carrying the news of his discovery, and also several hundred dollars' worth of gold dust, which were the first fruits of the now famous gold fields of Colorado.

Following closely upon the heels of the Russell party, came a Kansas delegation, which followed the Arkansas River route, and passed through Pueblo on or about the 4th of July. The place was pretty well deserted at that time, though once it had been a thriving trading-post. The Utes, with characteristic meanness, had so persecuted the white people there that they were compelled to leave; those, at least, who had escaped the worse fate of being murdered. The gold-seekers found the walls of the old fort standing, and some later comers, who established themselves there, built their houses of the *adobes* which had been used in the walls of the fort.

It does not appear that the early Pueblans paid much attention to prospecting. The mountains thereabout have never yielded any astonishing results in the line of precious metals, and probably the pioneers suffered themselves to become discouraged early in their search for gold. Although "Pike's Peak or bust" was the rallying cry of the early prospectors, gold has never been discovered in paying quantities in the vicinity of the Peak, and not until some years after the northern mines were yielding large returns was there any bullion produced south of the Pike's Peak range of mountains. The "Silver San Juan"

country, which is, perhaps, the richest mineral region of the State, not excepting Leadville, dates back but a few years as a mining center.

But if prospecting and other industrial pursuits were dull, Pueblo did not lack life or activity in the summer of 1858. Hon. Wilbur F. Stone, now one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State, and an able and versatile writer, some years ago prepared an historical sketch of Pueblo County, in which the incidents of those pioneer days are graphically depicted. The quiet humor of the sketch is quite irresistible, as is shown by the following extract:

"Game was quite plenty in those early days, and the settlers frequently indulged in it during the winter, both for food and pastime. It consisted chiefly of deer, antelope, jack rabbits, monte and seven-up."

But while Pueblo was indulging in her "game"—a characteristic not wholly abandoned to this day—the diggings up north were being developed by parties of prospectors from Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and other convenient localities, though the grand rush was postponed until the next spring, it being late in the fall before Russell had reached the States with his news and nuggets. The emigrants of the fall of 1858 suffered severely in crossing the plains, and, to make matters worse, the Indians early became alarmed at the threatened influx of white settlers, and began to "discourage" immigration after their usual fashion, by theft, rapine and murder—arts in which they were and are adepts.

In those days a journey across the plains was far from plain or pleasant sailing. There were but few outposts of civilization, few personal comforts, and, apart from an occasional overland mail or returning California miner, no society worth speaking of—not counting Indians or buffalo as society. Now and then a Pike's Peak pilgrim, wending his weary way back to "America," met the advance guard of tender feet and established the now time honored custom of filling their cars with such stories as only Coloradoans can tell—the California

colloquist being merely an old-fashioned hand-press as compared with the improved Hoe machinery propelling the parts of speech in a Colorado pioneer. The returning pilgrims almost invariably followed the Platte route, intersecting the overland at what was then known as the California Crossing, now Julesburg.

Few spots in Colorado are the center of more historic interest than this small hamlet in the extreme northeastern corner of the State. From the fall of 1858, when the first surge of emigration swept westward into Colorado, until the Pacific Railroad passed by and left the place a mere wreck of its former self, Julesburg was widely known as the wickedest town in America, a reputation fairly won and well preserved, while it remained a railway terminus. To-day, it is one of the mildest and most quiet stations on the line of the Union Pacific road, except for two or three months of the late summer and fall, when it is busy with the bustle and excitement of shipping beef cattle from the surrounding plains.

From the California Crossing to the Cherry Creek Diggings was not many days' travel, and when half the distance was accomplished the grand mountains rose into view, affording one of the finest spectacles in the world. Every new traveler writing about the approach to these mountains went into greater ecstasy than the last, and all vied with each other in complimenting this American Switzerland upon its surprising and surpassing beauty.

Of this mighty mountain view, Mr. Samuel Bowles, the lamented editor of the *Springfield Republican*, always a firm friend of Colorado, wrote as follows:

"All my many and various wanderings in the European Switzerland, three summers ago, spread before my eyes no panorama of mountain beauty surpassing, nay, none equaling that which burst upon my sight at sunrise upon the Plains, when fifty miles away from Denver; one which rises up before me now as I sit writing by the window

in this city. From far south to far north, stretching around in huge semicircle, rise the everlasting hills, one after another, tortuous, presenting every variety of form and surface, every shade of cover and color, up and on until we reach the broad, snow-covered range that marks the highest summits, and till where Atlantic and Pacific meet and divide for their long journeys to their far distant shores. To the north rises the King of the Range, Long's Peak, whose top is 14,600 feet high; to the south, giving source to the Arkansas and Colorado, looms up its brother, Pike's Peak, to the height of 13,400 feet. These are the salient features of the belt before us, but the intervening and succeeding summits are scarcely less commanding, and not much lower in height."

Mr. Bowles erred in his estimate of the altitude of both peaks, making the first too high and the second too low, but this does not mar the beauty of his glowing tribute to our Colorado mountains.

Bayard Taylor, whose world-wide experience of mountain scenery made him an excellent judge of such scenic effects, also admired our mountains above measure, and thought them incomparably finer than the Alps. Said he:

"I know no external picture of the Alps that can be placed beside it. If you could take away the valley of the Rhone, and unite the Alps of

Savoy with the Bernese Oberland, you might obtain a tolerable idea of this view of the Rocky Mountains. Pike's Peak would then represent the Jungfrau; a nameless snowy giant in front of you, Monte Rosa, and Long's Peak, Mont Blanc.

To such scenes of surpassing beauty were the early settlers of Colorado invited, but, inasmuch as most of them came for gold rather than mountain scenery, more interest was felt in reaching the mountains than in beholding them afar off. The "light air" which was thenceforth to form one of the most striking of many Colorado peculiarities, had already given rise to numerous fictions touching its deceptive qualities. The story of the man who started to walk from Denver to the mountains before breakfast, was already old, in fact, it was founded upon Capt Pike's fruitless effort to reach Pike's Peak during the day on which he first sighted it.

Among the pleasant memories of the early days was the abundance of game, as already noted in the reference to ancient Pueblo. The Platte Valley was even better provided in this respect than the Arkansas, and, at first, neither buffalo nor antelope seemed to be much alarmed at the approach of man, though the latter, more alert and intelligent than their lumbering companions, soon found that a distant acquaintance with mankind was most profitable though yielding less information.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY DISCOVERIES OF GOLD.

BUT we must not linger too long *en route* or the impatient reader will sympathize with the impatient pilgrim, anxious to reach the "golden sands," and achieve a fortune and retrace his steps, for few, if any, pilgrims expected to remain in the new gold-fields longer than was absolutely necessary. Events showed, however, that their ideas of necessity varied very widely, according to pluck and energy. Some of them started back inside of twenty-four hours, cursing the country and declaring that there

was no gold here, nor anything else worth living for. Others began mining operations, but, meeting with only partial or indifferent success, and finding that hard work offered no more attractions in Colorado than elsewhere, concluded that they would do their hard work back East among friends and relations. Others still persevered, despite all discouragements, and to these brave men the country is indebted for its marvelous outcome.



V. P. Hill

All honor to the pioneers. Whether they saw the end from the beginning, or whether they builded "better than they knew," their labor involved the highest type of moral courage.

The discoveries of gold in 1858 were confined to the plains entirely, and mainly to the tributaries of the Platte in the vicinity of Denver.

In January, 1859, although the winter was cold, the snow deep and circumstances very discouraging, the enterprising prospectors ventured into the mountains, and gold was discovered in several localities, among them South Boulder Creek, where the diggings were christened "Deadwood." The original Deadwood failed, however, to create the excitement which has recently been created by its namesake in the Black Hills of Dakota.

Meanwhile, the politicians had not been idle. Auraria, now known as West Denver, was laid out early in November, and soon became the center of population, though numerous towns and "cities" sprang into existence about the same time. Of course, these incipient cities looked first to some form of government, and, as this whole country was then within the dominion of Kansas, a new county was constituted and called Arapahoe, after the neighboring tribe of Indians. On the 6th of November, the first election was held. It was a double-barreled affair, a Delegate to Congress and a Representative in the Kansas Legislature being elected at the same time. H. J. Graham went to Washington, and A. J. Smith to Topeka. Graham's instructions were to get "Pike's Peak" set apart as an independent Territory, to be called Jefferson. He was a man of great energy and fair ability, but he must have been looked upon in Washington as a wild sort of lunatic, for the country was then so new that nobody east of the Missouri River attached any importance to the scheme of its proposed permanent settlement. Those who had faith in the country remained in it, those who lacked faith went back to the States and denounced it as a miserable fraud. Graham found himself without influence at the National

Capital, and the only thing he gained by his trip, besides the fleeting honor of being our first Representative in Congress, was the privilege of paying his own expenses.

Smith was slightly more successful at Topeka. He was recognized to the extent of sanctioning the new county organization, and so Colorado was launched into political existence as Arapahoe County, Kansas.

The year 1859 was one of great moment to Colorado. Though in effect but a repetition of 1858, it was on a scale so much larger as to eclipse the latter, and to assume for itself all the importance of the date of actual discovery and settlement, so that, in the minds of most people, Colorado dates from 1859, rather than from the preceding year.

It has already been stated that discoveries of gold were made in the mountains as early as January of this year, but the great excitement of the season did not begin until May, when Gregory Gulch was first prospected by the famous John H. Gregory, whose name it bears. Gregory does not appear to have been a Pike's Peak pilgrim. It is said that he left Georgia for the far-away gold mines of British Columbia, and that he passed by Colorado during the excitement of 1858, going as far north as Fort Laramie, where chance or accident induced him to spend the winter. Instead of continuing his northwest journey in the spring, he turned back and inspected the Colorado diggings critically, and, without any unbounded faith in their paying qualities. He reached Golden, a mere hamlet then, and, still dissatisfied, pushed on through the now famous Clear Creek Cañon to where the town of Black Hawk now stands. He was alone, and nearly perished in a severe snow-storm which came on and found him without shelter.

Painfully, he fought his way back to the valley, and laid in a fresh stock of provisions and warmer clothing, and again set out for the Clear Creek country, convinced, from his previous observations, that it was a treasure-house of precious metals. His enthusiasm enlisted the services of one man to

accompany him—Wilkes Defrees, of South Bend, Ind.

Of their toilsome journey, and of the discoveries they made, it is perhaps best to speak in the light of results, compared with which their first prospecting seems tame and commonplace. For more than twenty years already, and giving promise of twenty times twenty years to come, Gregory Gulch and the surrounding country has yielded its rich treasures of gold and silver, and to-day it is increasing in wealth and importance as a mining center. Where poor Gregory so nearly perished in the snow, stands three populous cities and hundreds of valuable mines; the smoke of smelters and reduction works hang over them day and night continually, and active mining operations and kindred industries make of the narrow valley a very bee-hive, not only of action but of accumulation.

Within the narrow limits of this review, there is not room for the chronological succession of events which effected this wonderful transformation, but a hasty resumé of the history of Gregory Gulch will be useful as showing how our mining industries struggled through the earlier years of their existence. A not inapt comparison might be found in the induction of an infant into the means and mysteries of human life.

It has already been stated that the discoveries of gold in Colorado were made by men ignorant of scientific mining, ignorant, too, of the laws of nature which might have shed some light, at least, on the possibilities of these discoveries. Geologists could have foretold many things which these men learned by the hardest experience, and often at the sacrifice of their fortunes. Even gulch and placer mining, the simplest study of mineralogy, was almost a sealed book to the pioneers, and of the reduction of ores they were profoundly ignorant. As depth was gained on their lode claims, the increasing richness of the ore was, under the circumstances, more than neutralized by its refractory nature. Rude appliances for treating ore, such as had served the early miners while their

work lay near the surface, and while the quartz was partially decomposed, utterly failed as depth was gained, and, for a time, the mining industries of Colorado came almost to a stand-still.

It seems singular, now that mining has been reduced to an exact science in Colorado, as well as in older countries, that so long a time should have elapsed, and so many grave errors should have been committed, before this most reasonable and certain result was attained. Nevertheless, it is undoubtedly true that at one time, and at a very important period of her history as a mining center, Colorado swallowed up more Eastern capital than the sum of her annual bullion product. Rich ores were treated only to be ruined. The precious metals could not be extracted and separated from the mass of worthless material. The tailings and refuse of the mills were more valuable than what was saved from them. Mining companies were formed in the East, which sent out agents and operators taken from all walks of life except the one business of which they should have been masters. The monuments of this folly are still visible everywhere in our mountains, in the shape of abandoned buildings, wasting water-powers, and many other easy and expeditious methods of getting rid of the "company's" money. Fitz-John Porter's "Folly," at Black Hawk, now figures as a railway depot, an immense stone structure, costing thousands of dollars, but never utilized by its projectors. Other "Folly" buildings, costing other thousands, have never been utilized at all.

But though results were thus unsatisfactory, the same could not truthfully be said of business. It was flush times in Colorado. Money and work were plenty, and thousands found employment at remunerative wages. The placers were yielding up their rich treasures, and little or no skill was required to find and save the gold thus deposited.

True to the instincts of their kind, the prospectors spread over the whole country in their search for gold. The Indians became alarmed at the encroachments of the miners, and many detached parties of the latter were killed during

1860-61. The first party which penetrated into Middle Park was decimated by the hostile savages, but this did not prevent others from following in their footsteps, and very important discoveries of placer mines were made, not only along the bed of the Platte and its tributaries, but also across the Mosquito Range, in the Arkansas Valley. Among the latter was the celebrated find near the present site of Leadville, in California Gulch, of which

more will be written in another chapter devoted to the history of Leadville.

Though thousands of pilgrims crossed the plains in 1859, few, comparatively, of their number wintered in the country, fearing the severity of the weather and a possible scarcity of provisions. By chance, neither fear was well founded. The winter was very mild, and trains loaded with goods of all kinds came through safely in midwinter.

CHAPTER III.

JOURNALISM IN COLORADO.

VERY early in the season of 1859, the printing-press took root in Rocky Mountain soil, where it has flourished since second to scarcely any other industry. What Colorado owes to her live, enterprising and intelligent newspaper press, no one can tell; but, if the State is debtor to the press, the obligation is mutual, for never were newspapers so liberally patronized as those of Denver and the State at large.

By universal consent, Hon. William N. Byers, founder, and for a long time editor of the *Rocky Mountain News*, has been called the pioneer and father of Colorado's journalism, though in a late address to the Colorado State Press Association, he modestly disclaimed part of this honor in favor of an erratic but large-hearted printer named Jack Merrick. It seems that Merrick started for Pike's Peak with a newspaper outfit, in advance of the Byers party, which consisted of Thomas Gibson, then and now of Omaha, and Dr. George C. Monell, of the same place. Merrick reached Denver first, and to that extent was the pioneer publisher, but the superior energy of the Byers party enabled them to get out the first paper ever published in the Rocky Mountains. It bears date April 22, 1859. Merrick issued a paper on the same day, but later. Both were rather rude specimens of typography, especially as compared with the elegantly printed sheets now circulating in the

State, and the *Cherry Creek Pioneer*—the name by which Merrick's journal was heralded—was unique in that it was the one lone, solitary issue from his press. Before Jack could collect himself together sufficiently to get out another number, Gibson, of the *News*, had bargained for his sorry little outfit and consolidated it with that of the *News*. The latter paper was published with tolerable regularity all that summer, though sometimes under the most discouraging circumstances, and more than once upon brown paper or half-sheets of regular print. The nearest post office was at Fort Laramie, 220 miles distant, and the mails arrived there at very irregular intervals. The *News*, however, was never dependent on its exchanges for original matter, and got along very well without telegraphic dispatches. It was devoted to building up the country, and it gave nearly all its space to reports of mining matters, new strikes, and pictures of the glowing future of Colorado. For all these utterances, and especially for the latter, it was cursed by returning disheartened pilgrims, who poured their own stories into the willing ears of Eastern editors, and soon earned for the *Rocky Mountain News* the reputation of being edited by one of the most capable and dangerous liars in the country.

Looking back over his twenty years of labor for Colorado in the face of every possible

discouragement, the veteran editor can afford to smile at these ancient assaults upon his veracity as a scribe. More than he predicted of the country has been verified.

The second newspaper venture in Colorado was at Mountain City, a mining camp, situated just above the present town of Black Hawk, but not quite as far up the gulch as where Central stands. This was the *Gold Reporter*, and was published by Thomas Gibson, who had sold his interest in the *News* to John L. Dailey, now Treasurer of Arapahoe County. Gibson published the *Reporter* only during the summer of 1859. In November, the material was removed to Golden, and a very creditable newspaper, called the *Mountaineer*, was printed by the Boston Company which started the town. The idea, at that time, was that Golden should supersede Denver as the metropolis of the mountains, and this newspaper venture was in pursuance of that sacredly cherished purpose. The lamented A. D. Richardson was one of the earlier editors of the *Mountaineer*, and Col. Thomas W. Knox, almost as widely known as a successful journalist, was another. Capt. George West, the veteran editor of the Golden *Transcript*, which succeeded the *Mountaineer*, was also connected with the latter publication until the war broke out, when he enlisted.

The winter of 1859-60 was a hard one upon the journals of the Territory, on account of the stampede back to the "settlements" at the opening of the winter, but the spring brought many of the stampedees back, and not a few "tenderfeet," as newcomers were already called by those who had wintered in the country. Among the returning prodigals was Gibson, who brought in another newspaper outfit, and, early in May, issued the *Daily Herald*, the first daily ever printed in Denver.

Meantime the proprietors of the *News* had not been idle, and, very soon after the *Daily Herald* was started, the *Daily News* made its appearance.

The rivalry between these sheets is one of the liveliest traditions of 1860. The fierce competi-

tion between our great dailies of to-day sinks into insignificance when compared to the *News* and *Herald* war of that date. Single copies of each paper sold readily for "two bits," which was the standard price also for cigars, drinks, and many other necessities of life in the Far West. Both papers circulated in all the mountain mining camps, being distributed by carriers mounted on the fleet "bronchos" of the plains, whose tireless tramp and sure feet fitted them exactly for the work, as, in these latter days, the same characteristics fit them equally for chasing wild cattle over the plains or carrying tourists to the very summits of mountain peaks.

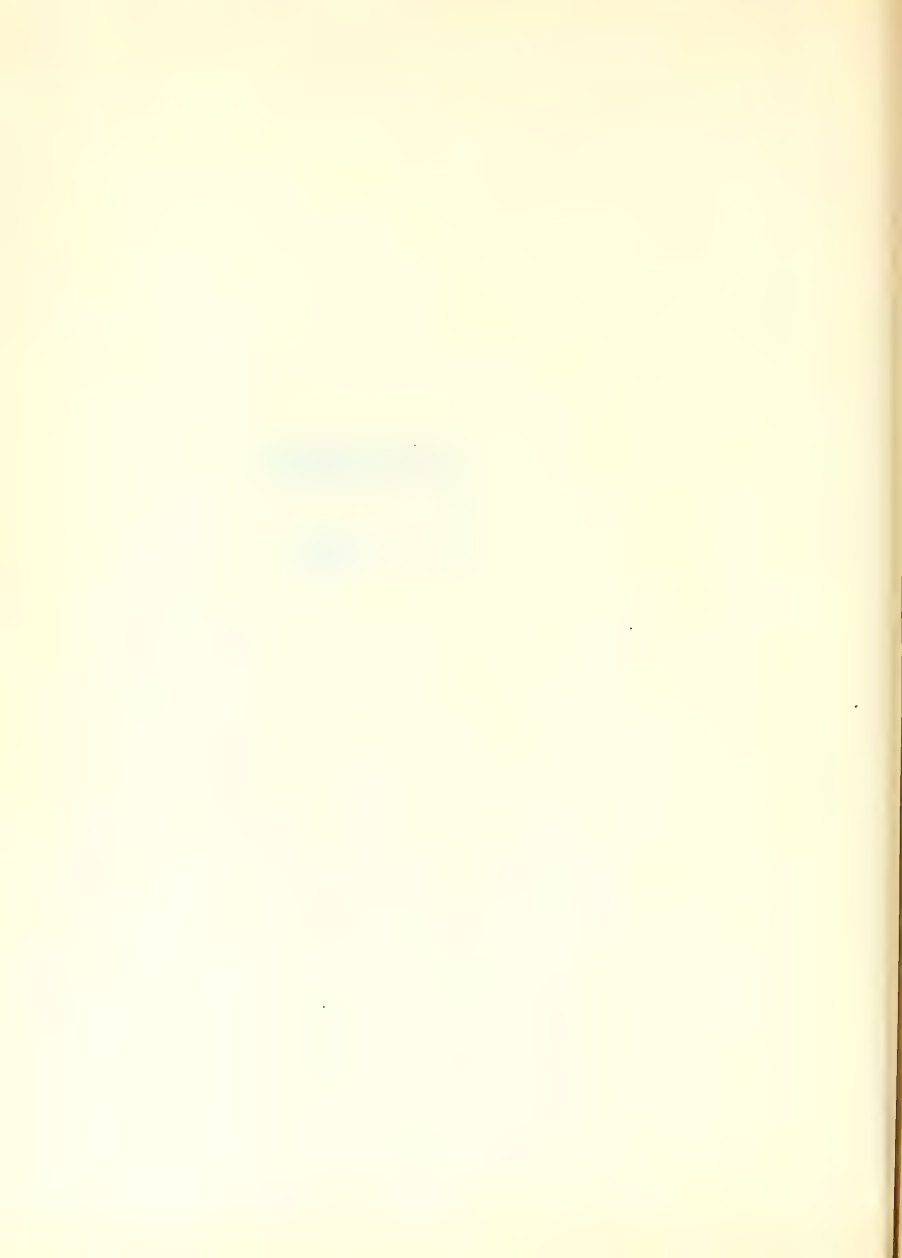
A year later the telegraph reached Fort Kearney, and journalism took another forward step. The dailies began to furnish telegraphic news from the East, then eagerly sought for on account of the great civil war raging throughout the South.

Curiously enough, although Gregory Gulch was, from the first discovery of gold there, a large center of population, particularly during the summer months, no newspaper was permanently established there until 1862. It was the same *Register* which still survives, and which has been for many years one of the most important and influential mining and political journals of the State. The *Black Hawk Journal*, now extinct, but which existed for many years, was established by Capt. Frank Hall and O. J. Hollister, in the same year. Both these gentlemen made their mark in journalism, and the former is still an honored and exceedingly popular citizen of Colorado. To the latter, Colorado is indebted for the best historical sketch of the State ever published, but the number of years which have elapsed since its appearance, and the wonderful transformation of the country which has marked these later years, have almost destroyed the value of "Hollister's Colorado," except as a book of reference, in which respect it has been of most invaluable service to the compiler of these pages.

It would be interesting, if it were practicable, to follow the fortunes of these and other enterprising



Frank H. Allison,



newspapers through succeeding years, but the vicissitudes of journalism in Colorado would make a book in itself. Perhaps a fitting conclusion to this brief review would be the following extract from the address of Mr. Byers before the Colorado Press Association, already referred to elsewhere:

"1862, '63 and '64 were trying years for the two daily newspapers that remained in Denver. Messrs. Rounds & Bliss retired from the *News* in 1863. The *Herald* underwent a number of changes in name and management. A harassing Indian war on the Plains prostrated business, cut off the mails and interrupted all commerce. Trains laden with merchandise were robbed or burned, teams driven off and men killed. During the summer of 1864, when the trouble culminated, Denver and the immediate vicinity lost about fifty citizens, who were murdered by the Indians. Most of them were killed while en route to or from the States. The daily mail route along the Platte was broken up and nearly all the stations burned. As misfortunes never come singly, that season was exceptional for its disasters. On the 20th of May occurred the celebrated Cherry Creek flood, known by that name only because it occasioned more destruction of property and loss of life at Denver than in any other locality. It was no less terrible and proportionately more destructive along Plum Creek, the *Fontaine qui Bouille* and other streams, than along Cherry Creek. By it Denver lost a large amount of property. The *News* office and its contents were destroyed, leaving not a vestige. Three or four weeks after, its proprietors bought the *Herald* office and resumed the publication of the *News*. The Indian war thickened, until practically Colorado was cut off from the Eastern States. For weeks at a time, there were no mails, and finally they were sent around by Panama and San Francisco, reaching Denver in from seven to ten weeks. Of course newspapers suffered with everybody and everything else. All supplies were used up. Wrapping paper, tissue paper and even writing paper were used to keep up the daily issues of the

News, now the only paper remaining in Denver, if not in the Territory. In August, martial law was proclaimed, and the Third Regiment of Colorado Volunteers raised in less than a week in order to chastise the Indians. The regiment was equipped and provisioned by the people, but was subsequently accepted and mustered into the United States Service for one hundred days. The Sand Creek campaign followed. The *News* office furnished fourteen recruits for that regiment, and thereafter, for a time, the paper was printed by a detail of soldiers. It was very small, and contained little besides military orders and notices. The campaign lasted about ninety days, and then followed peace. For two or three years, the *News* had the field in Denver almost entirely alone, and then new enterprises were started, and the number of newspapers has since multiplied rapidly, some to become permanent, as the *Tribune*, *Herald*, *Times* and others, and many others to flourish for a brief period and then die. The same has been the case all over the Territory, now State. Newspapers have been among the first enterprises in all new towns of any importance.

It would be unjust to a generous and noble class of men to dismiss this subject without paying a compliment to those who have carried the printing press up and down the mountains and valleys of this broad State, whenever and wherever there was a possible opportunity to develop some new resources and found some new settlement. There has never been a call for a new newspaper in Colorado to which some one has not responded. Start a new town anywhere in the mountains, and the moment its success is assured—often much sooner—some enterprising publisher puts in an appearance, and a creditable newspaper is launched in less time than it would take an Eastern community to make up its mind that a newspaper was a necessity. Who would think in the East, or in the Mississippi Valley, of starting a newspaper in a town of two or three hundred inhabitants? Yet Colorado can boast of many such, and, what is stranger still, many of them are financially

successful. Should the new settlement prosper, the newspaper always shares its prosperity; should the town fail, the publisher, a little downcast, perhaps, but not at all disheartened, picks up his office

and himself and tries another location. As a matter of present as well as future interest, the following list of periodical publications in the State, at the close of 1879, is hereto appended:

NAME.	PLACE	PROPRIETORS.	When Etabl'd.
News, weekly.....	Alamosa.....	M. Custers.....	1878
Independent, weekly.....	Alamosa.....	Hamm & Finley.....	1878
Southwest, weekly.....	Animas City.....	Engley & Reid.....	1879
Post, weekly.....	Black Hawk.....	J. R. Oliver.....	1876
News and Courier, weekly.....	Boulder.....	Shedd & Wilder.....	1869
Banner, weekly.....	Boulder.....	Wangelin & Tilney.....	1875
Record, weekly.....	Cañon City.....	H. T. Blake.....	1875
News Letter, weekly.....	Castle Rock.....	C. E. Parkinson.....	1874
Register, daily.....	Central City.....	Laird & Marlow.....	1862
Gazette, daily and weekly.....	Colorado Springs.....	Gazette Publishing Co.....	1873
Mountaineer, daily and weekly.....	Colorado Springs.....	Mountaineer Printing Co.....	1873
Deaf Mute Index, monthly.....	Colorado Springs.....	H. M. Harbert.....	1875
Prospector, weekly.....	Del Norte.....	Cochran Bros.....	1874
News, daily and weekly.....	Denver.....	News Printing Co.....	1859
Tribune, daily and weekly.....	Denver.....	H. Beckurts.....	1867
Republican, daily and weekly.....	Denver.....	Republican Co.....	1879
Times, daily and weekly.....	Denver.....	R. W. Woodbury.....	1872
Colorado Farmer, weekly.....	Denver.....	J. S. Stanger.....	1873
Financial Era, weekly.....	Denver.....	F. C. Messenger & Co.....	1878
Colorado Journal, weekly.....	Denver.....	W. Witteborg.....	1872
Colorado Post, weekly.....	Denver.....	News Printing Co.....	1879
Herald, weekly.....	Denver.....	O. J. Goldrick.....	1860
Presbyterian, monthly.....	Denver.....	Rev. S. Jackson.....	1871
Journal, weekly.....	Evans.....	James Torrens.....	1871
Express, weekly.....	Fort Collins.....	J. S. McClelland.....	1873
Courier, weekly.....	Fort Collins.....	Watrous & Pelton.....	1878
Flume, weekly.....	Fairplay.....	1879
Miner, weekly.....	Georgetown.....	Patterson & Bellamy.....	1867
Courier, weekly.....	Georgetown.....	J. S. Randall.....	1877
Transcript, weekly.....	Golden.....	George West.....	1867
Globe, weekly.....	Golden.....	W. G. Smith.....	1872
Sun, weekly.....	Greeley.....	H. A. French.....	1872
Tribune, weekly.....	Greeley.....	E. J. Carver.....	1870
Silver World, weekly.....	Lake City.....	H. C. Olney.....	1875
Chronicle, daily and weekly.....	Leadville.....	Chronicle Co.....	1879
Eclipse, daily and weekly.....	Leadville.....	G. F. Wanless.....	1878
Herald, daily and weekly.....	Leadville.....	Herald Printing Co.....	1879
Reveille, daily and weekly.....	Leadville.....	R. S. Allen.....	1878
Colorado Grange, monthly.....	Longmont.....	W. E. Fabor.....	1876
Press, weekly.....	Longmont.....	E. F. Beckwith.....	1871
Ledger, weekly.....	Longmont.....	Ledger Co.....	1877
Mentor, weekly.....	Monument.....	A. T. Blachley.....	1878
Times, weekly.....	Ouray.....	Ripley Bros.....	1877
Solid Muldoon.....	Ouray.....	Muldoon Publishing Co.....	1879
Chettrain, daily and weekly.....	Pueblo.....	J. J. Lambert.....	1868
Democrat, daily and weekly.....	Pueblo.....	Hull Bros.....	1875
Index, weekly.....	Rosita.....	1875
Banner, weekly.....	South Pueblo.....	A. J. Patrick.....
Chronicle, weekly.....	Saguache.....	W. B. Felton.....	1874
Miner, weekly.....	Silverton.....	John R. Curry.....	1875
Prospector, daily.....	Silver Cliff.....	McKinney & Lacy.....	1879
Miner, daily and weekly.....	Silver Cliff.....	W. L. Stevens.....	1878
Enterprise, daily and weekly.....	Trinidad.....	J. M. Rice.....	1875
News, daily and weekly.....	Trinidad.....	Henry Sturgis.....	1878
Leader, weekly.....	West Las Animas.....	C. W. Bowman.....	1873

The preceding shows fifteen daily and fifty weekly newspapers. Denver has four large dailies; Leadville, three fair dailies; Pueblo, two; Colorado Springs,

Silver Cliff and Trinidad, two each, and Central, one. The Denver dailies challenge the admiration of every one who appreciates pluck and perseverance.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY POLITICS AND ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY.

BRIEF allusion has been made already to the political movements of the pioneers; their early effort to organize a Territorial Government, and also to extend the jurisdiction of Kansas over this unorganized community. The pioneers were good citizens, but they foresaw the lawless element which would fall upon them presently, and earnestly endeavored to provide themselves with proper laws and peace officers. But the work of organizing a Territory is at best a tedious process, and, in this case, it was hindered by conflicting interests and opinions. Some wanted to organize a State at once, claiming in their enthusiasm, that the requisite population could be shown by the time a vote would be taken on the question. Some opposed alike the State and Territorial movement, and wanted to remain a dependence of Kansas, and the roughs were opposed to any and all forms of government—not very strange, in view of the fact that most of them were fugitives from justice, in one or another of the older States or Territories.

After the formal establishment of the new county under Kansas administration, the next important step was the State movement. A public meeting, held in Auraria (West Denver), April 11, 1859, had resolved in favor of a State organization, and the scheme advanced so far during the summer that a Constitution was prepared, and submitted to a vote of the people in September. The convention which framed the Constitution, wisely provided that, in case of its rejection, a delegate to Congress, to be voted for on the same day, should proceed to Washington, and again endeavor to have the

gold region set off from Kansas, as a new Territory, to be known as Jefferson. The Constitution was rejected by a large majority, the vote in its favor being but 649 to 2,007 against it.

B. D. Williams was elected Delegate over seven competitors. The election was a very exciting affair. Even at that early day, there were charges and counter-charges of fraud, some of them, probably, well founded. The Returning Board came in for its share of obloquy, too, but, as no "eminent citizens," or Congressional Committee, inquired into the matter, it failed to achieve a national reputation.

Thus ended the first effort of the people of Colorado for admission into the Union. It was renewed on several occasions prior to the final successful movement in 1875-76. On one occasion, it was so far successful that, in 1864, Congress passed an enabling act under which a Constitution was framed, adopted, and all the machinery of State stood ready to move at a moment's notice, when President Andrew Johnson vetoed everything by refusing to ratify the Constitution, on the ground that it contained an unconstitutional provision restricting suffrage to white inhabitants. This was a terrible blow not only to the people of the State generally, but to the unfledged State officials and Congressional delegation. Hon. J. B. Chaffee and ex-Gov. John Evans had been chosen Senators; Hon. George M. Chilcott, Representative in Congress; William Gilpin, Governor; George A. Hinsdale, Lieutenant Governor; J. H. Gest, Secretary of State, and W. R. Gorsline, Allen A. Bradford and J. Bright Smith, Justices of the Supreme Court.

Upon the failure of the first effort in 1859, the Provisional Government of the Territory of Jefferson was organized, by the election of R. W. Steele, as Governor; Lucien W. Bliss, Secretary; C. R. Bissell, Auditor; G. W. Cook, Treasurer; Samuel McLean, Attorney General, and a full ticket, which was voted at twenty-seven precincts, and for which some two thousand one hundred votes were cast, pro and con. But in order to be on the safe side, still another election was held on the same day, at which a full set of county officers were chosen, under Kansas rule, and, so the early pilgrims sailed along under triple laws for a time, the Miner's court having been organized to mete out justice after its crude and vigorous but very healthy fashion.

Say what we may of the miners' laws and their summary method of dealing with litigants and all offenders against law and order, the fact remains that during those troublous times, the Miners' courts were about the only ones which were thoroughly respected and implicitly obeyed. As to the latter point, indeed, there was no alternative. When the miners ordered a man out of camp, for example, he stood not at all upon the order of his going, but went at once. Similarly, if the miners decided between two parties contending over a disputed claim, the side which secured a verdict also secured possession, and that without any delay whatever.

The "Provisional Government," as the Territorial party was called, elected a Legislature, which met in November, and transacted considerable business. The city of Denver was first chartered by this body. Nine counties were represented in the Legislature, and Gov. Steele set out to officer them by appointing Probate Judges and ordering county elections in January, 1860. There was little or no objection to the office-holding part of the programme, but a poll tax of \$1 *per capita*, levied by the Provisional Government, was the occasion of much vigorous "kicking," and went farther toward breaking down than sustaining Gov. Steele's administration.

Meantime, Capt. Richard Sopris, now an honored citizen and Mayor of Denver, represented "Arapahoe County" in the Kansas Legislature, and a complete list of Kansas county officers had been chosen in the valleys, while the mountain counties stood by their Miners' courts, and as much of the Provisional Government as suited them. If an honest miner failed to secure his rights in one court, he incontinently rushed into another; if he feared to go to trial in one, he took a change of venue to the other. Sometimes cases were tried in both courts, and as the fine-art of taxing fees had early penetrated into the country, litigants often found themselves as poor after a case was won as they were before.

In January, 1860, the Provisional Legislature met again and made some more laws, which were as inoperative as their predecessors. Their failure, however, was due rather to the passivity than resistance of the people. The country was, in fact, peaceable and law-abiding, with the exception of that dangerous class common to the border, to which all laws were alike objectionable, and these roughs were kept in check by the fear of summary punishment. Miners' courts in the mountains had been supplemented by people's courts in the valleys. The proceedings of the latter were as open and orderly as those of the former; indeed, they approached the dignity of a regularly constituted tribunal.

They were always presided over by a magistrate, either a Probate Judge or a Justice of the Peace. The prisoner had counsel and could call witnesses, if the latter were within reach.

So passed the year 1860, marked by some very exciting criminal history, of which more anon, and, early in December, upon the re-assembling of Congress, the claims of Colorado to Territorial recognition were persistently pressed, not only by her own delegates, but by many members who had near relatives or friends in the Pike's Peak country. After a little delay, caused by a press of political business in both Houses, Congress finally took up and passed the Colorado bill, which became a law

February 26, 1861. President Lincoln immediately appointed Federal officers for the new Territory. William Gilpin was the Governor; Lewis Landard Weld, Secretary; B. F. Hall, Chief Justice; S. Newton Pettis and Charles Lee Armour, Associate Justices; Copeland Townsend, United States Marshal; William L. Stoughton, Attorney General, and Gen. Francis M. Case, Surveyor General.

Gov. Gilpin reached Denver May 29, following his appointment. A census of the Territory, taken by him soon after his arrival, showed a population of 25,329, divided as follows: White males over age, 18,136; white males under age, 2,622; females, 4,484; negroes, 89.

The new Territory was carved out of the public domain lying between the 102d and 109th meridians of longitude and the 37th and 41st parallels of latitude, thus forming a compact and nearly square tract, its length, east and west, being 370 miles and its width 280. It comprises an area of 104,500 square miles, an Empire in itself and the third largest State in the Union, Texas being the first and California second. But, according to the maps and Hayden's Survey, fully one-third of Colorado is covered by the Rocky Mountain Range and its spurs, the latter standing out from the former in every direction. The main range or continental divide enters the State from the north, a little west of the center, ranges eastward and southward until Long's Peak is reached, bears almost due south through Boulder County, swings westward around Gilpin and Clear Creek, thence leads southwest through many devious turns and windings until it penetrates the very heart of the San Juan silver region, whence it returns eastward by south, and leaves the State nearly due south of the point where it entered.

Across this mighty mountain range the State sits, as Mr. Hollister says, like a man on horseback, a homely but apt comparison. It would be more expressive still if the plains of the western slope corresponded with those of the east, which they do not.

The eastern plains occupy more than one-third of the entire State. Though largely arid and apparently unproductive, they are the source of immense wealth, and it is even questioned now whether their reclamation would add to the actual production of the State. To drive the cattle trade and stock interests generally from the State would be to deprive Colorado of its most profitable industry, whereas the production of crops by artificial irrigation is attended with great expense and not a little risk, and it is doubtful whether Colorado could ever compete with Kansas and Nebraska as an agricultural region.

The third grand division of the State is the Park country, and to this may very properly be added the great valleys over the range, which are really parks, inasmuch as the mountains rise round about them, though not always in circular or semi-circular form. Of the parks proper, there are too many to be enumerated in detail, but the principal ones are North, Middle, South and San Luis, the latter being in fact the Valley of the Rio Grande.

The park lands are pastoral rather than agricultural, but some farming is conducted in South Park, and still more in San Luis. All are well watered, mountain streams flowing through them from the mountains above to the valleys below. They were once alive with game—the happy hunting grounds of the Utes and Arapahoes—and not infrequently the scene of severe conflicts between the rival tribes, although mainly held by the Utes, while the Arapahoes held the plains country. Game, however, has almost entirely disappeared from South and San Luis Parks, and is seldom seen in Middle Park, except in the winter season, when heavy falls of snow on the range drives the game into the Park and adjacent valleys. North Park, however, is still stocked with game. It is almost uninhabited, seldom visited save by hunters, and is more a *terra incognita* than almost any part of Colorado, outside of the Indian Reservation. This is accounted for by its lack of attractive features, and the fact that the country is comparatively valueless either for agriculture or

stock-raising. It is said to be the poorest part of the State, and so little is thought of it that even now it is in doubt which contiguous county shall exert jurisdiction over the Park.

Hunters, however, find themselves richly repaid for the trouble and expense of reaching the Park. The usual route is from Laramie, on the Union Pacific Railway, though the Park is easily accessible from Denver and all points in Northern Colorado. Bear, black-tailed deer, bison, mountain sheep, antelope, mountain lions, etc., are found there. Grouse abound, and the streams are full of trout. The bison referred to above is not the "buffalo" of the plains, but a distant cousin, of a type essentially different, dwelling only in the mountains. Bruin is found in two species—the black and grizzly, the latter being most dangerous when he shows fight, which he is not slow to do if attacked or molested.

The amount of game in North Park may be greatly exaggerated, but there is certainly plenty of it upon occasion, and hunters have even found more than they wanted. A few years ago, some

friends of the writer were crossing the Poudre range into North Park, when they suddenly came in sight of seven bears nearly in front of them. A council of war was held, and an attack was resolved on. The party were to creep forward in single file and as noiselessly as possible to within rifle range, and then fire all together at a signal from the leader. One of the party had no gun, but insisted on bearing the rest company. When the leader turned to give the signal for firing, the gunless individual was the only biped in sight. The rest of the erstwhile brave battalion had turned back to camp. This example was soon followed by the others, and the bears never knew how narrowly they had escaped slaughter.

Doubtless, some sanguinary reader will have been terribly disappointed at the tame termination of this story, but long observation on the frontier has shown that bear hunts are usually bloodless. The old settlers seldom bother themselves about Bruin, so long as he leaves them alone, and never attack one without being exceptionally well armed.

CHAPTER V.

LO! THE POOR INDIAN.

WESTERN COLORADO, though, undoubtedly, the finest part of the State, is practically unproductive, owing to Indian occupation. The Indian Reservation is an immense body of fine mineral, pastoral, and agricultural land, larger than the State of Massachusetts twice over—nearly three times as large, in fact. It is nominally occupied by about 3,000 Ute Indians. Of this land, and those Indians, Gov. Frederick W. Pitkin wrote, in his message to the Legislature of 1879, as follows:

"Along the western borders of the State, and on the Pacific Slope, lies a vast tract occupied by the tribe of Ute Indians, as their reservation. It contains about twelve millions of acres, and is

nearly three times as large as the State of Massachusetts. It is watered by large streams and rivers, and contains many rich valleys, and a large number of fertile plains. The climate is milder than in most localities of the same altitude on the Atlantic Slope. Grasses grow there in great luxuriance, and nearly every kind of grain and vegetables can be raised without difficulty. This tract contains nearly one-third of the arable land of Colorado, and no portion of the State is better adapted for agricultural and grazing purposes than many portions of this reservation. Within its limits are large mountains, from most of which explorers have been excluded by the Indians. Prospectors, however, have explored some portions

of the country, and found valuable lode and placer claims, and there is reason to believe that it contains great mineral wealth. The number of Indians who occupy this reservation is about three thousand. If the land was divided up between individual members of the tribe, it would give every man, woman, and child a homestead of between three and four thousand acres. It has been claimed that the entire tribe have had in cultivation about fifty acres of land, and, from some personal knowledge of the subject, I believe that one able-bodied white settler would cultivate more land than the whole tribe of Utes. These Indians are fed by the Government, are allowed ponies without number, and, except when engaged in an occasional hunt, their most serious employment is horse-racing. If this reservation could be extinguished, and the land thrown open to settlers, it will furnish homes to thousands of the people of the State who desire homes."

The picture is not overdrawn. Though not particularly quarrelsome or dangerous, the Utes are exceedingly disagreeable neighbors. Even if they could be content to live on their princely reservation, it would not be so bad, but they have a disgusting habit of ranging all over the State, stealing horses, killing off the game, and carelessly firing forests in the dry, summer season, whereby thousands of acres of fine timber are totally ruined.

The Utes are actual, practical Communists, and the Government should be ashamed to foster and encourage them in their idleness and wanton waste of property. Living off the bounty of a paternal but idiotic Indian Bureau, they actually become too lazy to draw their rations in the regular way, but insist on taking what they want wherever they find it. But for the fact that they are arrant cowards, as well as arrant knaves, the western slope of Colorado would be untenanted by the white race. Almost every year they threaten some of the white settlers with certain death if they do not leave the country, and, in some instances, they have tried to drive away white cit-

izens, but the latter pay little attention to their vaporings.

It is related of Barney Day, a well-known Middle Park pioneer, that when a party of Utes visited him at his cabin, and gave him fifteen minutes to leave the country, he answered not a word, but solemnly kicked them out of doors and off his premises. They not only offered no resistance to the indignity, but, from that time forth, treated Mr. Day with great consideration. It is not every man, though, who has the nerve to act as he did in such an emergency.

The degeneration of the Utes has been very rapid ever since the first settlement of the country. Formerly, they were a warlike tribe, and held their own with the fierce Arapahoes of the east and the savage Cheyennes of the north, whether upon the mountains or the plains. As civilization advanced, the plains Indians retreated before it, and after the Sand Creek fight, in 1864, the plains were almost deserted by the wild hordes which, until then, had been the terror of all travelers to and from Pike's Peak and California. The Utes also retreated to the mountains, making occasional forays to hunt buffalo on the plains, but maintaining a wholesome respect for the old Colorado Cavalry, which kept them from annoying travelers. They would occasionally stampede a stock train and run off the animals, but they gradually abandoned the scalp trade, and devoted all their talents and energies to begging and stealing. They were the original "tramps" of the country, and soon developed all the meanness and utter worthlessness of their white prototypes. As Theodore Winthrop wrote of the border savages he met in his journey "On Horseback into Oregon," "with one hand they hung to all the vices of barbarism, and with the other they clutched at all the vices of civilization." The Government might, with almost, if not quite equal propriety, plant a colony of Communists upon the public domain, maintaining them in idleness at public expense, as to leave the Colorado Utes in possession of their present heritage and present privileges.

The continuous and ever-increasing intercourse between Colorado and the East has long since dispelled the ancient idea that Denver was situated in the heart of the Indian country, but the presence of Indians in the State still constitutes an obstacle to the advancement of Colorado, for even those who do not fear the Utes dislike them, and would be glad to see them banished to some more appropriate retreat than the garden of our growing State.

To this end, Congress and the Interior Department have been, and are continually, besieged to provide for the extinguishment of Indian title to the reservation lands, and in this movement the military commanders on our frontier are earnestly interested. Gen. Pope, commanding the department, is particularly anxious to have the Utes massed at a more convenient point. At present they have three agencies on their reservation. Both the White River and Uncompahgre agencies are remote from railways and supplies, as well as from the military posts, which are so necessary to keep the savages in check. Removed to the Indian Territory, the Utes could be fed and clothed for about one-half what it now costs the Government.

Philanthropists down East and abroad may mourn over the decadence of this once powerful tribe of Indians, but even a philanthropist would fail to find any occasion for regret if he came to Colorado and made a study of Ute character and habits. Though better in some high and low respects than the Digger Indians of Arizona, or the Piutes of Nevada, the Colorado Utes have nothing in common with the Indians of history and romance, whose "wrongs" have been so tearfully portrayed by half-baked authors. The strongest prejudices of Eastern people in favor of the Indians give way before the strong disgust inspired by a closer acquaintance.

Hon. N. C. Meeker, the well-known Superintendent of the White River Agency, was formerly a fast friend and ardent admirer of the Indians. He went to the agency firm in the belief that he

could manage the Indians successfully by kind treatment, patient precept and good example. With rare fidelity, he labored long and hard to make "good Indians" out of his wards, but utter failure marked his efforts, and at last he reluctantly accepted and acknowledged the truth of the border truism that the only truly good Indians are dead ones. To those who know Mr. Meeker's kindness of heart and gentle disposition, his conversion to the doctrine of gunpowder treatment will be sufficient testimony to the utter worthlessness of the pestiferous tribe which inhabits the best portion of Colorado, to the exclusion of enterprising white settlers, in whose hands the wilderness would soon blossom as the rose, while richer mines than the richest previous discoveries might soon be developed in Colorado's Utopia "over the range."

The history of the San Juan silver country, which will be found set forth in detail elsewhere, shows the long and hard struggle of our people to have that wonder-land thrown open to settlement and development. Very early in the history of Colorado, the San Juan mountains were found to be rich in mineral, but whoever penetrated them took his life in his hands, and generally laid it down before he came back. So many went and so few returned, that even the boldest pioneers presently abandoned the idea of prospecting south of the Arkansas River. As time went on, however, and as the country became more settled and better protected, the advance in that direction was renewed, and rewarded by the discovery of some of the richest mines in the whole range of mountains. Tempted by cupidity, the Utes finally consented to sell a slice of their abundant territory. It was long ere the transfer was made, and, when completed, it included only a narrow strip projecting into the heart of the Indian country, a portion of which could only be reached by crossing a corner of the reservation.

Happily, no bad effects have yet resulted from this arrangement, but it is easy to see that in the

¹Since the above was written, Mr. Meeker has been cruelly murdered by the Indians.



Capt. Thomas A. Atkins



event of an Indian war or any trouble whatever with the tribe, this road would be blockaded and the settlers beyond cut off, unless they could escape across an almost impassable mountain range. While there is little or no danger to be apprehended from this source, the fact remains that no such advantage should have been conceded to the Indians against the white settlers of the new country.

The same perplexing questions which attended and obstructed the acquisition of the San Juan country are again presented in connection with the Gunnison region. This new mining center, lying southwest and not very distant from Leadville, has been opened to the 107th Meridian, the eastern limit of the Indian reservation; and the prospectors are clamoring for the right to follow their fortunes across the line.

Some rich discoveries of both mineral and coal have been made within the reservation. Of course, no title to property can be acquired there until the Indian title is extinguished. The new district has been named after Gov. Frederick W. Pitkin, and that gentleman, as well as the Colorado delegation in Congress, is besieged with applications to have the Indians removed out of the way of ever-advancing civilization.

The Utes must go. Uncle Sam can feed them as well and much cheaper elsewhere, and the income he would derive from their Colorado estate would support them in affluence. Indeed, it is asserted even now that the Utes could be boarded at a first-class hotel in Chicago or New York, cheaper than at the present cost of their subsistence.

Ouray, Chief of the Colorado Utes, resides at the Los Pinos Agency. He is a man possessed of some ability and native shrewdness, but his power over the tribe is far from omnipotent. Few of his followers dispute his authority, but his rule is tolerant rather than vigilant, and, when out of his sight, his people are prone and pretty apt to do as they please. Occasionally, he goes a-gunning for some recalcitrant member of his tribe, and shoots the offender on sight, but this is of rare occur-

rence. Generally, he remains at home, where he lives in good style on an alleged farm, consisting of a few acres of arable land and an immense pony pasture, well stocked. The farm is mostly tilled by Mexican cheap labor. Ouray is said to be rich, having absorbed the lion's share of Uncle Sam's liberal contributions to the Ute treasury from time to time. This seems all the more probable from the fact that Ute despotism vests the administration of government entirely in his hands, and dispenses with both single and double entry book-keeping in the matter of public finances. The "general despotism" and "one-man power" about which we hear so much of late years, is here beautifully exemplified.

Let it not be understood, however, that the Colorado Utes, useless as they are, are without their uses. They educate Eastern people who come West to a fine abhorrence of Indian character, which must soon put a quietus on sentimental mourning over the decay of the ill-fated race. They also tan buffalo hides in better style than the utmost ingenuity of white men can compass. An Indian tanned robe is the *ac plus ultra* of the furrier's art. The secret of their process, if there be a secret, is well kept from the eyes and ears of rival operators, but it is generally believed on the border that there is no secret worth knowing, and that the superiority of their robes is due almost entirely to the patient labor of the gentle but unlovely squaw. She it is who bends her uncomfortable back over the buffalo skins, day after day for weeks, scrubbing and rubbing them into that soft and pliable condition which is their peculiar characteristic, and which appertains to them through all exposure to the elements.

Another of their uses is to afford entertainment to strangers from afar, to whom the sight of a lousy Indian is an interesting study. Wandering bands of Utes may be seen, at or near Denver, very frequently during the latter part of each summer, "swapping" surplus ponies or the proceeds of their hunt, for supplies, such as they "hanker" after, generally provisions or clothing, the sale of firearms

and fire-water to Indians being prohibited. An Indian family out shopping is a disgusting picture of connubial infelicity. The poor squaw carries everything that is bought, and is usually burdened with two or three children besides. She rides the sorriest sore-backed pony of the pair that carries the outfit, and, when the purchases are deftly packed upon the pony's back, she climbs up to her giddy perch atop of the pyramid, pulls up her offspring and distributes them around to balance the cargo, gathers up the reins and sets sail after her lord

and master, who rides gaily ahead, carrying naught except it be his gun or a plug of tobacco.

Even this poor show is seen less frequently of late years than of yore, and will soon disappear forever from the streets of Colorado's capital. The buffalo have almost deserted the plains between the South Platte and the Arkansas, with all other kinds of game, and the Indians will probably hunt no more in this direction, even if they should remain longer in the State, which is doubtful.

CHAPTER VI.

THE MOUNTAINS OF COLORADO.

THE chief charm of Colorado being her magnificent mountain scenery, it seems proper to describe, with more particularity, the prominent features of this American Switzerland, though language would fail to give any definite idea of its sublime grandeur.

We have already traced the general course of the Sierra Madre Range, through Colorado, from north to south. Its total length is nearly five hundred miles within the limits of the State, and diverging ranges reach a grand total almost as large, making nearly 1,000 miles of "Snowy Range," so called in Colorado. In point of fact, however, there is no snowy range proper in the State, and all the magniloquent utterances touching "eternal snow" on our mountains is figurative, except that patches of snow are visible here and there throughout the year. These, however, occur only in sheltered spots where neither sun nor wind attack them vigorously, else they, too, would disappear during the summer months, as does the snow from any exposed position.

The snow line in this latitude, would probably be six or seven thousand feet above the line of timber, which averages about 11,800 feet above the sea. The highest peaks in Colorado are less than 14,000 feet above timber line, and none of

their summits are enveloped in eternal snow, though often enough "snowed under" in midsummer. In the whole course of his considerable experience in peak-climbing, the writer has never yet ascended an Alpine peak in Colorado, without encountering a snow-storm of greater or less violence, even in July and August. But the snow which falls in summer is quite ephemeral, often disappearing in a day, and never lingering long in exposed positions. The wind, more than the sun, is the author of its destruction. At this great distance from the sea, or any considerable bodies of water, the air is almost destitute of moisture, and every wind that blows seems as thirsty as a caravan crossing the Desert of Sahara.

Snow that has successfully defied the direct rays of the sun, often disappears, as if by magic, when a gentle wind blows over it for a few hours, leaving the ground beneath perfectly dry.

The Rocky Mountains, as their name implies, are extremely rugged and broken. From the very verge of the spreading plains, where centuries or, perhaps, eons ago, the waves of a mighty sea broke in ceaseless rise and fall, up to the very dome and crown of the mighty peaks which mark the height of our continent, gigantic and fantastic rocks rise higher and higher, wilder and more wild, in every

direction, save here and there where they suddenly give place to peaceful parks, whose carpet of velvet grass is unbroken by the tiniest pebble.

Let us imagine ourselves entering the mountains for the first time from the eastward-lying plains. As we approach the rocky walls which, at a distance, appear smooth to the eye as the plain itself, we find the foot-hills, for the most part, covered with disintegrated rock, through which a scanty vegetation rises. The grasses have a lean and hungry look, strangely belying their nutritious qualities, and the dwarfed piñon pines grow scraggly here and there, or cease entirely, leaving the hillsides bleak and bare. We follow the windings and turnings of some stream, for mountain roads must accommodate themselves to the cañons through which mountain streams seek the valley, as affording about the only means of ingress and egress to and from the heights before us.

If the stream be a small one and the road little developed, they cross and recross each other every few rods—indeed, the road often lies in the bed of the stream itself, where the latter rounds some rocky point in a narrow gorge, where bolder and more precipitous rocks rise on either hand. As we go on, the rocks and hills grow rapidly; new and grander scenes are revealed at every turning; the timber itself, sheltered from sun and storm, stands out more boldly in pristine beauty, and soon we think ourselves at least fairly within the far-famed Rocky Mountains. It is an idle thought, for these are the foot-hills still. Beyond each rocky ridge rises a higher, nobler elevation. "Alps on Alps arise," and we go onward and upward still.

Ever and anon the hills open to the right and left, and we pass through a pleasant valley, where the grass grows green and tall, and a cabin stands beside the stream, which here glides gently along, in striking contrast to its wild, impatient haste, where it roars and rattles over its rocky bed above and below. Again we climb up a steep ascent, and, looking backward down the valley, see the

spreading plains opening out behind us, like a summer sea, all smooth and placid. But for the murmuring waters, the silence would be oppressive. Animal life in the mountains is the exception rather than the rule. Some chattering magpies herald our approach with characteristic garrulity, and pretty little chipmunks scurry away over the rocks, uttering their shrill but feeble cries, and that is all, except on rare occasions, or in remoter regions "over the range," where beasts and birds abound in many localities.

Still ascending, the quiet beauty of the scene changes to wilder grandeur, and the view widens and greatens in every sense. The mountains rise higher and still higher on each hand, and the valleys open right and left like great grooves wrought out of the mountain sides by centuries of slow attrition. Vegetation, which had attained its greatest luxuriance at an elevation of eight or nine thousand feet above the sea, shrinks again; the stately pines, with trunks "fit for the mast of some great admiral," give way to dwarfed and stunted trunks, strangely resembling an old fruit orchard in the decline of life. Only the flowers increase and multiply—the Alpine flowers which lend to Colorado peaks their wildest, sweetest charm.

No language can express the beauty of the flowers which bloom all along the way, lifting their bright faces to the foot of the traveler at almost every step, nestling among the rocks wherever a handful of soil is found, and uplifting their tender petals beside the snow itself. Primroses, buttercups, violets, anemones, daisies, columbines and many other rare and beautiful flowers are found in the mountains, and the lakes are often almost entirely covered with pond-lilies of regal splendor. One lake on the Long's Peak trail above Estes Park, is (or was a few years ago) completely hidden under a mass of lily-pads and blossoms, and is known far and wide as Lily Lake.

Above timber line, these flowers begin to dwarf and shrink closer to the earth, until they

barely lift themselves above the stunted grass which carpets the patches of earth like a close-shaven lawn. But their beauty is enhanced thereby and no sense of their insignificance is felt.

Another peculiarity of the mountains is that everywhere away from the streams or springs the peculiar aridity of the plains manifests itself. The same stunted grass grows high up the mountain-side, and, after brief exposure to the summer sun, it loses its freshness and assumes the gray, cold color of the rocks themselves. When the gnarled and twisted trees have left off clinging to the rocks, and the bare, bald mountains rise around you on every hand, the wide sweep of vision seems to take in nothing but desolation itself. All is one color, and that color is almost colorless. While the sun illuminates the scene, there is some warmth of light and shade about it, but when the cold gray of the mountains is supplemented by the cold gray of the sky, no scene can be less inspiring, especially to those unaccustomed to the overpowering solitude.

Few ever forget their advent into such a scene. As if it were yesterday, the writer remembers his first experience in peak-climbing. It was mid-summer, but the air was intensely cold at timber line, and above that point it was almost arctic winter. The solitude was so intense that like certain degrees of darkness, of which we read, it could be felt. Nay, it was felt by at least one of the party, who could hardly dismiss the distressing idea that he was out of the world, and likely to meet another class of mortals at any moment. The very light was unlike anything he had seen before, unless it might have been the wild weird twilight of a total eclipse of the sun, a light that was neither that of day or night, but a curious commingling of both. It seemed impossible to say whether the peak before us was near or far—it might have been both for aught we could say to the contrary. Looking downward, into the awful chasms that yawned below, brought to mind nothing but the "abomination of desolation" mentioned in Holy

Writ, and it was hard to wrest out of the somber surroundings a thought of the sublime beauty which marks most mountain scenery for those who first look upon its grandeur. In later days and under different circumstances the same scenes were revisited and enjoyed, but the memory of that first impression remains unchanged.

Perhaps the grandest of all mountain scenery is a near view of the snowy range in winter, when the sun shines fair and bright over the unsullied snow, whose dazzling whiteness challenges the brilliancy of the diamond itself. A million sparkles meet the eye at every turn, and above timber line there is no relief from the oppressive glare, which often produces "snow blindness," unless the eyes are in some way protected.

The mountain view from Denver has been pronounced unequalled by many travelers, but to the older residents of Colorado it presents no special attraction above many other views to be had from other points. So much sentiment has been expended in describing it that description has grown a trifle stale. The thousand and one newspaper correspondents who "do" Denver every season, always speak of the range extending "from Long's Peak on the north to Pike's Peak on the south," after which one always knows what is coming—the story of the Englishman who started to walk from Denver to the mountains before breakfast.

There is a particularly fine view of the mountains from Longmont, another from Colorado Springs, still another from Walsenburg in the south, and any number of them from interior points, the finest of which, perhaps, is that from the gateway to Estes Park. The view from Leadville is scarcely surpassed. It seems very appropriate that the finest mining camp in the world should have also one of the finest mountain views. Though no doubt men would flock there from everywhere regardless of the view.

Following is a list of the principal Alpine peaks in the State, with their approximate altitudes and their elevation above sea level. Average summit

of range, 11,000 feet; average timber line, 11,800 feet.

MOUNTAIN PEAKS OF COLORADO.

Feet.	Feet.
Blanca.....14,944	Red Cloud.....14,092
Harvard.....14,383	Wetterhorn.....14,069
Massive.....14,368	Simpson.....14,055
Gray's.....14,341	Eolus.....14,054
Rosalie.....14,340	Ouray.....14,043
Torrey.....14,346	Stewart.....14,032
Elbert.....14,326	Maroon.....14,000
La Plata.....14,302	Cameron.....14,000
Lincoln.....14,297	Handie.....13,997
Buckskin.....14,296	Capitol.....13,992
Wilson.....14,280	Horseshoe.....13,988
Long's.....14,271	Snowmass.....13,961
Grandury.....14,270	Grizzly.....13,956
Antero.....14,245	Pigeon.....13,928
Shavano.....14,239	Blaine.....13,905
Uncompaggre.....14,235	Frustum.....13,893
Crestones.....14,233	Pyramid.....13,885
Princeton.....14,199	White Rock.....13,847
Mt. Bonos.....14,185	Hague.....13,832
Holy Cross.....14,176	R. G. Pyramid.....13,773
Baldy.....14,176	Silver Heels.....13,766
Sniffles.....14,158	Hunchback.....13,755
Pike's.....14,147	Rowter.....13,750
Castle.....14,106	Homestake.....13,687
Yale.....14,101	Ojo.....13,640
San Luis.....14,100	Spanish.....13,620-12,720

Feet.	Feet.
Guyot.....13,565	Buffalo.....13,541
Trinchera.....13,546	Arapahoe.....13,520
Kendall.....13,542	Dunn.....13,502

Seventy-five peaks, between 13,500 and 14,300 feet in height, are unnamed, and not in this list.

ALTITUDES OF PROMINENT TOWNS IN COLORADO.

Feet.	Feet.
Alamosa.....7,000	Green Lake.....10,000
Alma.....11,044	Hot Sulphur Spr'gs 7,715
Black Hawk.....7,975	Idaho Springs.....7,500
Boulder.....5,536	Lake City.....8,550
Breckenridge.....9,674	Leadville.....10,205
Cañon City.....5,260	Magnolia.....6,500
Caribou.....9,905	Manitou.....6,297
Central.....8,300	Montezuma.....10,295
Cheyenne.....6,041	Morrison.....5,922
Chicago Lakes.....11,500	Nederland.....8,263
Colorado Springs.....5,023	Oro City.....10,247
Del Norte.....7,750	Ouray.....7,640
Denver.....5,224	Pueblo.....4,679
Divide.....7,210	Rosita.....8,500
Estes Park.....8,000	Saguache.....7,745
Fairplay.....9,964	Silverton.....9,405
Garland.....8,146	Sunshine.....7,000
Georgetown.....8,400	Trinidad.....6,005
Golden.....5,729	Twin Lakes.....9,357
Gold Hill.....8,463	Veta Pass.....9,339
Greeley.....4,776	

CHAPTER VII.

COLORADO DURING THE REBELLION—TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS

THE early history of Colorado was probably completely changed by the war of the rebellion, which broke out very soon after the new Territory was organized, and, indeed, before Gov. Gilpin had taken hold of the helm of government. This distracted the attention of the East so much that Colorado, though not forgotten, was comparatively ignored during the first years of the war. Moreover, the people of the Territory were divided on the issues of the war themselves, and a considerable secession element manifested itself in the utterance of disloyal sentiments and by the hoisting of a secession flag on Larimer street, almost directly opposite the present executive offices. The flag, however, was soon hauled down, by order of a committee of very determined citizens, who said that

either the flag or the house must come down, and they didn't care which.

Joined to these difficulties were the discouragement of miners arising out of refractory ores and failing placers, for already the flush days of placer mining in Colorado seemed, at least, to have passed by. The Clear Creek placers were abandoned or worked casually, as any claims are worked which yield only bare wages without promise of a richer harvest. It must be borne in mind, too, that not only during these years, but until several years later, no search was made for silver-bearing ores, by which means the scope of mining development was greatly limited, for Colorado stands pre-eminent as a silver-producing State, and her output of gold is light indeed compared to that of silver.

Thousands came and thousands left during 1861-62-63. California Gulch, over which almost if not quite the greatest *furor* of these years was raised, was soon deserted by all save a few faithful souls like Lieut. Gov. Tabor, the fame of whose riches has gone abroad far and wide, but who labored long and hard before reaping the reward he so richly merited. It is a curious fact, noted elsewhere but worth duplicating, that the very same sand carbonates which have made so many poor men rich in these latter days, were formerly one of the chief obstacles to success in gulch-mining. They were so heavy that they blocked the sluiceways, and had to be shoveled out with painful care, that the gold might be gathered.

The Indians, too, were troublesome during the early years of the war. Taking advantage of the withdrawal of the troops from most of the frontier posts, they raided the Plains, and were a continual terror to travelers between the mountains and the Missouri River. Many lives were lost, men, women and children sharing the same fate at the hands of the murderous crew. Then came the celebrated Sand Creek fight between the Colorado Cavalry and a large force of hostile Cheyenne Indians—an event which has evoked a great deal of hostile criticism, but which Coloradans have no cause to blush for. It is undoubtedly true that Indian women and even children were killed upon that occasion, but the former were bearing arms and fighting with the utmost ferocity, leaving their off-spring to chance the fortunes of war as best they might.

Sand Creek has been called a massacre. If so, it was a massacre of assassins, for fresh scalps of white men, women and children were found in the Indian camp after the battle. In fact, however, Sand Creek was not a massacre, but simply a fight after the most approved Indian fashion, and the Indians themselves never complained of the drubbing they got on that memorable occasion. It exemplified very clearly the oft-repeated assertion of frontiersmen that, if left alone, they could "set-

tle the Indian question" very soon, and "without costing the Government a cent."

The Sand Creek fight occurred November 29, 1864, the Coloradans being commanded by Col. J. M. Chivington, a Methodist minister and first Presiding Elder of the Colorado Conference. Chivington was essentially a Western man, equally ready to pray or fight, and at home everywhere, even in the most incongruous associations. Prof. O. J. Goldrick, the well-known pioneer teacher and editor, relates that Chivington attended a grand banquet given by Ford & McClintock on the occasion of the opening of their gambling-rooms, up-stairs over the corner of F and McGaa streets, now known as Fifteenth and Holladay. The writer knows nothing of Chivington's sporting proclivities, but that he was a good and successful fighter the Sand Creek business can attest. He was then military commander of the district, but the troops at his command were only a handful, when word came from Fort Lyon, on the Arkansas River, that the Cheyennes were encamped near there in force, and were intercepting every train and every wagon that passed in either direction, so that travel was virtually stopped. Chivington called for volunteers, and led them himself, by forced marches, to the Arkansas, where he and his men fell upon the Indian camp on Sand Creek, before the red devils knew that danger was near. For this, Chivington was severely censured by his superior officers, though warmly applauded by the people.

The Government more than once complained of the plucky, enterprising Coloradans for taking care of themselves without waiting for an "official" order to do so. It is not generally known in the East that an attempt was made by the South, very early in the war of the rebellion, to capture Colorado, but it is an actual fact, and the failure of the enterprise was due to the pluck and energy of the Coloradans themselves.

This stirring episode in the history of the State occurred in March and April of 1862, when Grant was making his first memorable advances

upon the enemy. A military organization, which had been started in the fall of 1860, was revived on the breaking-out of the rebellion and became the First Colorado Cavalry. Col. John P. Slough, afterward Chief Justice of New Mexico, was its commander, and the boys humorously called themselves Gov. Gilpin's "Pet Lambs." Gov. Gilpin had some trouble in getting them mustered into Uncle Sam's service, owing to their remoteness from the "front" and the difficulty of communicating with headquarters, but the delay was a happy accident, after all. While the "Pet Lambs" were waiting for their marching orders, reports came that a force of 3,000 Texans had left San Antonio for Colorado, and were making a clean sweep of the country through which they passed. They had already entered New Mexico and were entirely beyond the reach of the Union armies when the "Lambs" heard of their coming. No time was to be lost, and, without waiting for orders from Washington, Col. Slough ordered an advance.

The history of this short, sharp and decisive campaign appears elsewhere at length, but space will only admit of a review in this connection. The Texans were encountered just north of Santa Fe. They were more than a match for the Coloradans in number, but in strategy the latter showed their superiority. While a considerable body of "Lambs" engaged the lean and hungry Texans in front, the rest made a flank movement on the camp and commissary stores of the enemy, and destroyed everything they could not carry away. The result was that the Texans had to fall back in search of something to eat, and, having no "base of supplies," were forced to abandon the campaign. Bull Run, in the East, was hardly a circumstance compared to Baylor's retreat from New Mexico, and the "Lambs" returned home, covered with glory. Their success earned for them the recognition of the War Department, but Gov. Gilpin received no credit for his efforts. On the contrary, he was soon afterward superseded by Dr. John Evans, of Evanston, Ill., one of the best Governors Colo-

rado ever had, and still an honored citizen of the State. Secretary Weld, for whom Weld County was named, was also removed, and succeeded by Samuel H. Elbert, afterward Governor himself, and now an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. Gen. Sam E. Browne was about this time appointed Attorney General, and Gen. John Pierce succeeded Gen. Case as Surveyor General.

This was the beginning of the numerous changes in official positions which marked Colorado's Territorial vassalage. Her list of Governors ran as follows, from 1861 to 1876: William Gilpin qualified July 8, 1861; John Evans, April 11, 1862; A. Cummings, October 19, 1865; A. C. Hunt, May 27, 1867; Ed. M. McCook, June 15, 1869; Samuel H. Elbert, April 5, 1873; Ed M. McCook again, June 26, 1874, and John L. Routt about May 1, 1875. Routt held until the admission of the State, in 1876, and was the first State Governor, holding the latter office from November, 1876, until January, 1879, when he was succeeded by Frederick W. Pitkin, present incumbent.

During the same period, an almost equal number of changes were made in the other officers of the Territory, except that Hon. Frank Hall served several terms as Secretary under Govs. Hunt, McCook and Elbert. The Secretarial succession was as follows: Lewis Ledyard Weld, qualified July 8, 1861, with Gilpin; Samuel H. Elbert, April 19, 1862, with Evans; Frank Hall May 24, 1866, first with Cummings and later with Hunt; Frank Hall again, June 15, 1869, with McCook, and still again with Elbert, April 17, 1873, holding the office honorarily for seven years. To him succeeded John W. Jenkins, March 11, 1874, and John Tallie, who came with Routt and remained until the organization of the State. William M. Clark was the first Secretary of State, N. H. Meldrum is the present incumbent.

These constant changes of officials, at such irregular intervals, served to keep the Territory in a state of political excitement not unlike that

engendered by the more practical and sanguinary "revolutions" of Old Mexico. They also served to beget a feeling of hostility toward the central Government at Washington. Andrew Johnson, poor man, was most cordially hated throughout the length and breadth of Colorado. Besides vetoing the bill for Colorado's admission as a State, he sent out one of the most unsatisfactory Governors she ever had, in the person of Cummings, whose brief reign was eminently unsatisfactory. Grant, too, was unpopular until the admission of the State, since when, he has been a sort of idol with the Republican element, notwithstanding their former enmity. McCook, one of the fighting family of that name, was sent out as Governor by Grant. He was a gallant soldier but a poor diplomatist, and soon found himself very unpopular with some of the most powerfully influential men in the Territory. Feeling ran high on both sides, and finally resulted in the overthrow of McCook in the spring of 1873. Elbert was appointed Governor, and it was announced that henceforth the offices of the Territory would be intrusted to its citizens; that carpet-bag rule was at an end forever.

This announcement was received with great satisfaction. Whether justly or not, it had come to be understood that the Territories generally, and Colorado Territory particularly, were asylums for misfit politicians, who could not be "worked in" anywhere else, but who had to be disposed of somehow and somewhere. That the position was not well taken, is shown by the fact that no less than five of Colorado's seven Territorial Governors are today highly honored citizens of the State. The names of Gilpin, Evans, Hunt, Elbert and Routt are household words in Colorado. Better men for the position they held it would have been hard to find, and yet the people chafed under their rule, for the simple reason that they were not called but sent. There is something in the genius of our institutions strangely averse to rulers other than those chosen by the people themselves.

Although Gov. Elbert's *regime* opened so flatteringly, it was marked by some of the most stormy incidents of Colorado's political history. It is not necessary to recapitulate the events of the McCook-Elbert war, which terminated in the removal of the latter and the re-instatement of the former, but the sensation it created at the time will not soon be forgotten by those who participated in it. President Grant was visited with the severest censure for his action in the matter, and especially for his wholesale removal of Federal officials in Colorado at or about the same time. The immediate result was a total demoralization of the Republican party in the Territory and a Democratic victory in 1874, which showed very conclusively that "some one had blundered." With characteristic manliness, President Grant corrected his mistake by again removing McCook and appointing a Governor who was acceptable to both factions and all parties.

This was the last act in the Territorial political drama. Colorado was admitted to the Union in 1876, just in time to pull President Hayes through the Electoral Commission into the White House, and just in time, too, to earn the taking title of the Centennial State.

The passage of the enabling act was largely due to the efforts of Hon. J. B. Chaffee, and he was very properly rewarded by an election as Senator of the United States by the first State Legislature. His colleague was Henry M. Teller, a man of commanding ability, who enjoyed the distinction of never having held an office until he was chosen Senator. He was also lucky enough to secure the long term, and will serve until 1883. Senator Chaffee's voluntary retirement from politics at the close of his Senatorial term gave Hon. N. P. Hill an opportunity to grasp the succession, which he did, defeating half a dozen opponents.

Curiously enough, although Colorado made such an effort to break into Congress at an early day, she was not effectually represented there until 1863, when Hon. H. P. Bennett went to Washington, armed with undoubted credentials, attested by



James Durvell

the "broad seal of the sovereign Territory," as waggish attorneys used to say. Bennett was succeeded by Judge Allen A. Bradford, who served a second term in 1869-70. Hon. George M. Chilcott served a term between the first and last of Bradford, and Hon. J. B. Chaffee was elected in 1870, and again in 1872. In 1874, the McCook-Elbert war resulted in the

chance election of Hon. Thomas M. Patterson, who served until the admission of the State into the Union.

Mr. Patterson also served a term as Representative in Congress after admission, although his seat was unsuccessfully contested by Hon. James B. Belford, the present Representative, who defeated Patterson in 1878 by a large majority.

CHAPTER VIII.

PROGRESS OF THE COUNTRY.

DURING all these years, the country had been prosperous, more or less, according to circumstances, and the miners had been steadily growing in numbers and increasing their annual production. New processes of treating ores were introduced, which proved more profitable than the old, and the operation of smelting was found particularly adapted to the refractory ores of Gilpin County, where it was first introduced. Denver had been tried both by fire and flood, but her indomitable citizens never faltered in their forward course, and the town grew apace, as did the whole country. It is true that the miners left one locality for another pretty often, leaving large and populous cities almost desolate and without inhabitant, but the people turned up in another part of the State, very soon, and soon had another city under way. Though mining was always the principal industry of Colorado, agriculture and stock-growing kept pace with mineral development, as will be seen by the succeeding chapters specially devoted to these industries.

It was not, however, until after the close of the war and the disbandment of both armies, that the State entered upon its greatest era of prosperity. Large numbers of old soldiers emigrated at once to the new gold fields, which had grown famous while they had been serving in the army, and others followed a few years later. Ex-Gov. John Evans, whose faith in the bright future in star-

ry for Colorado was second to that of no man not even that of his predecessor, Gov. Gilpin, had no sooner laid down his office in 1865, than he began to agitate the question of railway connection between Denver and the world outside.

The Union Pacific Railroad was working its way westward, and the Kansas Pacific was aiming at the mark which the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road has since hit, but neither enterprise then on foot looked to Denver either as a terminus or way station. Seeing that the mountain would not come to Mahomet, Mahomet got up and went to the mountain. The Denver Pacific road was built to a connection with the Union Pacific at Cheyenne, 106 miles due north, and in due time a railway route was completed from Denver to each ocean. Then the Kansas Pacific suddenly changed its course from southwest to northwest, and made Denver its western terminus, giving the metropolis of the Rocky Mountains competing lines to the Missouri River instead of the patient mule and the steadfast ox.

It was a grand and glorious transformation scene. The city and State at once sprang forward with a mighty bound. Local lines of railway were soon projected from Denver in other directions and the foundations of Colorado's present very extensive railway system was laid within one year's time, the completion of the Union Pacific Development was retarded but

not checked by the panic of 1873, and the grasshoppers of 1875, but there has never been a year since 1864—the year of the Indian war—in which Colorado has not made progress in some direction, if not in all.

The panic of 1873 has been mentioned as having retarded the development of Colorado temporarily, but it is still an open question whether the country was not in the end a gainer by the panic, paradoxical as the proposition may appear. In point of fact, the panic did not extend to Colorado. There were no failures in the State worth speaking of. The banks stood firm. A considerable shrinkage in real estate was about the only effect of the panic upon the population of Colorado, but that only pinched a few luckless operators, who bought high and had to sell low. It is true that a few men, who thought themselves millionaires, found that they were only worth half a million, yet their sufferings were more imaginary than real. On the other hand, the panic drove many active business men from the East to Colorado, in the hope of rebuilding lost fortunes, and many of these new-comers in 1874-75 are now among the most enterprising and successful operators in the State.

Following fast upon these accessions to population came admission to the Union, which served to attract attention and invite further immigration. It was, in effect, a substantial and important

recognition of the status of Colorado, and an invitation to capital to come in and develop the undoubted resources of the new State. The result has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the friends of Colorado, at home and abroad.

Within the three years which have elapsed since statchood became an established fact, Colorado has doubled in wealth and population, and she is still advancing with even more rapid strides. The future of the State is full of golden possibilities. Leadville, the present wonder of the world, is but a page in the history of mineral development. That Colorado is destined to be the first mining State in the Union seems well assured.

It is the habit of some travelers to assert that Colorado cannot sustain a large population, because her agricultural resources are limited. The force of this argument is hard to discover. Mining districts rarely embrace agricultural advantages too, and, in the East, it is not expected that a mining population shall supply itself with the necessities of life. So long as Colorado can draw easily and cheaply upon Kansas and Nebraska for her lack of grain and other agricultural products, there is no reason why she may not support a population equal to the New England average. Her gold and silver will buy anything and everything the East has for sale, and she would still be a great and prosperous State, if she did not raise half enough wheat to feed her population.

CHAPTER IX.

THE CLIMATE OF COLORADO.

THE history of Colorado as a sanitarium dates back only to the advent of railways in the State, or about ten years ago. Before that time, overland trips across the Plains were occasionally recommended for the purpose of building up shattered physical systems, but such heroic treatment was usually laughed to scorn, and a sea-voyage substituted. The latter was more easily

and cheaply accomplished, and the dangers of the deep were less considered than the danger of losing one's life, or scalp, or both, at the hands of the Indians. Yet every one who returned from Colorado concurred in the statement that it was a healthy country, and the first reports concerning the rigors of its climate in winter were soon modified.

It was many years, however, ere Colorado began to offer inducements to invalids, such as those for which it is now famous. The first settlers felt themselves banished, as it were, not only from their friends and former homes, but also from many of the necessities and nearly all the comforts of life. As time went on, and the country grew apace, these conditions changed rapidly for the better. Denver, and some of the other cities, became comfortable places of residence. The cost of living was high, but a steady reduction followed the opening of railway communication and the development of agriculture. In a short time, the trip to Colorado became a pleasure excursion, instead of a painful journey, and then the invalid tourist appeared above the horizon, and began his career of usefulness in the State.

No record of the resources of Colorado would be complete which did not include the invalid tourist, but, to the credit of the State, it must be said, that she has paid cent per cent, in sound health, for the thousands of dollars which invalids have poured into her extended palm. Not in every case, of course, nor in ninety and nine per cent of them, but in enough of them to make a very satisfactory showing.

Hundreds and, perhaps, thousands of people are enjoying good health in Colorado to-day who came here confirmed invalids. Many more, coming too late, have died here, but, if the fair warning given by such deaths had been heeded in the East, the number would not have increased so rapidly of late years. No one in Colorado, physician or layman, pretends to say that consumption, in its last stages, can be arrested, in this climate or in any other climate. The contrary is true. It would be a miracle, indeed, if three-quarters or half a lung could expand in this rarified atmosphere sufficiently to support life in a man or woman, with one foot already in the grave, and the other trembling on the brink. And not only the dry and rarified air contends against nature, in such instances, but elemental disturbances tend to snap the rotten thread of life.

Colorado has not an Italian climate, and the absurd claims to that effect have brought much contempt on those who make them. She has extremes of heat and cold. The winters are marked by occasional storms of great severity. Dust is a nuisance to diseased lungs at all seasons. The summer sun would be intolerably hot if not neutralized by the refreshing shade. And yet the *average* of the climate is all that could be desired or expected.

The climatic conditions of Colorado are, perhaps, due entirely to the limited rainfall, though altitude has a separate bearing upon the problem. Without entering upon any scientific, or even technical, consideration of the question, it is enough to say that the limited rainfall leaves the sky free of clouds about three hundred days out of every year, and throughout these three hundred days, in winter and in summer, the sun shines bright and warm. With so much sunshine, of course the evaporation of moisture is perfect. The earth and air is dry. Malaria and the diseases incident thereto are practically unknown, save at rare intervals, as the result of defective artificial drainage. The air is not only dry, but full of ozone and electricity, and the altitude reduces its pressure. In healthy lungs, it is invigorating and restorative, but the contrary effect is manifested in lungs too weak to accommodate themselves to the increased demand upon their capacity, the volume of air inhaled in Colorado being considerably greater than at lower altitudes east or west.

The influence of altitude upon health has been noted, not only by every medical man, but also by every intelligent observer. According to the highest authorities of Colorado, the members of the State Medical Society, the sensations attending a first entrance into this State are always pleasant to persons in good health. "The dryness of the atmosphere," says Dr. Edmondson, of Central, "together with the electricity therein contained, combined with perhaps other peculiarities of climate, excite the nervous system to a remarkable degree of tension. The physical functions

which, it may be for years past, have been accomplished in a sluggish, inefficient manner, at once assume a vigor of action to which the system has heretofore been a stranger. The appetite is keen, the digestion vigorous, and the sleep is sound and refreshing. The result of these manifold innovations on the established routine of the vital economy is, that all those lurking ailments to which the civilized man is more subject than he ought to be are swept at once away, and whatever there is in each individual of capacity to enjoy is called into the fullest action. He revels in what might be called an intoxication of good health."

The latter comparison is not inapt. Nothing is more common than for people to say that the air of Colorado invigorates them like new wine.

In the very admirable essay from which the foregoing is quoted, Dr. Edmondson goes on to say:

"An unclouded mind partakes of the elasticity of a healthy body, and the unwonted vigor of man's intellect is manifested by a newly aroused desire for activity and by an increased capability to accomplish." Every brain-worker will attest the truth of this assertion, and nowhere in the whole country are the professions and all manner of business pursuits prosecuted with so much vigor and success.

It has been often said that men are improved mentally and socially as well as physically by coming to Colorado. There can be no doubt of this fact. Invalidism always affects mental conditions, and a dyspeptic person or a sufferer from any chronic ailment, however inconsequential, cannot help but lose a little good temper. With restored health comes not only renewed energy but a brighter view of life. The world seems a better place than it was. Companionship becomes pleasant, and Colorado is, of all countries in the world, the place where a hearty good will is most manifest in all classes and conditions of men.

This is a curious study, and one which has never yet been pursued with care by scientists. It would be interesting to note the effect of this climate upon

mental as well as physical conditions, but this task must be left to some one more capable of elucidating it.

The early settlers found the seasons in Colorado at considerable variance with those in the same latitude toward the east. A warm sun in winter was the first peculiarity noted. Earth and air were dry, and the direct rays of the sun were a reminder of summer. It was found, however, that however hot the sun shone in midwinter, even when men went about out-door work in their shirt-sleeves, snow seldom melted in the sunshine, but a soft wind moving across the country would soon carry away on its invisible wings a heavy fall of snow in a few hours, leaving the ground not only bare but dry. Hence the winters were generally pleasant, the exceptions to this rule being occasions when the wind blew cold or a northwest snow-storm swept down upon the plains. The snow-fall in Denver has never been excessive since the settlement of the town, but it has been severe at times, generally between the middle of December and the first of February. The latter month and the first half of March are usually pleasant. March and November are accounted the worst months in the calendar of the Atlantic and Mississippi Valley States, but, outside of the mountains in Colorado, they are very favorable, even to invalids. Early in April, the spring snows fall, sometimes to a great depth, and doing more damage to the stock interests than any other elemental disturbance. When these snows disappear, usually a few days after their fall, grass and grain spring up and summer is at hand, except that foliage is often delayed a month or more longer. With the foliage come the rains, varying greatly in different seasons, but *not* increasing every year, as some ignorantly assert.

The "rainy season" in Colorado is a figure of speech merely, being used only to distinguish it from the season when no rain falls. The two are about equal. Rains fall from about May 1 to November 1, but only enough to purify the air and keep the prairie grass alive and green. It is

no inconvenience whatever to invalids, who have all the sunshine they want even in wet weather. It is this unlimited sunshine that builds up many debilitated systems, which seem to need no other medicine. The average number of cloudy days for each year since 1872, when the Signal Service was first established in Denver, is but a fraction over sixty-three; the days on which rain fell, considerably less, and those on which snow fell, only forty.

As to the range of the thermometer, that erratic instrument should not be quoted officially in Colorado, until corrected for altitude and new climatic conditions. Its apparent range is very broad, and its record would seem to show that Coloradoans freeze up in winter, only to thaw out in summer, when, in fact, the extremes of heat and cold are much more apparent than real. Neither zero weather nor ninety-nine in the shade counts for much in Colorado. When the mercury falls ten or fifteen degrees below zero, which it often does, people put on their wraps as they go about their business, but nobody ever heard of a sunstroke in Colorado, when the thermometer was boiling over at the top. Invalids, of course, do not invite exhaustion by much exercise at such times, but, in the delightfully cool mornings and evenings of mid-summer, they can get all the air and exercise necessary for them.

In the fall of 1873, two well-known gentlemen of Denver—Mr. F. J. B. Crane and Mr. B. F. Woodward—both of whom had been great sufferers from asthma in the East, were discussing the best means of making known to their suffering fellow-mortals of other States the wonderfully curative effects of the Colorado climate upon this disorder. The question of giving information through the newspapers and magazines was discussed, but while, by such means, a large number of readers might be reached, it was thought that the message would not have such a convincing and authoritative influence as an authentic statement from a large number of persons. The result of this incidental discussion was the calling of a meeting of asthmatics at Denver in October, 1873.

The meeting was held. A large number of gentlemen and ladies attended, all of whom reported themselves either entirely cured or vastly benefited by their residence in Colorado. It was then decided to extend the scope of inquiry to the whole State, and, in accordance with that purpose, the newspapers of the State circulated a call for an asthmatic convention, and also for statements from persons unable to attend the meeting.

This novel convention assembled at Denver December 18, 1873. The chairman, Mr. Crane, presented over one hundred reports from persons residing in all parts of Colorado, many of them lengthy and quite interesting, giving individual experiences, means of cure and experiments, which had been previously tried without effect, and generally stating that a complete and permanent cure had only been found upon the parties removing to Colorado.

A large number of these statements were from gentlemen of means, who had traveled in nearly all parts of the world without deriving material benefit elsewhere than in Colorado.

In the spring of 1874, a pamphlet was printed for gratuitous distribution, containing a condensed record of over two hundred and fifty cases cured by Colorado air alone, no other remedy being used. All the walks of life were represented in this list; merchants, physicians, lawyers, clergymen, mechanics, laboring men, etc., clearly establishing the important fact that "Colorado cures asthma." Five years of additional experience and observation have only confirmed and strengthened the testimony that in the relief or cure of asthma and kindred diseases, the climate of Colorado is unequalled by any portion of the known world; also, that there is no recurrence of the disease while the person remains in this climate, though no guarantee can be given that a return to a lower altitude will not be followed by a return of the old trouble.

So much for asthma. As for other diseases of like character, the same is substantially true. In all cases where the physical and mental systems are worn down by overwork or general debility, the

recovery is marked and rapid. The marked exceptions to this rule are rheumatism and all purely nervous ailments, none of which are benefited by the climate of Colorado, but are rather aggravated instead. In the mountains of Colorado, pneumonia and kindred diseases are common at certain seasons, and often fatal. A form of pneumonia known as mountain fever, is well known throughout the State, but happily it is less dangerous than pneumonia proper.

Taken all in all, with all the other drawbacks properly belonging to it, the climate of Colorado can claim the highest rank as a restorer of health to poor, suffering humanity. The number of invalids who annually seek relief in the State is constantly increasing, and so are the resorts which invite their patronage. Formerly, the mineral springs at Manitou were the only attraction of the kind in the State. Only a few years ago, a rude cabin, on the banks of the famous *Fountain qui Boille*, close by the great soda spring, was all there was of Manitou. The writer well remembers a visit there, in the fall of 1871, when the solitude of the spot was overpowering. To-day, there are half-a-dozen hotels there, three of them magnificent structures, and yet, during the season, it is almost impossible to secure quarters in any of them. Idaho Springs, with its fine hotels and famous swimming baths, is scarcely less popular or less crowded. The Hot Sulphur Springs, in Middle Park, are also well patronized, though less accessible. The hunting and fishing thereaway draws many who would scorn the luxuries of more pretentious watering-places. Beside these three principal points of attraction, are at least a dozen mineral springs, of greater or less renown, scattered broadcast over the State, no section being without one or more. The Pagosa Hot Springs, in southwestern Colorado, are pronounced among the finest in the world. The Steamboat Springs, in the Northwest, are truly wonderful as a natural curiosity, as well as valuable for their medicinal qualities. They take their name from a peculiar noise emitted from one of the largest springs of the group,

which gives forth a steady, sighing sound, like a steamboat just starting upon its voyage.

The inquisitive may want to know what are the medical properties of these numerous springs. It would take a small volume to describe them. They range over the whole gamut of medical lexicography, and include, as the miners say, about all the known "stinks." There is something less than a thousand of them in the State, and the invalid who cannot be suited somewhere in Colorado need not look anywhere else for what he wants. With very few exceptions, the surroundings of these mineral springs are delightfully romantic. The charms of Manitou cannot be enumerated—a whole season is short enough to study its surroundings. It must be confessed, however, that Coloradans themselves seldom pay much attention to the "healing waters" of these fountains of health, but visit them indiscriminately for pleasure, and often go away without tasting the water more than once, or perhaps twice. The ready excuse of the "native" is that he does not need the water, and does not wish to cultivate a taste for the fluid. Now and then a rheumatic miner tries bathing in a hot sulphur spring to take the stiffness out of his joints, and since Leadville was unearthed, an occasional victim of lead poisoning puts in at Cottonwood Springs, on the Arkansas River, below the carbonate metropolis, to get the lead out of his system, but, generally, the Coloradoan looks upon mineral springs merely as a good advertisement of the country, and is proud of them merely because they confirm his strong belief that his is the most wonderful country in the world.

The chance mention of lead-poisoning above brings to mind this new disease—new to Colorado, at least, though common enough in lead mines all over the world. The mineral deposits at Leadville, as the name of the camp indicates, carry a large proportion of lead, and workmen in the mines and smelters are alike subject to lead-poisoning. It would seem that nature had provided a remedy for the disease near at hand, in the mineral springs of Cottonwood Cañon, which are a specific in almost

any stage of the complaint. All the patient has to do is to "lay off" a few days or weeks, at Cottonwood, bathe and drink freely of the waters, and go back to his work rejuvenated.

Much has been said about the unhealthiness of Leadville, because a good many people have died there from intemperance, exposure, etc., as well as from natural causes. Under right conditions,

Leadville would be a healthy city, but the verdict of the Coroner's jury—"too much whisky and too little blanket"—tells the story of many a death. The altitude is too great for over-indulgence and reckless neglect. Care and cleanliness have been too much neglected in this magic city, and she pays the penalty by an undeserved reputation for unhealthiness.

CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

AGRICULTURE, although of secondary importance among the industries of Colorado, has always been more or less prominent. This fact is first due to the magnificent yield and excellent quality of both cereals and vegetables, and, finally, to the high prices usually received by the farmers, or "ranchmen," as they are invariably designated, for every product of the soil.

In the early years of the country, when scarcely anybody expected to stay here more than the few weeks or months necessary to obtain a fortune from the mines, agriculture was something not dreamt of in their philosophy, and no attempt was made to cultivate the soil. As time went on, and one or two "hard winters" came, bringing exorbitant prices for produce or cutting off the supply entirely, the idea of raising corn for horse-feed, after the Mexican fashion, was originated by some one, and soon put into practical operation.

A few rude and imperfect irrigating ditches were constructed, under which a few acres were planted, corn being the principal crop, alternating with an occasional potato patch. The potatoes were truly a happy thought, for, while the corn hardly paid for its cultivation, the potatoes yielded largely, and proved to be of superior quality. Such was the small beginning of agriculture in Colorado, and it has advanced wonderfully since that time, especially in view of the difficulties it has had to meet and overcome.

A great point had been gained, however, by the discovery that vegetables flourished in the soil of the plains and mountains. The first potato crop paid an enormous profit, and next year many persons engaged in the business, some of them only to meet with failure, though others succeeded beyond their wildest hope. Experiments were made with other vegetables, and the era of big pumpkins and giant squashes dates from that day. Another year established the fact that Colorado was within the limits of the great wheat-belt of the continent, and, from that time till now, wheat has been and is the staple crop of Colorado farmers.

It must not be understood, though, that because Colorado raises the finest wheat, the best potatoes and the biggest squashes and pumpkins in the world, that her agriculturists are clothed in purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day. On the contrary, they work harder and are less repaid proportionately than farmers anywhere else in the country.

In the first place, the acquisition of agricultural land in Colorado has for many years involved a considerable outlay of money, and a poor man has had small show to engage in farming. While there are millions of acres of arable land in the State, or land that would be arable if irrigated, there is not an unlimited supply of water for irrigation, and it is not a question of land but of

water, with the farmer. To secure the latter, he must expend more or less money, either in building a ditch, or buying a water-right from a ditch already constructed. In either case, his water costs him what would be considered in the East a fair rental for the land.

Having secured both land and water, he proceeds to make a crop. Wheat is sown very early in the spring, often in February, which is usually a pleasant month in the Colorado climate; if not, March rarely fails to bring planting weather. In April, there is always more or less light and warm snow, which melts rapidly and "wets down" the new-sown wheat, so that irrigation is unnecessary at that season. May brings spring rains in greater or less abundance, with warm, sunny days, that start the young wheat and early vegetables fairly on their way, and also begin to melt the snow on the mountains, by which the streams are fed, the latter being low or entirely dry during the winter and early spring. By the time the streams are running full of water, the work of irrigation must begin, and be kept up till the crops are harvested. The amount of irrigation required depends largely upon the fall of rain for the summer season, and somewhat also upon the character of the soil, but it is safe to say that during the irrigation season the farmer will be called upon to work at least all day, and perhaps far into the night.

Added to all this toil is a tolerable certainty that, at the height of the season, when everybody wants water, the supply will fall short of the demand. To see one's crops perishing for want of water involves a mental anxiety scarcely less terrible than the most intense physical struggle, and this but one of the many drawbacks incidental to the farming operations in Colorado, as developed from year to year in the history of the country.

Another serious matter is the plague of grasshoppers, or locusts, which has several times entirely devastated the agricultural sections of the State, and to which the attention of the world has been directed. Experience seems to demonstrate that these visitations occur every tenth year, but

this may be a coincidence merely, the only proof substantiating the theory being the fact that the latest visitations followed the first in about that order, the beginning and ending having been marked by a curious correspondence of dates, as well as of characteristics.

The grasshopper problem has perplexed the wisest *savans* of two continents, and the Colorado ranchman only knows that they come in countless numbers and depart, leaving his fields as brown and bare as though they had never been planted. Nothing could well be more disheartening, or provocative of profanity in the man of sin. Nevertheless, the accounts of their ravages, and the description of their insatiate appetites, are often overdrawn. It is not true that they eat fences, wagons and agricultural implements, if the latter are left out of doors. They chew tobacco, apparently, judging from the exudations of their masticatory organs, but proof is wanting that they either smoke or swear. Jestng aside, they are a dreaded scourge, but, under certain conditions, the Colorado farmers can and do successfully contend against them, and of late years, with their improved appliances of defense, the ranchmen laugh the young 'hoppers to scorn, no matter how numerous they are hatched out in and around their fields. It is only when swarms of hungry 'hoppers alight in the midst of the growing crops for a hasty lunch that the heart of the ranchman sinks within his bosom, for then he knows that nothing he can do will save his fields from destruction.

It is now four years, however, since the locusts last invaded Colorado, to the damage of the husbandmen, and strong hopes are entertained that their visitations have ceased. No particular reason can be assigned for this belief, but it is strong in the minds of those most deeply interested and those most naturally inclined to apprehend further danger from this source. Perhaps prudence would suggest that allowance should be made for grasshopper visitations at least once in ten years, but it is certain that the farmers of Colorado



Corbi-Bacon

have lost much of their former fears that they would be driven into other pursuits, and are plowing and planting more vigorously than ever before.

Said one of the most experienced husbandmen of the State to the writer, recently:

"Nobody can tell anything about the grasshoppers in Colorado or anywhere else. They have been here and may be here again, *sarans* to the contrary notwithstanding. I may lose my crop by them next year, but while I am sure of water for irrigation, I can stand the grasshoppers and raise bushel for bushel with the Eastern farmers. They have to contend with drouth on the one hand and excessive rains on the other, each alike disastrous, while I can regulate my supply of moisture regardless of the rainfall, and with a positive certainty that the latter will never be excessive, even during harvest, when the most damage is usually done. Irrigation is an expense, but it is likewise a protection. It is a heavy insurance, but it saves my crops and insures a uniform yield of which Eastern farmers are entirely ignorant. They may have half a dozen poor crops in succession, and then almost a total failure, while I have half a dozen good crops and then a grasshopper year, for which I ought to be prepared."

The best farming lands of the State are found to lie along the eastern base of the mountains from north to south, and the best of these, perhaps, as far as development has gone, lie between the Platte and the Cache la Poudre Rivers. Superiority of soil is not claimed for this belt, though its proximity to the mountains may have developed certain characteristics not possessed by localities more remote. Abundance of water has given it prominence and importance as a center of agricultural industry.

The valley of the Platte River is, of course, the largest single body of agricultural land in the State, extending from Platte Cañon, twenty miles southwest of Denver, to Julesburg, in the extreme northeastern corner of the State. Thousands of acres of fertile lands line both sides of the river for

this entire distance. Above Denver, and below that city for a distance of fifty or sixty miles, there are fine farms; below the junction of the Platte and the Poudre and the State line, there are occasional farms and frequent meadows, but no considerable agricultural settlements. Two causes operate to retard agricultural progress in the lower Platte Valley: first, the absence of railroad facilities, and, finally, the character of the river itself, which runs for its entire length, across the plains, over a bed of treacherous, shifting sand, in and through which the channel winds and turns and divides and changes so continually, that it is almost impossible to utilize the waters of the stream for irrigation at certain points, and extremely difficult anywhere. If the current sets into the "head" of an irrigating canal, it carries with it enough sand to soon choke up the canal, but oftener a more serious trouble results from the channel changing to the opposite side of the stream, leaving the mouth of the irrigating canal as dry as the plains themselves.

The smaller streams, particularly those which run over rocky or pebbly beds, are the best reliance of the farmers of Colorado, even though their volume of water may be restricted. Of this class, the Cache la Poudre is the principal, and its valley is perhaps the best illustration of what may be accomplished by irrigation in Colorado.

From La Porte, where it leaves the mountains, to its confluence with the Platte, four miles below Evans and Greeley, the "Poudre," as it is universally called in Colorado, is lined with improved farms, many of which are models of successful enterprise.

At Fort Collins, near the head of this rich valley, is located the Agricultural College of the State, a fitting location for such an institution, surrounded, as it is, by some of the finest farms and best farming land in the State.

The early history of this part of the State, apart from its agricultural features, is full of interest. The overland route to California led this way, and La Porte, which is now one of the most

peaceful hamlets in all Colorado, was then a miniature Julesburg, full of life and activity. Fort Collins, near by, was then a military post, though no fort was ever built there, and few soldiers guarded the post. There were Indians in those days, and some of the pioneer ranchmen met with many startling adventures in guarding against or resisting their depredations. To-day, however, and for many years, the valley has been singularly peaceful, bearing, in many respects, the aspect of an Eastern community. It is entirely agricultural, and the handsome towns of Fort Collins and Greeley, which nestle at either extremity, are as orderly as any New England village.

Both of these towns, as well as Longmont, which lies a little south and west of them, the three constituting apexes of a triangle, are notable instances of the success of "colony" enterprises in Colorado. The Greeley colony was the best advertised, and has been most successful, but in less degree the others show the benefits of co-operation.

The history of the Greeley colony, although it deserves a separate chapter, has been written so well and so often by the leading newspapers of the whole country, East and West, that a brief review will be sufficient for the purpose of this volume. Established in 1870, at the suggestion of the lamented Horace Greeley, whose honored name it bears, and whose principles it largely perpetuates, it started with a fund of \$150,000, which it invested in lands, irrigating canals, a mill power and a "colony fence" inclosing the entire tract covered by the purchase, thus providing against the necessity of interior fences. A town was laid off at the point where the Denver Pacific Railroad crosses the "Poudre," and the land was appropriately subdivided, so that each colonist received a tract of land and a town lot, if desired, or an equivalent in either lands or lots, at his option.

All this property has advanced in value very largely, and farm property is particularly valuable under the Greeley canals. Some of the farmers

were seriously embarrassed at first by the considerable expense of "making a start" in a new country under new conditions, and even with all the advantages of co-operation, a few failures resulted. It is not the purpose of the writer to conceal the truth in regard to farming operations in Colorado, and it must be admitted that not every Eastern farmer can and will succeed in this State, especially if he is hampered by lack of means to enable him to prosecute his work to the best advantage. But the failures at Greeley were generally accounted for by some radical defect in the system pursued, and experience, even when dearly bought, was turned to good advantage by all concerned.

Wheat, of course, has been the great staple, and its yield has often been enormous. Thirty, forty, or even fifty bushels per acre have been harvested from large fields, and sold at from 90 cents to \$1.50 per bushel. Potatoes and all kinds of vegetables came next in importance. Corn has not been a prolific crop, though profitable. The soil is well adapted to corn, but the nights are too cold for its rapid growth and full development.

Of late years, the Greeley colonists have turned their attention to raising small fruits, with very gratifying success. Their strawberries are simply magnificent, and the yield equal to that of any part of the country, California not excepted. The crop never fails, and, despite the large production, prices have been maintained at high figures throughout the entire season. Berries are shipped to Denver and Cheyenne by rail, and these markets, within fifty miles of Greeley, take the entire crop, and almost quarrel over it.

The social features of Greeley life are still characterized by temperance and intellectual development. There is not now, and never has been, a saloon in the town of 2,000 inhabitants, and its schools are the best in the land. The schoolhouse is by far the best building in town, though the churches are numerous and not inconspicuous architecturally. More newspapers are taken and read at Greeley than at any place of its size in the country. The town itself supports two weekly

papers, and a third, published at Evans, a few miles distant, is liberally patronized.

Magnificent as has been the development of the Poudre Valley since 1870, the next few years promises to eclipse the last decade. An immense irrigating canal, capable of watering 100,000 acres of land, is being built north of the already completed canals on the north side, and thousands of acres of good farming land will soon be brought under cultivation thereby. This canal heads in the mountains, and the country it waters is tributary to Fort Collins as well as Greeley—indeed, the former place, from its proximity to the mountains, where the water-supply is more abundant and stable, probably will reap a larger benefit from the new enterprise than its rival down the valley.

This important enterprise demands special mention as the first effort to water a vast body of land with a single canal, and because its promoters are, for the most part, non-residents instead of Colorado citizens. The Colorado Mortgage and Investment Company, of London, of which Mr. James Duff, of Denver, is resident manager, owns most of the stock in this canal, and much of the land to be watered thereby. The English Company, as it is commonly called, has done and is still doing much for the development of Colorado and Denver, first by loaning capital at lower rates of interest than formerly prevailed, and finally, by its own judicious investments, like the new hotel in Denver, which the Company is building at a cost of nearly half a million, and which will be by far the finest hotel in the West when completed. Another enterprise of great pith and moment to Denver is the proposed high-line canal, to water an immense area above the city, which the English Company is about to undertake as a sure and profitable investment. Colorado has derived great benefit already from this influx of English capital, and Mr. Duff seems determined to show his faith in the Centennial State by further investments of like character.

Fort Collins has achieved its greatest development since 1877, when the Colorado Central

Railroad was extended past that place to a connection with the Union Pacific at Cheyenne. The following very truthful sketch of the place is copied from the prospectus of the Agricultural College located at that point, and opened September 1, 1879:

"Fort Collins is located on the southern bank of the Cache la Poudre, about six miles east of the foot-hills of the snowy range and thirty-five miles south of the State line; it is surrounded by a fertile and well watered region, including some of the best agricultural lands in the State.

"Its elevation of 5,100 feet above the sea level gives it a pure, dry atmosphere, while its proximity to the mountains brings it within the limit of occasional rains, thus rendering the climate pleasant and salubrious, and adapting the soil to the cultivation of the cereals. This region, comprising the counties of Larimer, Weld, Boulder, and parts of Arapahoe and Jefferson, is rendered accessible from the north and south by the Colorado Central Railroad, which passes directly through Fort Collins, and by the Denver Pacific Railway, both of which roads connect with the Union Pacific at Cheyenne and with the Kansas Pacific at Denver. The streams draining this region, the Cache la Poudre, Big Thompson, and other tributaries of the South Platte, furnish an inexhaustible supply of water for purposes of irrigation. It is estimated that the great irrigating canal now in process of construction and supplied from the Cache la Poudre, will bring at least 100,000 acres of unproductive land under cultivation. The College has been most judiciously located with reference to this large extent of farming land, in the midst of communities refined and progressive and very fast surrounding themselves with all the comforts of the most advanced localities in the West."

South of the Poudre, along the base of the mountains, are a number of valleys devoted to agriculture, among which the Big and Little Thompson, the St. Vrain, Left Hand Boulder and Ralston Creek are chief. Longmont, settled by a Chicago colony about 1870, is located on the St. Vrain, in the midst of a very rich farming country. The

St. Vrain is one of the most beautiful of Colorado rivers. It rises at the base of Long's Peak, and, though boasting of no grandly romantic cañon like Boulder, Clear Creek and the Platte or Arkansas, it flows through scenes of sylvan beauty strangely enchanting to the eye and the æsthetic tastes.

Boulder Creek waters a fertile valley on its way across the plains, dotted by handsome farms; but its greatest charm is in the mountains. Its cañon has been pronounced the finest in the State, and its falls are famous everywhere. At the point of its departure from the range is located the town of Boulder, an interesting city of considerable consequence as an agricultural and mining center. The farmers of Boulder Valley find a market for their crops in the mining camps of their own county, and their county capital reaps the benefit of the exchange. Boulder is also the seat of the State University.

The valley of Clear Creek, though limited in extent, is a veritable garden. Lying between Denver and Golden, and equally accessible to each (either by rail or private conveyance), it may be called the market garden of those cities. The Bear Creek Valley, a few miles farther south, is similarly situated, and a good farm in either of them may be counted a treasure to its fortunate owner.

South of the divide, between the waters of the Platte and the Arkansas, agriculture has not yet advanced to the position it occupies in Northern Colorado, though the conditions are all favorable. In time, no doubt, the arable lands of this district will be developed as well as those of the western slope, which in some respects are superior to those of the Atlantic side.

The agricultural future of Colorado is enshrouded in much present uncertainty, and opinions differ very widely concerning it. Some profess to believe that at no distant day the vast plains will become a grand garden; that monster canals will distribute water for irrigation through a series of lakes or reservoirs from the mountains to the eastern limit of the State, and from Wyoming to New Mexico.

Congress has been continually memorialized to aid the State in this matter by grants of arid land under some act similar to the "swamp-land bill," by which so many States have profited throughout the West.

It is argued with great force that instead of ditches for drainage, the arid lands of Colorado only need ditches for irrigation to make them valuable, and it is claimed that the General Government, now deriving little or no income or benefit from these lands, would be the gainer vastly by their reclamation, while the State, with a mining population constantly increasing, would be enabled to feed its own people without recourse on Kansas for supplies. No doubt there is force in this argument, and the interest of the people in the question has been repeatedly evinced, not alone by memorials to Congress, but by conventions to consider extensive systems of irrigation.

In 1873, an irrigation convention was held in Denver which was attended by the Governors of several Western States and Territories, and by the leading agriculturists of the State as well as delegates from Utah, where the same system prevails. Beyond an interchange of views and the inevitable memorial to Congress, nothing came of this convention, but the address of Hon. S. H. Elbert, then Territorial Governor of Colorado, and now one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, was a compact, logical and in every way admirable statement of the case under discussion, which should have had more weight in Washington than was accorded to it, or to the memorial of the convention.

There are those, however, and the writer is among them, who have grave doubts whether the benefits to be derived from any system of irrigation under the auspices of the State or General Government would inure to the benefit of each or either. Though the arid lands of Colorado find no sale at Government prices, and, perhaps, would not bring more than 10 cents per acre at auction, they are all productive in one sense, and the State reaps a large benefit therefrom every year, in its

production of beef, mutton and wool. The stock interests would surely suffer if the plains were "reclaimed," but whether farming, with the added expense of costly irrigation, could successfully compete with Kansas cheap production, is not equally certain.

Kansas, which lies right at the door of Colorado, is undoubtedly the finest agricultural State in the Union, and is growing rapidly in our direction. The corn and wheat of Kansas are already sold in our markets at prices which tend to discourage our own farmers, though, happily, the latter still have a home market for their crops which affords them protection against Kansas

competition. The home demand is enlarged by the stock interest, which produces nothing but beef. Reduce the home demand by excluding the bulk of the stock men, and at the same time double the agricultural production, and we may have a state of affairs which neither the farmers nor the State will appreciate as a public blessing.

These objections, however, may be more than met by the rapid increase of our mining population in the next five years, creating a home market which the present agricultural resources of the State will be entirely unable to supply. In that case, more farms and more farmers will be among the actual necessities of the country.

CHAPTER XI.

STOCK RAISING IN COLORADO.

ENOUGH has already been said in this work to indicate that the pastoral resources of Colorado are second only to the industry of mining in point of profit if not of production. The net profit of stock-growing exceeds that of agriculture every year. Probably during the decade preceding the eventful year when the mines of Leadville began to yield up their hidden treasures, the net profit of mining over and above the expense incurred in its prosecution, was not much greater than the net profit of the stock business.

This is a startling statement, and, unfortunately, or fortunately, as the case may be, the figures are not at hand whereby it can be supported. It is equally impossible to say how much money was swallowed up in unlucky mining enterprises, and how much was made by raising stock while the business was comparatively new and the range not overcrowded as it is now in many directions. When cattle could be brought to maturity and market at a cost of about \$5 per head, and sold at \$30, \$40, or even \$50, it requires no arithmetician or "lightning calculator," or even Col. Sellers, to see that there were millions in it.

On the plains of Colorado and Western Kansas, cattle succeeded the buffalo as naturally as white men succeeded the Indians. It could not have been any secret to the early settlers that stock would live and fatten on the nutritious grasses of the plains and mountains all the year round, for they saw buffalo, antelope, deer, elk and other graminivorous animals depending entirely for their sustenance upon the same, but in spite of this "ocular proof," it appears to be a fact, as already stated elsewhere, that the father of the stock business in Colorado turned his cattle out in the fall expecting them to die during the winter, and was surprised to find them fat and flourishing in the spring. Even at this late day, with thousands of cattle roaming the plains on every hand, winter and summer, some stranger is always found willing to swear that they must inevitably starve to death in the winter. These doubting Thomases, impressed with ancient heresies regarding the Great American Desert, are alike incapable of realizing that cattle can live on our grasses the year round and that the finest wheat and vegetables in the world can be produced from our soil.

However lightly Coloradoans may esteem the intelligence of these people, they do not much care to combat their erroneous ideas by argument, and cattle-growers are especially indifferent on the subject. On the contrary, they do not care how many people are deterred from entering the business by fears of losing their investments. Wide as the range is, the supply of water is limited in dry seasons, and they do not want to be crowded by newcomers out of their chosen localities. Though the "range" is free to all, the water front is usually taken up by the home ranches of cattle and sheep growers, who own the land adjacent thereto and thereby control the range back of their respective claims. Encroachments upon these vested rights are rare, but if the country should become more crowded by a decided increase in the number of cattle-growers, trouble might ensue or the interests of the parties might be endangered in other respects.

Prior to the advent of railroads in Colorado, the stock business was limited by the home demand and such Government contracts as could be secured for the supply of beef to interior and neighboring military posts. The railroads, however, gave a great impetus to each of these demands and also opened up a new trade, which has of late years exceeded the aggregate of both the others combined. More Colorado beef is shipped East every year than is used by the people of the State and by the Government, too, within the limits of Colorado.

The magnitude of this business under the new development is something astonishing. Next to Texas, Colorado probably produces more beef than any other State in the Union, and, probably, more sheep and wool than any other State except New Mexico. The business is not confined to any one section of the State, but extends everywhere, even into the Indian Reservation. Some years ago, the Indian Bureau, in a lucid interval seldom duplicated, drove a band of cattle to the White River Agency for the purpose of supplying beef to the Utes, using only the increase of the herd for that

purpose. The Indians have been supplied with fresh beef regularly since that time, and the herd has increased despite this constant drain upon it, till even the Government is likely to have "beef to sell," besides what the Indians use. These cattle are said to yield excellent beef the year round, though knowing no feed except the rich grass of the White River Valley. Denver's best beef, not excepting the corn-fed article, comes from the Snake River country in Northwestern Colorado, and this Snake River beef is often on the market when the Plains cattle are too poor to kill.

Nor is Southwestern Colorado one whit behind the North in this particular. The Animas and other valleys of the San Juan country produce the finest beef as well as the best vegetables and other crops. There seems to be no doubt that the entire western slope of the State is a good stock country.

It is with the east, however, particularly the great plains, that the pastoral interests of Colorado are principally identified. On these almost boundless prairies, thousands upon thousands of horses, cattle and sheep range throughout the year, and maintain themselves in generally good condition without any food save that prepared for them by the bountiful hand of nature.

There are numerous methods of engaging in the stock business, of course, but they all resolve themselves at last into one general system, which centers around a home ranche or camp, and extends pretty nearly over the entire surrounding country. Having secured a ranche and suitable outbuildings, including a large corral, with a strong solid wall seven or eight feet high, the next step is to buy cattle. This may be done occasionally "on the range," from some party who finds himself overstocked or who wants to quit the business, but generally it is best to buy from the Texas stock driven up from the South every summer, which comes cheaper and answers admirably for breeding purposes when crossed with high grade American bulls. All stock must be branded when bought, and all calves must be branded before they leave their mother's side.

The camp should be located near a permanent water-supply, and it is well to purchase or enter 160 acres or more and inclose it with a stock-fence as a kind of gigantic barnyard. Horses kept for use should not be allowed to run loose on the prairie, and to keep them stabled or picketed is troublesome and unsatisfactory. A camp outfit must include wagon and harness suitable for heavy work, tough draft horses and a number of native ponies or bronchos for saddle use. Of the latter, there can hardly be too many. It costs little or nothing to keep them, and, during the entire summer, to say the least, and often in winter, there is enough hard riding to be done to require at least three horses for every herder employed. Leading stockmen almost invariably raise and train their own ponies, finding it profitable as well as convenient to do so. Their value ranges from \$25 to \$50, and the trouble of raising them is but slightly greater than that of raising a steer. The "band" must be looked after a good deal, of course, and carefully "corralled" every night; but, by constant handling, they become thoroughly domesticated, and seldom or never stray far away from camp, unless stamped.

The use of the word "band" above brings to mind some of the peculiarities of stock nomenclature in Colorado. A collection of horses is always a "band." The cattle owned by one man or firm are, collectively, a "herd," but any number of them less than the whole is a "bunch." A "flock" of sheep, however, may be all or only a part of the number owned by a firm or an individual. To speak of a "herd" of horses or sheep is to betray the tender-foot at once.

Given, then, the home ranche, with its stables, corrals, etc., its band of ponies, its foreman and assistants, and all the machinery of a cattle camp is complete. The outfit may cost anywhere from \$500 to \$1,000, but rarely more than the latter sum, no allowance being made for display and not much for home comfort. Few cattle ranches on a large scale are enlivened by the presence of the gentler sex, and the men crowd together, generally,

in a small cabin or "sod" house of two rooms—one for stores and cookery, and the other for sleeping and lounging, whenever opportunity offers. For an ordinary camp, the working force includes about six men. Strict discipline is enforced by the foreman, who is an autocrat in his way, and who issues his orders with the air and brevity of a drill sergeant.

Another important personage is the cook, who is also a sort of "keeper" of the camp and stores, and is likewise charged with numberless little duties, such as mending bridles and harness, doctoring sick horses, going to the post office, and the like. He must be ready to serve a meal at a moment's notice, and at times his position is very trying; but when the foreman and herders are away on the round-ups or are shipping beef, he is often left entirely alone for weeks, with nothing whatever to do but to guard the camp, cook his own meals, and occasionally turn up a little "grub" for a passing acquaintance or stranger, the ranche being open alike to such without money and without price. Stockmen are the very soul of hospitality, and there exists among them a subtle sort of freemasonry by which they make themselves at home wherever they go among each other, whether on business or for pleasure.

After the cook comes the herders, to the number of three or four or more, as the case may be. A herd of three or four thousand cattle can be looked after by half a dozen men, with a little assistance during the round-up and branding season. The herder of cattle is essentially different from the sheep-herder. The latter must live with his flock, nor trust it out of his sight, but the former exercises only a general supervision over his herd, never undertaking to limit its wanderings, and content if he only knows, in a general way, its whereabouts. The range is wide, but cattle seldom stray far from home, save at times when no number of herd-men could restrain them. Should any or all of them "stampede" from any cause, nothing can be done but to follow them leisurely, and drive them back when found.

The life of a cattle-herder is wild, roving, adventurous. His headquarters, and hindquarters, too, are always in the saddle, and he soon learns to ride like a Centaur. No finer sight of the kind can be seen anywhere, than a "cow boy" mounted on his fleet but sure-footed pony, giving chase to a young and lively Colorado steer, as full of dash and undaunted mettle as the man himself. Away they fly across the prairie, at lightning speed, then, suddenly, as quick as thought, the bovine turns and doubles on his course, while the pony and rider follow suit with equal celerity. Again and again they turn, the pony following every movement of the animal it is pursuing, and none but a skilled and well-trained rider can keep his seat in the saddle throughout the chase. Accidents are not infrequent, even among these champion riders, but in almost every instance they result from an unexpected stumble of the pony over a hole in the apparent dead level of the prairie.

The wages paid to these men are not high, ranging from \$25 to \$50 per month, but, as they include board and lodging and most of the necessities of life, and, as clothing costs them little, they manage to save something every month, and soon find themselves, if they are careful and economical, ahead of the world and in a fair way to become proprietors on a small scale. They are usually allowed to invest their savings in cattle, which are "turned in" with their employer's herd, and cost nothing for their keeping, while the herder is employed on the ranch. When he accumulates two or three hundred head, he is ready to begin business himself, generally taking a second small bunch of cattle to herd "on shares," his share being one-half of the increase. Colorado affords few better openings for young men of economical habits than cattle-ranching, but the reckless and improvident spend all their money as fast as it is earned, and not only fail to accumulate anything for themselves, but find that they will not be trusted with the care of stock for other owners.

Much has been written about the cattle kings of Colorado, their countless herds, and the princely

domain over which they wander. A good deal of this is nonsense, but the operations of some men, now or hitherto engaged in this trade, have been very great. The late John W. Hliff, of Denver, was the most successful cattle man of his time. His stock ranged over the entire eastern portion of the State, and his ranches were scattered up and down the Platte, from Julesburg to near Greeley, but the stories told about his princely domain were true only in part. He did not control the entire range where his cattle roamed, but shared it in common with the smaller operators. It was true, however, that he could travel over the country for a week and always eat and sleep at one of his own ranches. His income was princely, too, and his wealth was immense. He died in 1878, and his business has been gradually closed out since that time, though it will take some years to settle up his estate. It is said that \$250,000 worth of beef was sold by his executors last year, without making much inroad upon his immense herds.

Mr. Hliff did not commence business a poor man, as is often stated, but his capital was limited, and, in his early days, he devoted himself to Government contracts and to supplying dressed beef to butchers, at wholesale. At one time, he supplied dressed beef to all the military posts along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. He was a shrewd, hard-working, thorough man of business, looking closely after every detail and often following the round-ups with his men, eating out of their camp-kettles and keeping as sharp a watch for the "L. F." brand as his own foremen. Other cattle kings grew indolent as wealth increased, but Hliff seemed to grow more active and industrious until death stepped in and ended his busy life in its very prime. Had he lived long enough to carry out the grand schemes which inspired him, no one knows to what gigantic proportions his business would have grown.

Many other men and firms in Colorado have created colossal fortunes in stock raising or are now in a fair way to become millionaires, but the business is less profitable of late, particularly to new investors.



G. Berkeley

The range is getting crowded about the water-fronts, and sheep-men are driving cattle-growers back from their old ranches into new quarters, north and east. Along the base of the mountains, agriculture is encroaching rapidly upon the former domains of stockmen, almost to the exclusion of the latter, who are moving their herds to a distance.

In almost every locality, however, the problem of space is partially solved by the introduction of a better class of stock, a smaller number of which will produce more money than a larger herd of the old "long-horn" variety. Texas cows are kept for breeding purposes, but high-grade American bulls are almost invariably found on every ranche and with every herd. The cross is known as "Colorado natives" in the market reports, and makes excellent beef, while its Texas blood enables it to stand the rigors of Colorado's "Italian" climate without too much risk. Blooded stock and thorough American cattle thrive excellently well in Colorado, but they must be cared for in winter, and the expense of handling them is very much greater than that of "native" cattle.

Sheep in Colorado are singularly free from the diseases so common to them elsewhere, and there is much profit as well as much labor in handling them. The losses are sometimes large during heavy storms in winter, and many lambs fall victims to the ravages of the prairie wolves and coyotes—lean and hungry midnight marauders, whose stealthy steps never betray their presence. With proper food and shelter, however, sheep endure the winter storms very well, and their four-footed enemies are fast disappearing.

The breeding of a better class of horses is beginning to attract much attention throughout the State. The ordinary "broncho" is at best a rather valueless investment, save for herding stock, and seldom brings more than \$50, while a good American horse seldom falls below double that amount, and it costs but a trifle more to raise the latter. But if the broncho's cash value is less, he is more reliable for hard and rough riding, whether on the mountain or plain. His sinews are steel, and his

tireless gallop is a marvel of endurance. Yet, in-breeding develops the same characteristics in other horses, and some of the best long-distance racers in the West have been developed among the thoroughbreds of Colorado.

Thorough-breeding is still in its infancy in Colorado, however, and no one can surely say what the "coming horse" of Colorado will be, or whether he will be able to hold his own with Eastern stables. Thus far, but few Eastern horses have been able to compete with Colorado-bred stock in trials of speed on our own turf, but this is accounted for on the very natural and reasonable theory that Colorado air is "too thin" for equine lungs unaccustomed thereto, while home-bred horses, on the contrary, are thereby inspired to greater exertions. The reverse would be equally true, no doubt, and Colorado-bred horses would probably fare hard in the air of lower altitudes.

Returning to the main question—the breeding of beef cattle for home and Eastern markets—it would be interesting, if it were possible, to give statistics of the enormous trade in Colorado alone, not to mention New Mexico and Wyoming, which, for breeding purposes, are practically parts of Colorado itself. A few months ago, an intelligent correspondent of the *New York Commercial Bulletin*, writing from Colorado, gave the following:

"At the East, we have but an imperfect conception of its value and rapid growth. But the simple fact that the exports from Colorado alone, during the past five years, have exceeded in value the shipments of bullion, and the further fact that what is known as the great cattle-raising belt is estimated to-day to contain over fifteen million head, worth upward of \$300,000,000, are calculated to very materially expand those conceptions. The correspondent states that there are many reasons pointing to the ultimate absorption of the business on the plains in the hands of the large owners, whose competition wipes out the profits of the small ranchers. Already the Iliffs, the Bosters, Dorsey, Waddingham, Craig, Hall Brothers, and others, have each nearly as many cattle as existed in either

of the territories a year ago, and together, have more than existed in New Mexico, Colorado and Nebraska combined. Just now there is great alarm on account of the fear that the pleuro-pneumonia will bankrupt the stockmen of the plains. If it gains a fast hold here, it may be impossible to stop it. There will be strong pressure for such legislation at the next session of Congress as will keep it at a distance. The Western members nearly all favor stringent measures, whatever these may be, and hence it is generally certain that something will be done."

The "alarm" of which the correspondent writes was more imaginary than real, and yet any fatal disease would work incalculable injury to the industry. The fear of future consolidation is something more tangible. As the big fish invariably swallow the little ones, so the large herds must swallow or drive out the smaller ones. The Huerfano Valley, in Southern Colorado, near Pueblo, is almost monopolized by the Colorado Cattle Company, a wealthy corporation which bought the famous Craig ranche and other claims in that locality, and have from 20,000 to 30,000 head of cattle ranging over that country, to the exclusion of small operators.

Should the time ever come when Congress, anxious to "realize" on the pasture-lands of Colorado, offers them in large tracts at low figures, the bone and sinew would be knocked entirely out of the stock business in this State. It is claimed that, under the present arrangement, the cattle range produces no revenue to the General Government, being free to all comers, and no one being willing or able to pay the Government price of \$1.25 per acre for land worth in open market not more than one-fifth of that sum. The cattle kings, however, are willing to buy it in tracts of five or ten thousand acres at its cash value, and Congress is tempted to make that disposition of it, rather than let it lie waste. The arguments in favor of this plan are specious, and well calculated to deceive the average Congressman. No doubt the General Government would realize something from

the sale of these lands in the manner and on the terms proposed, but it would be at the expense of thousands of poor but honest stockmen, who would be "squeezed" out of the business thereby.

Nor is it altogether certain that the "kings" themselves would be benefited by the working of the plan proposed, although they could protect themselves against its disadvantages better than men with less capital at their command. The weight of opinion among experienced stockmen tends to the theory that the range should remain open rather than be closed. An inclosure of even 50,000 acres would hardly be large enough for a herd of 10,000 cattle, and there are many such herds in Colorado, not to mention many larger ones. The winter storms, which are so fatal to stock interests in this locality, are usually local. On the open range, cattle can drift away from bad weather, and often, by traveling from twenty to fifty miles, they find an open country, with plenty of grass and water for their needs, when their home range is covered with snow. If they were confined within an inclosure, or even stopped by a fence in their stampede before a storm, many of them would perish who might otherwise escape. Of course, the stampeding and consequent scattering of stock during the winter involves considerable trouble and expense, connected with the annual "round-up" and separation of the intermingled brands, but the very convenient arrangement for rounding up the cattle of the whole State, under the operation of the stock law, reduces this business to an exact science, and leaves little more to be desired.

To the stranger in Colorado, nothing connected with the cattle business can be more interesting than a general round-up on the plains, where the cattle are abundant. It is not unusual to see 10,000 head gathered together in a compact but moving, animated mass—a forest of horns and heads, tossing up and down like the troubled waves of a sea. Circling around the outside of the immense herd are the well-mounted "cowboys," holding the cattle in check and position while the process of "cutting out" goes on. To "cut out"

stock means to ride into the herd a little way, single out an animal bearing your brand, separate it from the herd and head it toward and into your own particular "bunch" on the prairie a short distance away. The process appears simple enough, but it is easier described than accomplished. The instinct of the beast leads it to circle back toward the main herd, and it must be headed off at every turn and tack. Even this is not sufficient; at every turn and tack it must be edged a little nearer to the group where it belongs. When finally it is joined to its fellows, there is no more trouble, for it will never think of leaving the small herd for the larger one, and it may be driven away with the rest in perfect peace and serenity. When an owner has separated his cattle from the main herd, it is no trouble at all to drive them back to his home range, unless something happens to stampede them en route.

Very curious are the conditions under which Plains cattle are stampeded. Thorough Texans are

the most timid, the Colorado stock being somewhat domesticated by more handling as they grow up. Whole herds of Texas steers have been stampeded by a rider dismounting from his pony near them. They are accustomed to the sight of men on horseback, and seem to consider man and horse a sort of compound animal, but when the two separate themselves from each other the average Texas steer don't know what to make of the spectacle.

Eastern readers may wonder why a chapter on stock interests should not include some mention of pork, but in point of fact, hogs are not a Colorado staple. Some few are produced in the agricultural sections, and with profit, too, but the number is limited to the capacity of the farm for producing suitable feed. They get little corn, and are mostly raised on what they can pick up around house and barn, with an occasional meal of vegetables. Only the best varieties are raised, principally Berkshires, whose capacity for rooting a living out of the ground fits them for Colorado peculiarly.

CHAPTER XII.

LEADVILLE AND CALIFORNIA GULCH.

A WRITER, referring more particularly to mining in Park County in the early days, said that "Colorado has always been afflicted with periodic silver excitements, but has not yet been able to realize anything from her undoubted silver deposits." If he could but retrace the ground he traveled over then and be a witness to the opening up of the vast section of carbonates that to-day, at Leadville and vicinity, challenge the admiration and awaken the enthusiasm of the people of the entire continent, he would say that the day he predicted had arrived and the silver deposits revealed. The history of California Gulch began as early as 1860, when a band of miners from Central crossed over the Park Range of mountains and entered the gulch that was destined to enjoy a brief season of notoriety as a gold-producing region, and then lapse

back for many years into obscurity, only to awaken to a newer history, whose pages are to gleam and glow for ages.

The gulch was full of prospectors before the summer was over, and a prosperous camp betokened that the precious metal was there. But the limited water-supply was a great drawback to the development of claims, and the working season was short by reason of the great altitude. For several years, the most available ground was worked over and with returns that were generally satisfactory. Up to the close of 1865, it was thought that over three millions were taken out. From that year, miners began gradually to abandon the country, and, in 1869, production had dropped to \$60,000, and to \$20,000 in 1876. It was the old story, so familiar in mining history, told once more.

In 1860-61, placer mining in the gulch formed the great attraction for the major number of adventurers flocking into the country. The towns of Buckskin, Hamilton, Montgomery and Fairplay rose like mushrooms in the night and instantly became centers for that erratic life so peculiar to new mining countries, and so significant of the inborn passion of human kind for greed of gold.

In such a population as was thus gathered, the elements of permanency were not to be found. But the gold-seeker is intent upon one object only, and all else must remain in abeyance. The restlessness of his nature concentrates on one thing only; and if the grains of glittering gold he seeks are not in such quantities as take the fancy of the moment, it is but the work of another moment for him to pack up his traps and seek newer pastures. The history of California in the matter of stampedes has been repeated in Colorado, with results that have been fully as ruinous to the stability of towns and the permanent prosperity of the State. Few tarried long in one place. Were men making one ounce per day? Shortly came tidings of places where two ounces were being obtained, and straightway the beehive life of the spot relapsed into the silence of obscurity. Shortly, most of the mining camps in this district met the fate of their kindred camps in other parts of the country, and only two or three settled down into any degree of permanency.

And yet, all the while that California Gulch had been worked over for gold, the miners daily threw aside as worthless, a very Ophir of exhaustless treasure. During all the time that gulch mining was going on, the miners suffered much inconvenience from heavy boulders that they were obliged to move out of their way. The character of the rock they had no suspicion of, and did not stop to investigate. It was not until 1876, that attention began to be drawn to the peculiar formations now so universally known as carbonates. It is uncertain who were the original discoverers or locators. Messrs. Stevens and Wood, a Mr. Durham and Maurice Hayes & Bro., seem to have been quietly

pursuing an examination of the deposits. Each made carbonate of lead locations, and firmly believed in the mineral wealth then so little understood. In 1877, miners began to drift in from the camps in the northern counties of the State, and, in June, the first building on the original town site of Leadville was put up.

In 1877, the district began to assume importance as a mining center, and, perhaps a thousand men, by the fall of that year, were scattered over the hills that surround the town. Some shafts were sunk, but not much paying mineral was mined. Only four or five mines were paying for the working.

In March, 1878, the first sale of mining property that suddenly aroused the attention of the outside world, was made when four claims, owned by poor, hardworking men, were sold to a company for a round quarter of a million dollars.

From this time the finger of destiny pointed to Leadville, and is still lifted. The tide of immigration since that time has been on the flood, and there seems to be no possibility of its ebbing back, leaving a barren waste behind. Men came and looked and wondered. Capital poured in, but those who handled it, put to themselves the question of the permanency of the mines, and, for a long time, hesitated. But while the many waited, here and there a more adventurous one—having faith in the Star of Silver shining so splendidly among the hills—invested thousands and reaped millions, and then those who had hung behind pressed eagerly forward. New mines were opened daily, and purchasers for "holes in the ground" that merely gave promise of reaching mineral were readily found. The beggar of one day became the millionaire of the next. The "tenderfoot," fresh from the States, was as likely to be successful, nay, if anything, more so, than the experienced miner, who for years had trudged over the hills, unconsciously kicking fortune, like a football, from beneath his feet.

Meanwhile, as a natural consequence, the town grew. From a few small slab cabins in 1876, the

year 1879 sees it a well and substantially built city, having brick blocks, well-laid-out streets, water-works, gas-works, opera-houses, daily newspapers, banks, and all the adjuncts that make up great and prosperous cities. The question of the future is no longer discussed, save only that of the extent to which it will grow. Its voting population already outnumbers that of Denver. It has one more daily paper already. No week passes but the discovery of new mines adds to its importance, and if their durability and extent has, to a certain degree, become assured, the next few years will work wonders that will make even the experience of the last two years fall into the shade.

The town of Leadville is beautifully located on the western slope of Ball Mountain, one of the most elevated peaks of the Mosquito Range, about two miles from the Arkansas River, and directly opposite Mount Massive, one of the most majestic peaks in the main range, known as the Continental Divide. West of this chain, the rivers discharge their waters into the Pacific Ocean.

The town is well laid out, with the streets crossing at right angles. It was abundantly supplied, in its earlier days, with water from the Arkansas River, brought many miles in ditches, as well as from the small mountain streams which flow along on either side of the city. But the growth of the town was so great that, in the fall of 1878, a system of water-works began, which was completed early in 1879, by which the city now has an inexhaustible supply of pure water for all purposes, and there is but little need of fear from fire.

The elevation is 10,500 feet above the level of the sea, or nearly two miles directly up in the air above the capital. It cannot be said of the town that it is the healthiest in the world. Many stigmatize it as the unhealthiest one in the country. It is unquestionably true that a great deal of sickness prevails there. But few find that they can remain and breathe the rarefied air year in and year out. The winter months are unusually severe. Pneumonia, erysipelas and heart disease are the prevailing complaints, and death seems to come

more suddenly there than elsewhere; that is to say, there are no lingering weeks of sickness. The work of the Destroying Angel, when once begun, is rapid.

On the 1st day of July, 1879, there were probably twenty thousand people in the town. Necessarily, buildings sprang up by magic. Business houses, hotels, banks, churches, dwellings, all were boosted up as fast as workmen could push them, and the sound of the hammer of the artisan scarcely ceased from one month's end to the other, night and day. Points that were covered with the pines of the forest one month, the next became streets of traffic with cabins and frame dwellings in all stages of erection, many of them occupied before being finished. One hundred arrivals per day is a low average estimate of the people who came flocking to the new El Dorado from all parts of the Union; from Maine as well as Texas, from Oregon and from Florida. The town was early incorporated into a city, with a Mayor and Board of Aldermen, an active police department put in order, an efficient fire department organized. Everything in the city grew in proportion to the development of the mines; as these in 1877 would pass from hand to hand for a few thousands, and in 1879 command millions, so town lots that brought but \$25 in the spring of 1878, brought \$5,000 in the summer of 1879, and many real-estate operators were made rich thereby.

The principal business streets, at the present writing, we name in the order of their importance: Harrison avenue, Chestnut, State, Main and Pine streets, Lafayette, Carbonate, Jefferson and Lincoln avenues. The banks, principal public buildings and hotels are located on Harrison avenue and Chestnut street.

That Leadville is a lively town may well be imagined; but one can hardly realize it who has not stood within its borders and witnessed the mighty flood of humanity that, day and night, in a never-ceasing tide, surges through the principal thoroughfares. Its great wealth, its increasing prosperity, naturally make it the point to which

converge all the elements of social and business activity, and all classes are represented, from the Mexican greaser to the son of an ex-President. The man of prominence in public life who has not seen Leadville will soon be set down as being behind the age, and if a United States Senator cannot say to his comrades that he has been importuned to buy (in a quiet way) a gold brick that the owner is compelled to part with because of circumstances beyond his control, etc., etc., why, he is looked upon as having missed an experience that might have proved valuable to him.

Leadville by daylight is a sight to behold. The streets are full of teams of all kinds, the sidewalks of men, mostly, also, of all kinds. Harrison avenue and Chesnut street are the main channels through which the tides of humanity flow. Oftentimes, at the banks, men stand in rows long lengthened out, awaiting an opportunity to deposit rolls of greenbacks or their slips of checks that indicate figures well up into the thousands. The resonant voice of the auctioneer sounds out upon the air every hour of the day, importuning this one or that one, or the other, to buy at a tremendous sacrifice, some article that he has no use for. Under the windows of the hotels, around the corner against the sunny side of the wall, in numberless other places, can be seen groups of men whose talk of mines is like the chatter of a parrot ceaselessly repeating the one cry it has learned. The changes on the word "assay" are numberless, even as are the webs that are woven by the mining spider for the tenderfooted fly who, in speculative mood, is invited to enter and—be made happy, perhaps, by the purchase of a twenty-million-dollar mine for twenty hundred dollars, because the owner, my dear sir, lacks the money to develop it. If there ever is a point when the thoughtful-minded might stand for hours and find the study of humanity a fascinating one, it is at the post office at Leadville, in watching the countenances of those who come and go, come and go, in one unceasing stream, a living tide, the bubbles of whose feelings seem to float upon their faces as ripples float outward when

a pebble drops into a stream. Eager anticipation on arrival gives way to blank, utter despondency on departure, with some. Others hurry in, with box-key in hand, and soon emerge with a handful of correspondence not half so highly prized as is the one dirty brown envelope in which you can see the crooked scrawl of some hand of loved one far away at home in the States, that is all unused to frequent correspondence. This, in the hand of the man in the brown garb of the miner, is often worth more to him than a letter would be to another containing drafts to an untold amount, for it has come to him from *home*, that word more blessed than any other word to the wanderer among the hills.

But if Leadville by daylight is a sight to behold, Leadville by gaslight is still more wonderful and far more suggestive. The teams are absent from the streets, safely housed in corral and stall; but the men—and a few women—are around, and the streets are fairly alive with excitement. The teamsters are out for "a lark," and the miners are swarming in to "take in the sights." The theaters and variety-shows, whose handbills have been scattered over the town during the day, now have their bands out, helping to drum up an audience. The saloons—but who can describe *these*?—are full, and painted-faced women are running to and fro from the bar to the different groups at the tables, with their salver, on which rests foaming beer and the more insidious liquors. It is not surprising to know that \$500 is often taken in one saloon on an evening. Then, the gambling-houses are in full blast, and the old adage of "Easy come, easy gone," is nightly illustrated in these dens of infamy and hot-beds of crime. "Life in Leadville," one writer has observed, "tends to prodigality, because those who come on business or pleasure, or to stay, are all bent on seeing what there is to see, regardless of expense, and with as little delay as possible." But life in such a town tends to profligacy as well.

It is not to be understood that the level of society in Leadville is wholly low. By no means; but the lower levels undoubtedly predominate. As

time goes by, and a greater stability is given to the institutions, and permanence to the homes, the elements that go to make up the higher social life will increase and have their due effect. But great lawlessness and vice are prevalent throughout the carbonate camp, and when, after nightfall, one can hardly ride out three miles from the center of the town without running the risk of a bullet, if the demand, "Hands up!" is not complied with; or if passing along the sidewalk, one is lucky if a stray shot, intended for some one else, does not crash through the windows of a low grog-shop, and reach him, it cannot be said that Leadville has, as yet, settled down to that security of life, limb and property, which prevails elsewhere throughout the State.³

The best grades of society are beginning to cluster in Leadville. But at present, money-making is the one idea, and all the energies of the individual are bent in that direction. Church and school facilities are not equal to the demand, and temperance organizations do not thrive, as yet, in the carbonate camp. But time, that sets all things even, will eventually remedy the evils that at present exist, and Leadville will become the home of the wealthy, the cultivated and the refined.

A sketch of Leadville can hardly be said to be complete without a brief description, or at least an enumeration, of the mines from whose depths such wonderful mineral wealth has been taken.

The first mines discovered, which have since proved to be among the richest of the district, were the Iron Mine (better known as the Stevens and Leiter Mine), the Gallagher (now known as the Camp Bird), the Carbonate (formerly called the Hallock and Cooper), and the Little Pittsburgh. These are still among the richest mines in the whole carbonate belt, and have yielded immense sums of money to their fortunate owners.

Although the first-named mines were known many months before the discovery of the Little Pittsburgh, it was not until the opening of this

famous lode that public attention was fairly directed toward Leadville.

The best mines are located within a radius of four miles from the heart of the city, are easy of access and but a short distance from the reduction works, where all the ore is reduced to bullion.

Fryer Hill, so named in honor of the man who discovered one of the most valuable mines about the camp, the New Discovery, is one of the lowest ranges of hills surrounding the city and lies about one mile to the northeast of the center of the town. Upon this hill are to be found the mines which have made the name of Leadville famous. Among those well known and best developed, are the Little Pittsburgh, New Discovery, Winnemuc, Dives, Little Chief, Vulture, Chrysolite, Carboniferous, Little Eva, Robert E. Lee, Climax, Duncan and Matchless, all well-known, producing mines. Besides these, there are many others.

Directly to the south of Fryer Hill, and separated therefrom by a small creek, known as Stray Horse, lies Carbonate Hill, upon which are found the Carbonate, Morning Star, Crescent, Pendery, Little Giant, Shamrock, Etna, Walden, Forsaken, Monto Cristo, Agassiz, Maid of Erin and others.

East of Carbonate Hill is to be found Iron Hill, so called because of the famous iron mine, the oldest and best-known mine in the district. Here also are the Bull's Eye, Silver Wave, Law, Camp Bird, Adelaide, Pine, Silver Cord, Jones, Lime, Star of the West and Smuggler, all near California Gulch.

Northeast of Iron Hill, and about one mile distant, is Breece Hill, upon which are found the celebrated Breece Iron Mines, consisting of the William Penn, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Gen. Cadwallader. Also the justly famed Highland Chief, Colorado Prince, Black Prince, Miner Boy, Lowland Chief, Robert Burns, Gilderry, Highland Mary, Fanny Rawlings, Eliza, Daisy, Denver, Idaho and Nevada, all overlooking Evans Creek. Scarcely half a mile distant from the last-named mines, lie the Little Ella, Izzard Virginius, New Year's, Trade Dollar and Grand View.

³ Since the above was written, the moral atmosphere of Leadville has improved materially, thanks to Judge Lynch.

Directly south from this last-named hill, is Long and Derry Hill, upon which are found the rich mines known as the J. P. Dana, Porphyry and Faint Hope, the property of the two men in whose honor the hill was named.

The names of the mines thus far given comprise only those that are best known, not by any means all of the producing mines in and about Leadville. Scores more could be added were it necessary.

A late authority on these mines says, "The predictions that the mines will soon be exhausted, and the prosperity of the camp short-lived, are made only by those who have not considered all sides of the situation. There is no reason why a body of ore inclining slightly below the horizontal should not be as continuous as a vertical vein. The ease and rapidity with which the ore is mined is so much in favor of the mines, for every one is desirous of making money in the shortest possible time. Better than all this, continual and rapid enlargement of the ore-producing areas by numberless discoveries, make up many times over for any exhaustion of ground in the older locations. Better still are the seemingly endless layers or strata of ore, one below another." Another writer, discussing the nature of lead veins generally, says, "The most important features of lead veins, lodes or beds in all of the rich lead-fields known, are that they are horizontal like coal veins or beds and run one under another, the same as coal veins, and always extend downward to the very bottom of the lead-bearing rock or stratum or strata, as the case may be. Such is held to be the nature of the carbonate veins of Leadville. And if it be true that these beds extend to the bottom of the lead-bearing rock, how deep does such strata extend? Upon a careful examination, for several months, of this mining region, I find it running from nearly the top of the highest mountains to the bottom of the deepest gulches. It is a general rule that metallic veins grow richer and larger as they go deeper in the earth. I have no doubt at all that the richest veins or deposits here will be found

below the bottom of the gulch, and that the time will soon come when millions of tons will be raised from below the beds of our deepest gulches."

If this writer should prove a true prophet, what a future lies in store for the great carbonate camp, whose present output of ore averages one thousand tons per day, of an average value of \$60 per ton. Not infrequently ore is found which runs many hundreds.

Leadville is well supplied with smelters or reduction works, where ore is reduced to bullion. These works are kept running night and day, the fires in the furnaces never being extinguished except for repairs. These smelters give employment to about one thousand men.

In one respect in particular, Leadville has differed from almost every other mining center known. While these have had their periods of great lawlessness and disorder, when the turbulent element in society, which always seeks frontier towns, ran riot and refused to recognize the restraints imposed by the law until the strong hand of the *vigilantes* brought them into subjection, Leadville has been comparatively free from any organized system of outlawry or disorder. Crimes abound, but they are the result of individual raids, and not of organized and well disciplined ruffianism. The authorities are active in their efforts to redeem the name of the town from the odium that attaches even to these cases, that almost daily occur. Lives are lost, property destroyed, valuables stolen, but the general peace has been maintained and order generally enforced.

Of course, all kinds of business pursued in the older cities of the West are carried on in the new city. The business houses are now commodious, some of them even imposing, while the amount of business transacted would do no discredit to cities of double the number of inhabitants and scores of years of existence.

The denominations that have built churches are the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Catholic. These places are well attended every Sabbath. There are, of course, thousands of people in the



Erasmus Berthoud

city who prefer what is called the sacred concert in the saloons to the sacred music of the choir in the church, and who never are seen inside a place of worship. But this may be said of other cities. The floating class of population in the town is one great reason why this is so in Leadville. If the permanent population is only taken into consideration, Leadville, in this particular, probably does not differ much from the older and longer established cities of the country.

The public schools are of but recent growth, but they are well conducted, with teachers able and competent, and the public interest in their success is increasing.

There are four banks, four theaters, one hospital, a number of hotels, and an opera house, the finest between St. Louis and San Francisco.

During the summer months, from June to September, the nights are very rare when blankets will not be found a necessity. Warm woolen clothing is worn at all seasons of the year. The average daily temperature of summer is 60°, while that of winter is 26°. The rainy season is from June to August, when showers may be expected nearly every day. The clear, cold days of winter, when the thermometer marks zero, or even below that point, are not so disagreeable and cold as on the Atlantic Coast or in the Mississippi Valley, with the thermometer at freezing-point.

Snow frequently falls to the depth of many feet in a single night. During the winter months, it is no uncommon event to have a snow-storm every

day. The air is dry, very thin and rarefied; so much so that persons unaccustomed to such high altitudes feel a sense of oppression about the chest, and experience much difficulty in breathing. Those afflicted with weak lungs or heart disease cannot endure the altitude of Leadville. The air being so much thinner than at the sea level, the pressure is removed, the heart beats faster, and the blood, rushing through the lungs much more rapidly than usual, causes the delicate air-cells to become severed and hemorrhage is the inevitable result. The heart being diseased, it is unable to perform the functions demanded of it, and it suddenly ceases to beat. Persons of temperate habit and of strong constitution, taking proper care of themselves, will probably live as long in Leadville as in cities and towns nearer the level of the sea.

As a mining town, probably Leadville has no superior on the civilized globe. It has grown from a few miners' cabins in 1877 to a thriving, prosperous city, with thousands of inhabitants, and its future seems still bright with abundant promise. The Denver & South Park Railroad is now completed and in operation to a point within thirty miles of the carbonate metropolis, and is going ahead with a prospect of reaching Leadville early in the spring. Work on the railroad up the Arkansas Valley has been suspended by litigation, but it is expected that it, too, will be completed next summer. With two lines of railway, Leadville will take a new lease of prosperity.

CHAPTER XIII.

HISTORY OF THE FIRST COLORADO REGIMENT.

THE question, Is Colorado for the Union, or will it declare for secession? was early forced upon the consideration of the people, far removed though they seemed to be from the scene of active operations. But the war no sooner broke out than it was evident that the emergency was arising. The

Southern element was strong in society. Georgians had first discovered gold in the country, and this had led to the influx of a large Southern population. In the latter part of August, 1861, the news of the battle of Bull Run reached Denver. This resulted in the secession element boldly avowing

hostility to the Union, raising secession flags, buying up arms, and in other ways making preparations to declare for the Confederacy. But Gov. Gilpin was a staunch Union man, and surrounded himself at once with men who were prominent in public life and alive to the emergency. But a short time elapsed before the first Colorado regiment was organized, with the following officers:

Colonel, J. P. Slough; Lieutenant Colonel, S. F. Tappan; Major, J. M. Chivington.

Captains—Company A, E. W. Wynkoop; Company B, S. M. Logan; Company C, Richard Sopris; Company D, Jacob Downing; Company E, S. J. Anthony; Company F, S. H. Cook; Company G, J. W. Hambleton; Company H, George L. Sanborn; Company I, Charles Mailie; Company K, C. P. Marion.

Recruiting offices were opened at various points, and, in two months, the necessary complement of men were secured and they were in barracks on the Platte, about two miles from Denver. The camp was called Camp Weld, in honor of the then Secretary of the Territory. No definite authority had been given the Governor, as yet, to raise troops, but his drafts on the United States Treasury to defray the expense of clothing and sustaining the force were duly honored, and his action thus indorsed by the Government.

To this judicious and prompt action of Gov. Gilpin is no doubt due the fact that Colorado escaped the civil convulsions that desolated other portions of the Union. An armed force of a thousand men was well calculated to "preserve the peace," even in so isolated a part of the country and among such a scattered population.

But months of idleness in such a rough camp naturally brought about a great deal of dissension and many desertions. It was difficult to keep in perfect discipline such a motley set of volunteers, while the doubts as to their acceptance into the service of the Government had its natural tendency to cause disaffection.

In the first days of the year 1863, an express arrived from the South with the news of the

advance on New Mexico of three or four thousand Texans under Brig. Gen. H. H. Sibley, and a call for assistance. If the regiment had promptly started, it would probably have prevented the Texans from entering the Territory. Put the troops, having been mustered into the service, could only be moved out of Colorado by orders from headquarters. Application was made to Gen. Hunter for authority to send the regiment to the aid of New Mexico, and when the desired orders reached Denver, the regiment received the word to march with a great deal of satisfaction, for idleness, that mother of mischief, had been very busy of late in sowing the seeds of dissension in the camp. Nothing to do had become intolerable to these men, accustomed to rough, stirring work; and the news from New Mexico, of Texan invasion, had become as a beacon star of their existence. On the 22d of February—a day hailed as a good omen for the cause in which they were engaged—the regiment left Denver.

Companies E and F reached Fort Wise—now Fort Lyon—where an order met them from Gen. Hunter, assigning them to the support of Col. Canby in New Mexico, with New Orleans as the ultimate point of destination, the balance of the regiment meeting them at the foot of the Raton Mountains on the 7th of March. The march to Fort Union, which was a hasty one, caused by rumors that the Texans were threatening the fort, brought them there on the 13th. Here was found some four hundred regulars, who welcomed the arrival of the volunteers with cheers, as it was evident that the Texan forces were triumphantly sweeping the country about them, and the troops at the Fort totally inadequate to check their progress.

On the 14th, news from Gen. Canby announced his capture of a large train coming from the South with an escort of one hundred and fifty men. Gen. Sibley was reported at Santa Fe, with recruits rapidly coming in.

On the 22d, the regiment, accompanied by two light batteries, Capts. Ritter and Claflin, Capt.

Ford's company of volunteers and two companies of the Fifth Infantry, Col. Slough in command, his force numbering about thirteen hundred, left Camp Union for Santa Fe. When within twenty miles of this point, information was received of the approach of a force of eight hundred Texans. On the night of the 24th, Lieut. Nelson, with twenty men, met and captured a picket guard of the enemy and sent them back to the reserve.

The battle of Apache Cañon occurred on the 26th. (This point had already been made historical in the annals of warfare by the stand made by the Mexican General, Armijo, during the Mexican war.) About four hundred men, equally divided into infantry and cavalry, under command of Chivington, here met a force of fully double their number. This force was encountered about six miles inside the cañon at about 2 P. M., and were met by the troops and driven, after three different stands had been made, out of the cañon. The loss was five killed, thirteen wounded and three missing. The rebels lost, as near as could be learned, forty killed, seventy-five wounded and one hundred and eight prisoners, including seven commissioned officers.

On the 27th, Col. Slough arrived with the reserve and camped upon the battle-ground. On the morning of the 28th, Companies A, B, E and H, of the First Colorado, Ford's company, and A and G of the Fifth Infantry Regulars, were detached from the command and sent to the left to cross the mountains to get in the rear of the enemy. The balance of the command, numbering about six hundred, moved forward toward Santa Fe. When in the cañon of Pigeon's Rancho, the pickets were driven in. The enemy was approaching. The men, not being aware of their close proximity, were engaged in filling their canteens with water, with their arms stacked in the road. They were called to attention, and Capt. Kaster, of Company I, was ordered to advance on the right; Capt. Downing with Company D, on the left of a narrow cañon, and met the enemy as they approached, in order that the balance of the command could form and give them a warm reception. Capts. Ritter and

Clafin, of the Regulars, moved their battery in the cañon, advancing and firing, the balance of the command being used as supports. The battle lasted about nine hours, victory finally resting with the Union forces, but with a loss of a large number (134) of killed and wounded. But the enemy's loss was much greater, as taken from their own Surgeon's books; two hundred and fifty-one being killed, two hundred wounded, and over one hundred prisoners, out of a force of eighteen hundred. On the evening after the battle, the detachment under Maj. Chivington, that had been sent over the mountains, rejoined the command. He had left camp in the morning, crossed the mountains with no regard to obstacles, routes or aught else save direction, and succeeded in gaining the rear of the enemy. Scattering their rearguard to the winds, he blew up and destroyed their supply-train of seventy wagons, containing all the ammunition, provisions, clothing and other supplies of war that they had in the Territory, spiked one six-pounder with a ramrod and tumbled it down the mountain, and then regained the camp. This was no doubt the irreparable blow that compelled the Texans to evacuate the Territory, and its audacity was one of the main causes of its success.

It was the intention to renew the battle the next morning, but daylight dawned upon a retreating foe, and on the 2d of April, the regiment entered Fort Union. An absence of eleven days of travel, in which two battles, redounding to their credit, had been fought, had given the troops a right to the rest that seemed to be before them. But this rest was of short duration. Hardly had two days elapsed before orders reached camp to break up. Gen. Canby had left Fort Craig, and the regiment was ordered south to divert the enemy's attention or aid in driving him out of the country. About one hundred of the prisoners at Fort Union, released on parole, accompanied them, returning to their own party.

On the 10th, the troops reached a little town called Galisteo, about twenty miles from Santa Fe. Here information was received of Gen. Canby's

whereabouts. He had come up from Fort Craig, and, making a feint of attacking the enemy, who had fallen back on Albuquerque, had reached a small town at the head of Carnuel Pass, about forty miles distant. The Texans were reported as 2,000 strong, and, apparently satisfied with the experience of Apache Cañon and Pigeon's Rancho, were not very eager for the fray. About this time, Col. Slough resigned his command and left for Gen. Canby's camp. Upright and honorable, of unquestioned ability and undoubted integrity, he seemed to lack in the elements that attract popularity. The movements succeeding the battle of Pigeon's Rancho, when, with troops flushed with victory and ready to complete the destruction of the enemy, orders were received to stop fighting, were dictated by an authority higher than his own, and he had only to obey orders. This he did, but resigned his commission shortly after, and the fact that the President at once nominated him for Brigadier General goes to prove that his services were appreciated, at least at headquarters.

On the 13th, the regiment joined Gen. Canby in the densely timbered hills of Carnuel Pass, where he was camped, with four pieces of artillery and 1,200 men. Here, April 14, Maj. Chivington was promoted over the head of Lieut. Col. Tappan, to the colonelcy of the regiment, subject to the approval of Gov. Gilpin.

The battle of Peralta, occurring April 15, between the troops under Canby and the force of Gen. Sibley, was almost a bloodless one. The records show that it would have been apparently easy for the Colorado troops to have attacked and routed the enemy; but, for some unexplained reason, they were allowed to withdraw their forces, without any special hindrance from Gen. Canby. Col. Chivington offered to do battle with his regiment alone, but the offer was declined. A few artillery shots were fired, the army drawn up in line of battle for six hours, and then finally ordered back, while the enemy took advantage of this to cross and make good their escape, going down one side of the stream while the Union army

marched along the other. The foe was constantly in sight for twenty-four hours before they finally disappeared. A few days afterward, while still on the march, word was brought that the Texans had buried all their artillery, burned their wagons, and were marching through the mountains toward Mesilla. The active campaign was evidently over.

For two months or more, the regiment camped at Val Verde, awaiting supplies, which had to come from Fort Union, 300 miles distant.

On the 4th of July, Col. Howe, Third U. S. Cavalry, arrived with a squad of officers from the States, and took command of the Southern Department, relieving Col. Chivington, who immediately proceeded to Santa Fe and procured an order from Gen. Canby for the First to march to Fort Union as soon as practicable. Thence, *via* Denver, he proceeded to Washington to get the regiment transferred, if possible, to a more active field of service, or, if he could not succeed in this, to have the men mounted; with what success will be noted later.

Shortly afterward, preparations were made for the march of the regiment, in detachments, by different routes to Fort Union.

Companies A, F and G left the camp on the 16th of August, arriving at Union on the 4th of September. Here Company F remained while A and G moved on to Fort Lyon. Companies C and E started up the river in July, passed by Fort Union, crossed the Raton Mountains and camped for a time on the Purgatoire, where they made some efforts to smoke out the guerrilla Madison, which were unsuccessful. They then proceeded to Cimmaron to quell some disturbances among the Indians assembled there to receive their annuities, and finally marched to Fort Larned.

About this time, news of the following Special Order arrived:

EXTRACT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, 1
ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 1, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 36.

PRESIDENT to orders from the Secretary of War and the election of Gov. EVANS of Colorado Territory, the First Regiment Colorado Volunteers, commanded by

Col. Chivington, will be converted into a cavalry regiment, to be denominated the First Cavalry of Colorado.

The Quartermaster and Ordnance Departments will furnish and change equipments to suit the change of arms.

The regiment will rendezvous in Colorado Territory; headquarters at Denver.

By command of Maj. Gen. Curtis.

N. P. CHIPMAN, *Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

The welcome news soon traveled east and south to Larned and Union. In consequence, the companies at the former posts received instructions to report at Colorado City to witness the change from a regiment of volunteers to that of cavalry. Col. Clark, of the Ninth Kansas, refusing to recognize the order, Col. Tappan proceeded to Leavenworth and had the news confirmed by Gen. Blunt. December 13, the company left Larned and, traveling about four hundred miles, reached Colorado City about the end of December. D and G had also been ordered to Larned in the latter part of September. They tramped back over that weary interval in midwinter, destitute of fuel and with but scant transportation. Their horses met them on the Arkansas, and on the 1st of January—a welcome New Year's present—were issued to them. H, K and B came up the Rio Grande to Santa Fe; thence the first two went on to Fort Garland, remained a short time and then marched to Colorado City. B repaired to Fort Union. D and I were the last to leave the lower country. They also came up the Grand Valley, halted at Union a day or two and then proceeded to Fort Lyon. F

was, in connection with B, assigned to garrison duty at Fort Union.

Gen. Canby was relieved, early in October, by Gen. Carlton of the California Volunteers, who established a new post on the Pecos, about one hundred miles southeast of Santa Fe, and Companies B, F and L were assigned to that locality; but while the preparations for the advance of the expedition were progressing, the news came that the regiment was to concentrate at Fort Scott, Kan., to be mounted. On the 13th of November, they bade final adieu to Fort Union, crossed the Raton Range, made the Arkansas, and in due time arrived at Colorado City instead of Fort Scott.

Early in January, 1863, all the companies had reached the point of concentration, whence they marched to Denver, reaching the city on the 13th, into which they were very handsomely escorted by the Third Regiment of Volunteers and a large concourse of citizens. Service had somewhat thinned their ranks; they had undergone many hardships, had borne patiently with the contumely generally heaped upon volunteers by the regulars, had born their share of the brunt of battles bravely won and now were welcomed back by the admiring populace in the principal city of the State of whose early history they had made for themselves an imperishable part.

In 1865, the regiment, after doing scout duty and looking after the Indians, who were occasionally troublesome, was disbanded.

CHAPTER XIV.

HISTORY OF THE SECOND COLORADO REGIMENT.

IT seems proper, in giving a full history of the Second Colorado Regiment, to prefix it with a concise sketch of the raising and services of the two companies that formed the nucleus of the regiment and did such excellent work in New Mexico before the other ones were raised. These companies were incidentally mentioned in our account of the

doings of the First Colorado, with the intention of doing them more complete justice in their proper place, which we now proceed to do.

These two gallant companies were recruited under the order of Gov. Gilpin, principally in Park, Lake, Summit and Fremont Counties, one by Capt. Hendrew, with T. H. Dodd as First

Lieutenant and J. C. W. Hall as Second Lieutenant, and the other by Capt. James H. Ford, with Lieuts. De Forest and Clark, in the fall of 1861, and all rendezvoused at Cañon City about December 1st.

Hendrew, with his company, marched first to Fort Garland, suffering all the fatigue and hardships of a winter's march over the Sangre de Christo Range, where Maj. Whiting, of the regular army, waited to muster them into the service. Some indiscretions committed by Capt. Hendrew made the Major refuse to muster him in, and, as the men had been chiefly enlisted by Hendrew, they were allowed to choose between remaining under another Captain or returning to their homes. Eighty-four out of eighty-seven had come to stay, however, which speaks volumes for their patriotism and pluck. They were accordingly mustered into service on the 22d of December, with Dodd as Captain and Hall and Piatt as Lieutenants, and designated as Company B.

About this time, Capt. Ford arrived with his men, and Company A was thus mustered into service.

It was supposed that arms, accouterments, clothing, camp and garrison equipage awaited them here. But in this they were mistaken, and, illy prepared as they were for further marching, two days after arrival at the fort, Company B was ordered to Santa Fe. Capt. Dodd started at once with six men from Company A to act as teamsters for the scanty ox transportation furnished him. They crossed the range, experiencing fearful hardships, and reached Santa Fe, a distance of 180 miles, on the 1st of January, 1862.

Arms, uniforms, etc., were issued here, and the men drilled for active duty for a few days, when orders were received for all the available troops to proceed by forced marches to the relief of Gen. Canby, who was being menaced at Fort Craig by the secessionists under Gen. Sibley. Company B was attached to the regular troops for this campaign, and in two days the command reached Albuquerque. From there, the march to Fort

Craig was rapidly continued, and soon reached Gen. Canby. On the 15th of February, Gen. Sibley appeared in force. On the 20th, some fighting took place, in which private Hugh Brown was killed.

The battle of Val Verde occurred on the 21st, in which the boys of Company B participated and gallantly acquitted themselves. During the battle, Capt. Dodd encountered a well-equipped and disciplined battalion of Texan Lancers, under Maj. Lang, whom the company kept fighting long after the bugle had sounded a recall. Seventy-two of the lancers were killed, while Capt. Dodd lost only four killed and thirty-eight wounded, the most of whom ultimately recovered from their wounds. After the battle, Gen. Canby found himself without men enough to warrant him in following up the Texans. He remained cooped up at Fort Craig for several weeks, his supplies all cut off, and himself and troops suffering severely for want of them.

Company A, meanwhile, started from Cañon City, reached Fort Garland, and thence took up the line of march for Santa Fe, with ox transportation. From Santa Fe they pushed on to Fort Union, enduring the usual amount of hardships. Here the First Colorado, under Col. Slough, joined them, and shortly after occurred the battles of Apache Cañon and Pigeon's Rancho, of which an account has already been given. Company A was with Maj. Chivington in his successful raid on the enemy's transportation, which he burned and utterly destroyed, with all its stores. Afterward, the command marched to Albuquerque, where a union was effected with Gen. Canby. At the running fight at Peralta, Companies A and B both participated, it being the first time they had met since the parting at Fort Garland. They participated in the pursuit of Sibley to the vicinity of Mesilla, during which there was some skirmishing, but no regular battles. After the enemy had dispersed and made his escape in scattered bands to the Texan frontier, Companies A and B returned by easy marches via Santa Fe to Fort Union. They remained on duty in Gen. Canby's department

until the spring of 1863, when they united with the balance of the regiment at its rendezvous at Fort Lyon. The officers and men had already made for themselves a glorious record, redounding as well to the honor of Colorado. It was a brilliant prelude to the future enviable history of the regiment. It need not be added that they were received with open arms by their comrades, whose laurels were yet unwon. Henceforth the history of Companies A and B is that of the regiment itself.

On the 17th of February, 1862, the Secretary of War authorized Col. J. H. Leavenworth to raise six companies of volunteer infantry in Colorado, which, with four other companies already in service there, were to form the Second Regiment of Colorado Volunteers, of which he was appointed Colonel. Reporting to Maj. Gen. Halleck, at St. Louis, then commanding the department of which Colorado formed a part, he was assigned at once to active duty in this department, without being permitted to proceed at once on his mission of recruiting and completing the organization of his regiment, and it was not until May, 1862, that he reached Denver to perform this duty.

In June, the following appointments were made: Lieut. Col. T. H. Dodd. Captains—Company E, J. Nelson Smith; Company F, L. D. Rowell; Company G, Reuben Howard; Company H, George West; Company I, E. D. Boyd; Company K, S. W. Wagner.

Often, before a company was half enlisted, they would be ordered off on some detached service, which the critical situation of affairs at Colorado at this time urgently demanded. We find, from an examination of a journal kept during the summer by Lieut. Burrell, such entries as the following:

"Jan. 16.—Expedition sent to assist authorities in enforcing civil process in Vraie Run district.

"July 7.—Gov. Evans orders another expedition against Little Owl and Arapahoes, at Cache a la Poudre.

"July 18.—Capt. Wagoner started to-day on another Indian expedition, by direction of Gov.

Evans, taking the Bradford road Destination, Middle Park.

"Aug. 3.—Capt. West, with Lieuts Howard and Roe, and detachments of Companies G and H, arrived at Fort Union, bringing in lost horses."

Under circumstances like these, the recruits were detached and scattered before being fully organized, even into companies, much less into a regiment, and then properly drilled for service. The Indian element upon Colorado's frontier, and, indeed, within her entire domain, was at that time in sympathy, to a great extent, with tribes within the boundaries of Texas, Utah and other Territories, who were under the influence of rebel emissaries, and encouraged to believe that the plundering of Government trains and the stealing of private or public stock and property was alike free booty for them as for rebels.

There were at this time, at Camp Weld, the recruiting station of the regiment, four mountain howitzers belonging to the Government, which Gen. Canby, commanding the department of New Mexico had, at the request of Gen. Blunt, at the time in command of the District of Colorado and Western Kansas, placed in charge of Col. Leavenworth, for the protection of the Territory. These were entirely useless without artillerymen, and, in accordance with his instructions, he deemed it right and proper to enlist a company of men, under promise that, when they should be mustered in, it should be either as cavalry or a battery, having no doubt that his course would be approved by the proper authorities. How this was done will appear further on.

In the latter part of August, orders were received for the removal of the headquarters of the regiment to Fort Lyon, and, on the 22d, they were *en route*, reaching the fort in seven days, a distance of 240 miles.

From this time forward until October, Lieut. Brownell's journal is full of memoranda relating to orders and the movements of the regiment in detachments, showing much escort and scouting

service, while all the time the enlistment of men was going forward.

Orders came, under date of October 11, from the War Department, ordering either the First or Second Regiment to be mounted, the selection to be left with the Governor, who chose the First Colorados. This selection did not weigh so heavily upon the men of the regiment as the news that their regiment was to be crippled by the taking-away of the company formed for cavalry service, and for doing which Col. Leavenworth seemed likely to suffer.

The regiment remained at Fort Lyon until April 6, 1863, when Lieut. Col. Dodd, with six companies, marched to Fort Leavenworth, where they were shortly afterward joined by the Colonel and his staff. June 8, Col. Leavenworth, under orders from Gen. Blunt, assumed command of all the troops on the Santa Fe road, with headquarters at Fort Larned.

About this time, military affairs on the frontier between New Mexico, Colorado and Texas, were becoming decidedly interesting. Texan troops with disloyal Indians were again concentrating to push their successes, if possible, through into Colorado.

Companies A, B, E, G, H and I, in connection with other troops, under command of Lieut. Col. Dodd, were detached and ordered out to meet the enemy, and, on the 24 of July, 1863, occurred the battle of Cabin Creek, in which some forty of the enemy were killed and wounded, with the loss of but one killed and twenty wounded on the side of the Colorado troops.

Shortly after, the command went on duty at Fort Gibson until the arrival of Gen. Blunt from the north, when preparations were at once made for an advance movement. On the 16th, the little army, numbering about one thousand four hundred, rank and file, crossed the Arkansas near the mouth of Grand River, and, on the following day, met at Honey Springs the Confederate forces, numbering about six thousand men, under command of Gen. Cooper. Gen. Blunt attacked him at once, and,

after a hard-fought battle lasting some two hours, succeeded in routing him, with a loss of 400 killed, wounded and missing, according to his own accounts, he having been so closely pressed as to compel him to abandon his dead and wounded and to burn all his stores to prevent them from falling into Gen. Blunt's hands. Total loss on the Union side 14 killed, and 30 wounded. The gallant Colorado Second bore a prominent part in this engagement, being opposed by a rebel battery that was pouring its deadly missiles into its ranks, when they charged and succeeded in capturing one of the guns, and dispersing the Texans after a hard fight, in which four men were killed, and the same number wounded.

Gen. Blunt, considering his force insufficient for pursuit, fell back to Fort Gibson. In August, having been re-enforced, he started south to drive the rebels from the country, and retake Fort Smith, which he succeeded in doing, with but little loss on his side.

Returning to Col. Leavenworth's record, we find him in command at Fort Larned, in July, 1863, protecting, under Gen. Blunt's orders, the Santa Fe road and its approaches from the enemy, frequently sending out scouting parties to reconnoiter, sometimes leading the scouts himself, and endeavoring to keep the various tribes of Indians in that section from joining the rebels.

Thus, we find him and the troops under him engaged, when, on the 19th of October, Special Order No. 431 of the Adjutant General's Office, of September 26, 1863, by which his connection with the service was terminated, reached him at Fort Larned. He immediately resigned his command of the post to Capt. James W. Parmelee, and retired from service. Subsequently, on a review of the facts on which his dismissal from the service were based, by Judge Advocate Holt, this unjust order was recalled, and he was honorably discharged from the service of the United States, "such recall," using the words of Judge Advocate General Holt, "of the previous order, and honorable discharge, will operate to clear his record as



W H Beverley M. D.

an officer, and will remove any impediment which may otherwise have existed to his receiving a new appointment in the military and civil service." This recall was formally approved by President Lincoln, he also adding the wish that, as soon as consistent, Col. Leavenworth be restored to military service.

Lieut. Col. Dodd succeeded to the command of the regiment.

The succeeding history of the regiment we now give in the language of Capt. E. L. Berthoud, as prepared by him for a reunion of the regiment that occurred in Golden in 1877:

"October 11, 1863, a special order, No. 278, from the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri, Gen. J. M. Schofield commanding, ordered the consolidation of the Second and Third Regiments of Colorado Infantry into one cavalry regiment, to be known as the Second Colorado Volunteer Cavalry.

"That portion of the Second Colorado Infantry now in the District of the Frontier, the Indian Nation, etc., was ordered to Springfield, Mo., from that point they proceeded to Rolla, and thence to Benton Barracks, at St. Louis.

"All detachments of men, officers and recruits, in the District of Colorado, were ordered to Kansas City, Mo., and there receive further orders.

"In November and December, 1863, these orders were executed, and, excepting the headquarters of the regiment, 150 recruits from Colorado, and Company F, with Capt. Rouell—already mounted and stationed at Hickman's Mill, Mo.—were rendezvoused at Benton Barracks. Col. James H. Ford, the Major of the Second Colorado Volunteer Infantry, having been promoted in November, 1863, to the command of the Second Colorado Cavalry, with Theo. H. Dodd for Lieutenant Colonel, Smith, Pritchard and Curtis, Majors of the First, Second and Third Battalions respectively, Lieut. Baldy, Adjutant, Lieut. Burrell, Commissary, Lieut. J. S. Cook, Quartermaster, Pollock, Surgeon, and Hamilton, Chaplain.

"After remaining a certain time at Benton Barracks to recruit, re-organize and rest, the Second Colorado Cavalry from Benton Barracks proceeded to Dresden, Mo., and finally, in January, 1864, reached Kansas City, there to be mounted and equipped, and thoroughly broken in the new drill.

"In February, 1864, Col. J. H. Ford was appointed to take command of Subdistrict No. 4, District of Central Missouri, with the Second Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, its enrolled Missouri Militia and a regiment of infantry in his command, to garrison all the smaller posts in his district. In March, 1864, the Ninth Minnesota was forwarded to the district, and formed the effective infantry of his command.

"In January, 1864, 150 recruits having arrived from Colorado, they were distributed among the twelve companies of the regiment, which then mustered 1,240 effective men.

"In taking command of the Fourth Subdistrict, embracing the most unmanageable and most exposed counties of Missouri, Col. Ford appointed his District Staff, consisting of Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut. Berthoud; Provost Marshal, Capt. S. C. W. Hall; Commissary, Lieut. James Burrell; with Capt. Theodore Case, District Quartermaster, headquarters at Kansas City, and Company B, Provost Guard, at Kansas City.

"By March, 1864, several squadrons were detailed to occupy the Fourth Subdistrict, in detachments varying from a half-squadron to two squadrons each, and a thorough system of scouting inaugurated over the whole district, to prevent the passage and the devastation of the border counties by predatory bands of Todd's, Quantrell's and Hickman's guerrillas. Capt. Green was stationed at Westport, Capt. West at Independence; Maj. Smith, with one company, the Ninth Minnesota, was stationed also at Independence, while Maj. Pritchard, at Harrisonville, and Lieut. Col. Dodd, at Pleasant Hill, with Capt. Moses in the wooded portion of Jackson County, kept vigilant watch over the Snyder Hills. Capt. Rouell, at Hickman's

Mill, patrolling the Kansas boundary, with Capt. Norton at Pleasant Gap, and Lieut. Rizer near the Osage River. Thus arranged, our forces could watch and patrol the whole region thoroughly from the Osage to the Missouri River, as Widow Barrow's or Pappinsville Crossing was a favorite point for crossing for guerrilla bands from Arkansas to the Indian Nation.

"Notification of the progress northward of a small band of guerrillas was received in March. This band was first struck near Pleasant Hill and one or two were killed. The rest were dispersed, our loss being two men wounded, one slightly, and the other, Freestone, was dangerously shot. This opened the spring campaign, and when, in April and May, the foliage covered the trees and the rich grass clothed the prairie, hardly a day passed but that, from Pleasant Hill to Independence, skirmishes and conflicts raged between the guerrillas, who continually pushed northward from Arkansas, and our scouting parties of cavalry.

"In April, May and June, the system of patrols on horseback was also aided in the wooded portions of Jackson and Cass Counties by a system of foot-scouts, who, taking with them a little sugar, salt, coffee and bread, would disappear in the brush and laboriously following up the trail of any scouting detachment of guerrillas, would actually bushwhack the bushwhackers themselves. This system was a terror to them, and contributed more to compel the guerrillas to remain in larger bodies, but helped very materially to rid the roads of all individual and isolated efforts at marauding and murder.

"With this system of detachments, who had each their allotted districts to patrol, and police, with their permanent headquarters in the different towns and villages of the border counties, was also a system of mounted military expresses, who every two days reported to headquarters by daily reports from every post under control of the district commander. These reports not only gave the force of every post in efficient men, horses and guns, but also information of all scouts performed, the result,

the number of enemy killed and captured, and our losses. These reports, with also the telegraph, gave full opportunity to keep the whole force of the district well in hand, but also facilitated concentration at any point with certainty and celerity.

"Casualties were numerous also, and we lost several valuable men, such as Sergt. Russel, Corp. Harrington, Private Ford, and others who died fighting gallantly.

"In July, 1864, Lieut. Berthoud, Capts. Boyd and Holloway, with Privates Higley, Whittall, King, Kellogg and Williams, were ordered on duty at headquarters of the district at Warrensburg, Mo.

"Soon thereafter Capt. Wagoner, then at Independence, went out from that town eastward on a scout with forty picked men of his company. Crossing the Blue, they ascended a hollow graded road in the timber and scrub of the hills near the Blue River, were ambushed and surrounded by a largely superior force of Todd's and Quantrell's guerrillas. Gallant Capt. Wagoner and nine good men were killed, the rest, after superhuman efforts and undoubted courage, succeeded in escaping, but almost dismounted and in a wretched plight. The survivors related afterward that one of the wounded men in the retreat, while closely pressed by the guerrillas, was concealed in a hole and covered with flat stones. From this situation, when the enemy left, he was rescued and brought to Independence. Todd's guerrillas had over twenty men killed and several wagon loads of wounded.

"Capt. Wagoner, who so gallantly defended himself while life remained, was an early resident of Colorado. He was appointed Probate Judge of Arapahoe County when it then formed a part of Kansas. He said to me, some three weeks previous to his death, that he would be shot from the brush yet, and he expected he would be buried in some out-of-the-way corner, and a tombstone marked "Wagoner" would be placed over him, and such was glory. Poor fellow, he met his fate manfully. Did not his coming fate throw its shadow on him then? Nor must we forget gallant

Corp. Baer and eight privates who died, selling their lives dearly; not one surrendering or asking for quarter, as none was given or received in the guerrilla warfare of the border counties.

The death of Capt. Wagoner and his men occurred on the 4th of July. Shortly after, definite information was received of a large number of recruits for the Confederate service that were being gathered in Platte, Clay and Ray Counties, under Col. Coon Thornton, preparatory to making their way south to the Confederate lines. A dash upon them was determined upon by Col. Ford, although the rendezvous was outside of his district, and with his available companies the Colonel embarked upon boats at Kansas City on the 13th of July, and proceeded up the river to Weston, where he was joined by Col. Jennison, of the Fifteenth Kansas. Our scouts had brought the information that Thornton was at Camden Point, and the command moved forward rapidly. About half a mile west of town, Thornton had posted a strong mounted picket, while his main command—comprising some two hundred and fifty men—were making their final preparations for departure, having on that day been presented with a handsome flag by their lady sympathizers of Platte City, and were having a general good time.

The picket was struck by our advance, under Capt. Moses and Lieut. Wise, with M and D squadrons. As the Confederate picket separated to the right and left upon diverging roads, and were followed by the two squadrons of the Second Colorado; Capt. West with his squadron, F, was sent forward on the direct road to town, and pounced upon Thornton just as his command had mounted, and were moving out, entirely unconscious of the proximity of the Federals. The fight was 'short, sharp and decisive,' and all over before the main command came up. Thornton's total loss was twenty-three killed, while Capt. West lost but one man killed—private Charles K. Flannagan—and one wounded—Sergt. Luther K. Crane—but had six or eight horses killed or so badly wounded as to cause them to be shot by his

order. The flag that had just been presented to Thornton's boys was captured, and now graces the office of Adjt. Gen. Roe.

Col. Ford's command camped at Camden Point for the night, and, on the following day, proceeded to Liberty, from which point scouting was continued for several days.

Thornton's command was pursued and completely broken up, while another detachment under Capts. Moses and Rouell, scouting near Liberty, were surrounded and attacked by a greatly superior force of Anderson's guerrillas, under Anderson himself. Being surrounded and overpowered, Capts. Moses and Rouell, with their men, took refuge in the brush, and, with the loss of only three or four men killed and wounded, were again re-assembled, and, after scouting over the rest of the district, returned to Kansas City, while Anderson's band returned eastward to other scenes of rapine and murder.

In this manner passed the months of July, August and September—continued skirmishes, pursuits, captures, deaths and losses. The aggregate for the summer was large. The individual acts of gallantry, fortitude and desperate bravery were so numerous and so continued that it is impossible to individualize acts, as all fought to the death, surrender to guerrillas meaning death after capture. Words cannot do justice to the horrors of such warfare; nor can the tragedies which cruelty, violence, rapine and the worst passions of civil war evoked in partisan warfare ever be fully known. The worst passions had their full unlicensed range, and in the lawless career of the leaders of guerrilla bands, such as Todd, Quantrell, Anderson and Vaughan, pity and humanity were unknown; slaughter, plunder, arson and murder followed ever in their van.

In the end of September, 1864, news reached the border counties of Missouri that Gen. Price, with a formidable force from Arkansas, had reached the borders of Southeast Missouri, and, with renewed energy, was marching to capture St. Louis, overrun the State of Missouri, and, by such

a diversion, help the failing fortunes of the Confederacy. At this time, the twelve squadrons of the regiment were in the District of the Border, under the command of Cols. Ford and Dodd and Majs. Smith and Pritchard, while seventeen officers and some forty picked men were on staff duty in the Division of the Mississippi, scattered over from Santa Fe to New Orleans in the Department of the Gulf.

In October, 1864, Price, frustrated in his attempt toward St. Louis by his disastrous victory at Pilot Knob, struck off across the country to capture Jefferson City, which he besieged and attacked October 8 and 9. Thirteen officers and men of the Second Colorado were present at this attack, which being repulsed, and Gen. Price fearing the approach of the overwhelming forces of Rosecranz and Pleasanton, took the roads leading west, and hurried on to capture and destroy the forces in Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas, reach St. Joseph, recruit his ranks, and, getting the military stores of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas City, Glasgow and St. Joseph, retreat again south with his booty.

His forces numbered cavalry, light artillery and mounted infantry. With these he overran the river counties, capturing Booneville, Glasgow and Sedalia, and drove Gen. Blunt out of Lexington. Gen. Blunt, under whose orders Col. Ford, with the Second Colorado Cavalry and First Colorado Battery, was placed, had been absent some time toward Lexington. Capt. West was sent to him from Independence with dispatches from Gen. Curtis, who had meanwhile reached Independence from Leavenworth, and assumed command of the forces in the field. Capt. West, with his squadron, reached the environs of Lexington, on the river road, about dusk, and was pushing rapidly forward in order to reach the town and deliver his dispatches to Gen. Blunt before dark. He was, of course, entirely ignorant of the state of affairs at Lexington, but would doubtless have found out in a few moments but for a fortuitous circumstance. When within a quarter of a mile of the outskirts

of the town, he was met by Capt. Jack Curtis, of the Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, who, with two squadrons, had been cut off from his regiment during the battle that had been raging all the afternoon, and had gallantly cut his way out of the enemy's lines, and was now rather anxiously looking for his friends. Recognizing the commander of the approaching squadron, he challenged him with 'Hello, West, where are *you* going?' 'I'm going to Lexington!' was the confident reply, but his confidence was somewhat shaken by seeing Jack go down into his pocket in a business sort of way, remarking, as he pulled out his wallet, 'I've got a hundred-dollar note that says you ain't!' Curtis' explanation of the situation probably saved West from being taken in by Price bodily, although he always claimed that Price was the one to be thankful for the circumstance of his being turned back! Most of his old comrades, however, still persist in the belief that his 52 men would not have been able to cope with Gen. Price and his 16,000 veterans successfully.

"Be that as it may, West didn't try it, but, following Curtis' directions, struck Gen. Blunt's retreating column about 9 o'clock, and delivered his dispatches. The night was rainy and extremely dark, but as soon as a house could be reached on the line of retreat, Gen. Blunt read the dispatch of Gen. Curtis, prepared a hasty reply, and ordered Capt. West to make all possible haste to Gen. Curtis at Independence, which point he reached at about 2 o'clock next morning, having ridden eighty miles with his squadron since 10 o'clock the day before, without getting out of the saddle.

The dispatch from Gen. Blunt informed Gen. Curtis that the rebels, in strong force, were swarming westward. Preparations to resist and impede their march westward were immediately begun. The Fifteenth and Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, and the Second Colorado Cavalry, with the First Colorado Battery, were marched to a point near Little Blue River, six miles east of Independence, and took, under the command of Col. Ford, a position

on the brow of the wooded hills west of Blue Mills bridge.

"This position, defective, intersected by rail fences, and flanked on the north, east and west by thick woods, was immediately occupied by the cavalry brigade. Though Col. Ford obeyed the order to do so from his superior officer with zeal and alacrity, we have the testimony of field aide-camp, Lieut. Wise, of Col. Ford's staff, that this position had in it no feature to recommend itself, and from the first appearance of Gen. Price's steady veterans, who on foot rushed through the woods on both their flanks, and, by their superiority of fire and numbers, the point became untenable, and all that could be done was to retreat slowly and re-form to oppose the massed columns of Price's men, who knew every inch of the ground familiarly, and steadily forced the small brigade of 2,500 men to the outskirts of Independence. The opening of the conflict was fierce, sanguinary and desperate, Todd leading the Confederate cavalry, and Smith leading the battalion of the Second Colorado. Almost at the first fire, Maj. Smith fell, shot through the heart, while Todd at the same time also fell, killed outright. The firing, at short range, was murderous and destructive, and, joined to the shells of a battery that Price had planted near the edge of the woods, caused a heavy loss to Ford's command. Here some men, with Maj. Smith, left their bodies on the field, while the woods on the east were strewn with dead Confederates. Well seconded by the First Colorado Battery, the brigade disputed the ground, making a last desperate stand near Independence. After a short contest, our men were overpowered, retreated through Independence, and fell back to the main body near Big Blue River, leaving their wounded in Independence.

"Lively skirmishing was kept up all the following day, with Price's advance, at and near Big Blue, until, on the second day, the advance of Gen. Pleasanton with a heavy cavalry force, drove the Confederates from Independence, by which several hundred prisoners, with two pieces of cannon, were

captured by Col. Catherwood, of the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, the main force under Price having that day given up going to Kansas City to give battle to Gens. Curtis and Blunt, near Westport. The Second Colorado, with the regular Kansas Cavalry and the First Colorado Battery, were placed near the Westport and Brush Creek road, the important key of the whole position by which the easy approach to Kansas City was disputed to Gen. Price's advance. The main brunt of the whole battle was here during the hotly contested day: the whole of Brush Creek prairie was covered with dense masses of cavalry, while close on the rear of Price Gen. Pleasanton was driving them from Bryan's Ford.

"The road at Brush Creek, west of Col. Magee's house, runs between parallel solid walls of stone. Capt. Green's battalion, of the Second Colorado, held the road, the men dismounted, the Confederates resolutely charged in the *lanes en masse*; Green charged them fiercely, broke their ranks, and though losing very heavily, routed the collected mass densely crowded between the walls. Here Col. Magee, of the Confederate forces, was killed almost in sight of his home. The contest continued with varying fortune until late on Sunday afternoon, when a final charge of the Second Colorado and the rapid work of the First Colorado Battery compelled the retreat of Price's men in a southerly direction toward Little Santa Fe. The Second Cavalry camped that night on Brush Creek, wearied out, but the Confederates had been thwarted in their attempt to enter Kansas. Nothing remained to do but to pursue the demoralized army of Price, now almost surrounded and rapidly retreating toward Arkansas.

The following day was spent in rearguard skirmishes, which culminated with the rout of Price at the Osage, Mine Creek and Mound City. At Fort Scott the troops rested a few hours, then the Fifteenth and Tenth Kansas Cavalry, with the Second Colorado Cavalry and First Colorado Battery kept on the pursuit. Mile after mile the race continued, when finally, at Newtonia, Price made

his last stand. The small brigade of cavalry, with the First Colorado Battery, pitched in regardless of numbers and of its cost. To and fro the battle raged, but with varying success. At one time, a large portion of the Second Colorado was for twenty minutes in line without carbine ammunition the fire was kept up with revolvers, or else they faced death powerless to act until boxes were filled again. Late in the afternoon, the Confederates prepared to make a final charge, and then swallow up by sheer force of numbers the small brigade opposed to them. McLean's Colorado Battery hammered away and kept up a close, vigorous fire, yet the odds were against us. At last, Gen. Sanborn at the critical moment appeared with re-enforcements. One more charge and, the rebels broken, the battle of Newtonia was won. Col. Ford displayed rare energy in this contest, while among the men individual instances of great courage proved the splendid material developed in this long arduous campaign. The Second Colorado Cavalry lost here forty-two men besides the wounded. The regiment joined in the pursuit, which finally terminated by driving Price over the Arkansas River.

In December, 1864, after the return from the Price campaign, the regiment was ordered immediately to the District of the Arkansas to inaugurate a campaign against the Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Kiowa and Comanche Indians. The regiment was ordered to concentrate at Fort Riley, Kansas, then to be refitted and placed on an efficient footing to inaugurate winter scouts on the Republican, Smoky Hill and Salina Forks, and on the Arkansas River; headquarters to be at Fort Riley, and the Santa Fe road to be protected as far west as Fort Lyon.

In the spring, Col. Ford, being promoted to be a Brigadier General by brevet, took command of the district. In April, May and June, 1865, heavy re-enforcements of cavalry and infantry were sent to the District of the Arkansas, until in June the effective force of the district amounted to over 5,500 men and two batteries. This large force,

distributed at a multitude of posts and stations, was fitted out for a summer campaign south of the Arkansas River, the beginning of the campaign to be July 6, 1865. Three columns of infantry and cavalry, with one battery of horse artillery to each column, amounting to 1,800 men in each column, were to meet in the neighborhood of the Wichita Mountains. After scouring the whole country from the Little Arkansas to the Cimarron crossing, one column from the Little Arkansas moving west and southwest, one column from above Fort Dodge from either Aubrey or Cimarron, crossing to move south and southeast, while the third column was to move from near Larned, and cross directly toward Buffalo Creek and the Wichita Mountains.

Everything was prepared; the troops assembled at Larned, Zarah and Dodge, while large trains of provisions and forage were loaded and ready. On the 6th of July, orders came to Gen. Ford to suspend indefinitely the proposed campaign.

Irritated, disgusted and disheartened, Gen. Ford left Fort Larned, went to Leavenworth, tendered his resignation and left the service. The command was turned over to Gen. Sanborn, who, in August, satisfied that nothing except signal punishment would answer with the hostile Indians, prepared again an expeditionary force to chastise them. Again, on the eve of the military movement contemplated, the Indian Department broke up the campaign.

During all the spring and summer of 1865, the Second Colorado Cavalry was kept incessantly moving; but, except Capt. Kingsbury's company and some small detachments of other squadrons, no great amount of fighting was done with the treacherous skulking redskins. Seven men were killed and some wounded, but except the privations incident to a summer campaign over the dry, waterless prairies of the Arkansas, the troops fared generally well.

The death of Corp. Douglass, of Company D, Second Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, and three enlisted men of the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry,

murdered, cut to pieces and scalped near Running Turkey Creek, was the cruellest tragedy of that summer's work. Douglass was sent as bearer of military dispatches from Council Grove to all the military posts on the Santa Fe road as far as Fort Dodge. At Cottonwood, he took three men with him for escort. Near Running Turkey Creek, they were set upon by a band of Indians, and, within two miles from the post, were run down, killed, scalped, maimed and stripped.

"In September, 1865, the glad order came that the regiment, or, rather, what was left of it, should

proceed to Fort Leavenworth and be mustered out. In October, 1865, the muster-out took place—the last farewell grasp of hand in soldierly companionship was given. Three cheers for the Second Colorado Cavalry, the flags and guidons were furled, six hundred and seventy-three men stepped out, and the strife was ended. For the dead, who peacefully sleep at Honey Springs, farewell, Apache Cañon, Cabin Creek, Westport, Newtonia, and on the Osage we can say:

How glorious falls the radiant sword in hand,
In front of battle for their native land."

CHAPTER XV.

SKETCH OF THE THIRD COLORADO.

IN August, 1862, Gov. Evans was directed to raise a regiment to be called the Third Colorado Volunteer Infantry. On the 22d he appointed a number of recruiting officers. Recruiting offices were opened in Denver and elsewhere, but very few enlisted until the mining season was over. Headquarters for a long while were on Larimer street, where the First National Bank now stands, and the camp named Camp Elbert, after Gov. Evans' popular and efficient Secretary of the Territory. In December, headquarters was removed to Camp Weld. Lieuts. Holloway and Norton opened offices in Gilpin County, Lieut. Harbour in Summit, Lieut. Crocker in Lake, Lieut. Elmer in Park, Lieuts. Moses and Post in Clear Creek, and Lieuts. Wandless and Castle in Denver. In the latter part of October, recruiting had become active. By the 1st of February, 1863, troops had been mustered in and the First Battalion organized with commissioned officers as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel, commanding, S. S. Curtis; Company A, R. R. Harbour, Captain; Company B, E. W. Kingsbury; Company C, E. P. Elmer; Company D, G. W. Morton; Company E, Thomas Moses, Jr.

Company A came mainly from Summit County, Company B from Arapahoe and Boulder, Company C from Park and Lake, Company D from Gilpin, and Company E from Clear Creek.

The announcement for Colonel and Major of the regiment, when organized, was James H. Ford, Colonel, and Jesse L. Pritchard, Major.

Orders had been received from department headquarters as early as January for the battalion to march as soon as organized. Considerable delay was caused by want of sufficient transportation, and it was not till the 3d of March that the troops left Camp Weld on the march for the States by way of the South Platte Valley. The command passed Fort Kearney April 1, reaching Fort Leavenworth on the 23d, where it went into camp, near the post. On the 26th, orders were received to go to St. Louis, and, having transportation by steamboat and rail, were landed at Sulphur Springs, a station on the Iron Mountain Railroad, twenty miles below St. Louis, where the men went into camp for instruction. On the 21st, the command was ordered to Pilot Knob, where it formed part of the First Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Frontier. On the 2d of June, the infantry in

this command were ordered to Vicksburg, but just as the Third Colorado was ready to march, orders were received assigning them to post duty at Pilot Knob, under Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk. Here the men were put to severe fatigue duty and assisted very materially in the construction of Fort Hamilton, a stronghold which the rebels, during the Price raid, found impossible to carry by assault. September 8, Companies C and E were ordered along the line of the railroad, while A, B and D remained on post and provost duty at Pilot Knob. In October, information reached the command that the Second and Third Regiments were to be

consolidated and form the Second Colorado Cavalry, and the First Battalion was ordered to proceed to Rolla, Mo., without delay.

The command left Pilot Knob October 23, marching across the country to Rolla, where it arrived on the 28th and went into camp near Fort Wyman. It remained here, performing post duty, until December 7, when it was ordered to St. Louis, arriving there on the evening of the 8th, and on the 9th went into quarters at Benton Barracks and ceased to exist as the Third Colorado Cavalry, Companies A, B, C, D and E becoming Companies H, I, K, L and M of the Second Colorado Cavalry.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE GEOLOGY OF COLORADO.

GEOLGY, as the science treating of the structure of the earth on which we live, is one of man's most fascinating studies. The various changes that have occurred during the vast expanse of time that stretches into the infinite and dim distances of the past, attract some minds with magnetic influence, and a lifetime is all too short to complete the study of the rocks wherein we find traced the gradual but undeviating progress of the earth from the Azoic Age to that of our own time. The story, as told by the mighty mountain ranges whose jagged edges present fire-forged surfaces to the sun, or by the boulders whose wonderful smoothness indicates the powerful action of water and ice, is an almost unending one. He who can read it understandingly, can find something more than a sermon in a stone; he can trace from the very infancy of the world's history—almost from the time when it was "without form and void;" when but the highest points of the Sierras were as rocky islands in the midst of an ocean, forward through its successive stages as the earth's form assumed a habitable shape and life, in its lowest form, began to appear upon its surface, and sea, land and air became full of activity, until he

beholds it in its present condition, yet still moving forward under the mysterious laws of nature, that so slowly and yet so surely evolve changes, transforming barren wastes into cultivated fields, building up islands in mid-ocean, lowering the levels of continents on one side of the globe, and uplifting vast reaches of mainland on the other. It is a study in which the mind can find an unlimited range of facts, illustrating the creative force existing about us, though one we are hardly able to grasp in all its infinite variety and illimitable power. He who runs may read a few of the wonders that are visible upon the face of nature; but he who stays and ponders, with his hammer in his hand, unfolds rock-pages one by one, whose story becomes legible at once, and remains forever open to the eyes of man. It has been aptly said that "the structure of the earth has been of interest to man from the earliest times, not merely on account of the useful materials he obtained from its rocky formations, but also for the curiosity awakened by the strange objects presented to his notice." Earthquakes have changed the position of sea and land; volcanoes have added layers of molten rock to mud and sand filled with the shells



Orris Blake

of inland seas; the hills present strata abounding in evidences of marine life now far removed from the sea-border. "These phenomena could not escape the attention of the philosophers among the ancient Egyptian and Indian races, and their influence is perceived in the strange mixtures of correct observations and extravagant conceits which make up their cosmogonies or universal theories of the creation."

And of all countries in the world, Colorado presents within its area of mountain ranges a field so deep and wide as to seem almost inexhaustible for all coming ages. Its system of parks alone—once vast inland seas—as they become better known and their resources made plain to the material eye—is attracting the attention of scientists more and more every year. "In this new world, which is the old," one stands within the inner temple of the world's history. We note the weird working of the wind in the fantastic shapes that stand upon the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountain range, while here and there we see evidences of volcanic action; but on the western slope lies a vast volcanic region, stretching for three hundred miles and expanding in some places to one hundred miles in width, revealing a naked plain, giving indubitable evidence of the fiery forces that once were in full play, but have now died out, leaving their story written in letters of lava over the entire surface. From the highest peaks to the lowest valleys, the hieroglyphics of antiquity are far plainer in the world of nature than are those engraven on obelisk and wall in the ruined cities, that tell of bygone skill in the arts and sciences in the cities of the eastern world. But here Geology opens her wonderful book and we pause to linger, look and finally long to know more of that strange, mysterious past, those ages long gone by, those cons enveloped in mystery—save as strata after strata are exposed, evoking the panorama of progress startling in its insignificance, stoutly enunciating the truths of science and adding new force to that expressive sentence of Holy Writ, that a thousand years are but as a day in His eyes, who is maker and ruler of the world.

It is but natural that the opinion should prevail that our State is too young to have much of a history. Yet it has one, it will be seen, older than that of the race which inhabits the globe. It stretches out through the ages, from the very incipency of the creation of the globe, of which it forms so uplifted a portion, and is impressed on the rocks which compose it as with an indelible pen of fire.

The ranges of Colorado are unquestionably as old as the Silurian period and doubtless even reaching to the Azoic era. It is not, however, to be taken for granted that they were as high or as broad as they are at present. The barren pinnacles—save where crowned with the eternal snow—of the mighty peaks resting upon the ridges forming the backbone of the continent, were indicated but did not present the bold front they now do. The elevation of the mountain chains was gradual, and the snow-crowned summits and rocky buttresses give evidence of far-apart geologic ages. The cooling of the globe and the shrinkage of its crust had much to do with their formation, and immense periods of time must have been consumed in the task of lifting these stately peaks to their present position upon the surface of the globe. The general outline was, no doubt, similar to that we see to-day, but with features marked by lines giving clear hints of what they were to be, each bare, ragged ridge of quartz and granite a mere indication—as the child is of the man—of the lordly mountain, now towering into upper space and forming a part of the crest of a mighty continent.

As early as the period known as the Silurian, these mountains consisted of separate chains, and inland seas marked the spots where the great parks now are. The ocean swept over what is now the valley of the Rio Grande, passing up to the head of the San Luis Valley, then much wider than it is now, at the same time laying both eastern and western slopes, and probably communicating with the inland seas between the two ranges. It will be thus seen that the Rocky Mountains were long,

rocky islands, wearing down continually by the flow of a thousand streams, caused by incessant rains. With the ocean on every side, evaporation, owing to the thinness of the earth's crust, proceeding much more rapidly than it does now, the rains must have been constant and violent.

The conglomerates in the Middle Park and San Luis Valley attributed to the Silurian age, consist of large pebbles and bowlders, principally of granite, gneiss and quartz. They are indicative of the force with which water swept down from some old mountain chain occupying a position at one side of that held by the present mountains, and carried them into the ocean; their fragments constituting a large portion of their successors. A process of upheaval and degradation must have been carried on simultaneously for many millions of years. Just as in a forest the individual trees die and fall, and from their dust arise new trees and the forest continues for ages, so has it been with our broad Sierra ranges pulled down, on the one hand, by torrents sweeping over them with resistless force, and, on the other hand, continually upheaved by contraction of the earth's crust. And as it has been, so it will probably continue to be, though the process will necessarily be a slower one in the future.

During the succeeding period—that of the Devonian—it would seem as though the earth's surface was treated with less violence; smaller pebbles are found contained in the conglomerates while the limestones and shales indicate seas that were peaceful in motion and quiescent in action. To this a more abundant life therein gives indisputable evidence. Lucoida impressions abound in a water-line of this age.

The mountains were steadily growing, principally in an easterly and westerly direction. Slowly the great parks lifted their broad, expansive bosoms to the sunlight, the water drained off swamps were exposed where only the deep, deep seas had been, until, in the Carboniferous period that followed, an abundant vegetation sprung up, whose accumulated remains, buried by the inflowings of

the ocean, formed, in the course of time, vast beds of carboniferous coal.

During the Permian and Oolitic periods, but little is as yet known of the history of the mountainous portion of Colorado. But eastward of the mountains, the sea covered the country, depositing limestones of great thickness, abounding with characteristic shells.

Of the Cretaceous period we can write more fully. The ocean waves swept up and down both sides of the mountains, laving their rugged sides. The ranges were evidently several miles narrower than they are at present, for rocks formed at the sea bottom during this period can be found occupying summits two and three thousand feet above the level of the plain. Inland seas once again swept over the surface of the great parks, for the elevation of the higher mountains does not seem to have been by steady uplift, they appear to have been followed by subsidences many times repeated, before the ranges settled into permanence. The Middle Park probably communicated with the western ocean through Gore Pass, then a strait similar to the Strait of Babelmandel, between the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. Three-fourths of Colorado was covered by the waves of ocean, in which abounded fishes and shells of many species; the wonderful profusion of their remains along the base of the mountains, stretching southward from Colorado Springs to the Spanish Peaks, abundantly testify of the life that swarmed in the warm and shallow waters. The plains to the south and south-east of Colorado Springs, are strewn for an hundred miles with fossil shells of the Cretaceous period, especially baculites, better known as fossil fishes by persons unacquainted with their nature. Near the Sangre de Christo Pass, thin beds of calciferous or limy sandstone alternate with the limestones and contain immense numbers of bones and teeth of fishes. Weathered slabs may be seen at the foot of the Sierra Mohada or Wet Mountains, on which a hundred perfect teeth could be counted, many of them flat and folded teeth, which formed a pavement for the jaws, enabling their possessors to

crush the shells and crustaceans on which they fed. The sea which occupied the Middle Park and communicated with the great Western Ocean, contained many baculites and some conchifers. Toward the latter part of the Cretaceous period, the parks seem to have been again elevated and the communication with the exterior ocean cut off, never to be resumed; brackish lakes, abounding with fish, took the place of the previous interior seas, subsequently becoming fresh-water lakes.

During the Tertiary period, where now stand Denver and Golden, a large swamp existed, extending for hundreds of miles, north into British Columbia and south into New Mexico. In this swamp, a rank vegetation flourished for a long period, vegetation of a much more modern character than that of the coal measures, consisting largely of coniferous trees. In the course of time, as can well be imagined, an immense mass of vegetable matter accumulated, eventually to be covered with the clay, sand and pebbles that were swept down from the neighboring mountains. Thus was produced the Tertiary coal formations, which may be seen at Golden, Coal Creek, and other places in the vicinity, with their coal beds, under-clays and iron ores, bearing a great resemblance to the carboniferous coal measures. Here are revealed the largest development of the Tertiary coal-bearing strata west of the Mississippi.

On the western side of the mountains a similar condition of things seems to have existed, and coal beds were formed resembling those on the eastern slope, but changes of level seem to have caused the formation of a greater number of coal beds of less thickness. After the deposition of the coal measures, lakes of fresh or brackish water covered most of the western and central parts of Colorado, as well as the valley at the foot of the eastern range. At this time, the higher grounds were adorned with palms and trees indigenous to a tropical country, many of them resinous and of a strange aspect, while some were of more modern appearance, especially those on the mountains.

The quiet of the Cretaceous and of the early Tertiary periods must have continued for ages. But there came a change at last. The rocks of this age show strongly and distinctly the evidence of a stormy time, in which fire and water united to leave an indelible impression upon the land. Once more the mountains were elevated, carrying with them the beds made at the sea bottom during the preceding age. Earthquakes rent the mountains in twain, and volcanoes poured out molten streams of fire. A greater part of Middle Park was a sea of fire. During this time were formed the traps whose frowning battlements are visible near the Hot Sulphur springs, and that cover so large a portion of the park.

Previous to this, but during the same period, west of the western range successive beds of lava were poured out over a large area, some under water, until their aggregate thickness amounted to thousands of feet. Largely swept off by denuding agencies, these beds lie exposed, presenting an enormous wall, having a height of at least three thousand feet above the valley and a length of more than twenty miles. These beds also extend westward, forming the Gore Range. It would be interesting to know where the volcanoes, are from which flowed the lava that formed these immense beds.

Along the base of the eastern range similar streams were poured out; but these have been denuded to a still greater extent. A portion of what must have been an immense bed can be seen near Golden, forming a small *mesa* or table-land, known as Table Mountain. The lava here is 250 feet thick. Similar beds must have extended over the country between Pike's Peak and the Spanish Peaks, though all have utterly disappeared since that time, save one outlying mass in the valley of the Huerfano, which is a striking object for a radius of many miles, looking, as it does, like an immense pillar erected in the valley. It has given the name of Huerfano (which is the Spanish name for orphan), to the stream that glides so quietly by it, to the lovely park in which the stream

risers, and to the pleasant valley through which it runs.

Connected with these volcanic disturbances were numerous hot springs, the water of which, containing silica in solution, traversed the ground everywhere, and petrified the wood that was buried in its vicinity. To this source are we indebted for the beautiful specimens of petrified wood so common throughout Colorado, and for the solid trees silicified to the heart.

A large lake covered Western Colorado, extending into Utah, during the middle part of the Tertiary period. Into it flowed numerous streams, carrying fine mud, and at one time immense quantities of petroleum issuing probably from numerous and powerful springs. Trees, bearing great resemblance to oak, maple, willow and other modern trees, together with a large number that are now extinct, covered the surface of the land. Hosts of insects filled the air about the margin of this vast expanse of water, while in it swam turtles and aquatic pachyderms, somewhat resembling the tapir in appearance, lived in the rivers that supplied it, and fed upon the plants that grew in great abundance on the margins. The water of the lake was, in all probability, brackish in its character, containing but few mollusks, but abounding in turtles possessing thick, bony shells. Beds from two to three thousand feet in thickness were formed at the bottom, so great was the amount of sediment that was continually being carried into it. This must have been brought about by the gradual sinking of the lake bottom, giving room for such enormous deposits, which sinking probably coincided with the elevation of the mountain ranges upon the east and west of it.

The Glacial or Drift period followed, in due course of time, the Tertiary period. But there are little, if any, evidences of drift action upon the plains proper, and it is rare that unequivocal evidences are met with even along the base of the mountains, on the eastern side. It is when we find ourselves far up among the majestic gorges that we begin to perceive abundant proofs all about

us of "glacial action." On the *Fountain qui Bouille*, eight miles above Colorado Springs, and at the foot of Pike's Peak, at what is now known all over the country as Manitou, are immense granite boulders, lying near soda, sulphur and iron springs, whose healing qualities attract thousands to them every year. Below there are to be found some lateral moraines, principally composed of large boulders, left by some glaciers that once passed down a small valley and joined, near that point, a larger one which traversed the valley of the *Fountain qui Bouille*. In this latitude, the highest peaks of the Rocky Mountains are barren of snow during the months of July and August.

There are boulder-beds of large extent, and from thirty to forty feet high, in a beautiful park on South Boulder Creek, in the northern part of the State. They lie about six miles below the snowy peaks, cut through and exposed on each side of the stream which takes its name from them. The bed is full of them, running quite down into the valley. On South Clear Creek, not many miles above the city of Georgetown, many rocks were exposed at the time the road over the Berthoud Pass was being constructed. On the surfaces of some of these, glacial striæ are distinctly visible; this is the only place in the State east of the snowy range where they have been seen, and their general absence is remarkable. Evidences of glacial action increases as one ascends to the higher altitudes. No longer are the valleys bordered by rocks that are rough and craggy, as they are in the lower portions; but they are nearly as rounded and smooth in their outlines as are the chalk downs of England or the glacier-planed hills of the old Bay State.

West of the Middle Park, on the flat summit of the Gore Range, can be found rocks planed and plowed into deep furrows with a due westerly direction. These can be found continuing down the mountain-side until they reach the valley of the White River, wherein are to be found numerous terminal moraines, brought by contributory glaciers proceeding from the highlands on both

sides, but principally on the south. These moraines are also abundantly visible at the mouths of the various small streams that flow into White River, for a distance of nearly one hundred miles from the top of the range.

It would seem to be a fact established beyond question that, during the Drift period, the vast expanse of the Rocky Mountains was not only covered with snow on its highest summits, but that the valleys were filled with ice and snow which did not melt, but kept continually pressing down the mountain gorges toward the plain. These were thickest and most glacial in their character as they neared the mountains and upon the western slopes; they became thinner and occupied but the bottoms of the valleys as the glaciers descended, melting, at last, into numerous streams laden with debris that finally found a resting-place upon the plains below.

But since that icy era, wonderful changes have been evoked. The climate has been remarkably modified, especially on the western range has it changed. One possessing a most rigorous climate, now pines grow on it two thousand feet higher up than they do upon the eastern side. The glaciers are gone from the valleys and only the snowy patches upon the highest points remain in witness of the immense ice-fields of the far-away ages of the past.

Passing now from the geological history of the State to its more positive geology, we begin with the Granitic formation, which is the oldest formation of all, resulting from the cooling of the primitive mass of fiery liquid composing the globe. This formation may be seen upon and beyond the snowy range of the Rocky Mountains in various parts of the State, but more abundantly upon the western slope than upon the eastern. In masses of true granite, syenite, or porphyry it makes its appearance, notably on McClellan Mountain, in the Argentine Silver District, where it is seen to have been thrust through younger formations to the prominent position that it now occupies; it is found also on the west side of Boulder Pass,

where massive granitic ranges form the buttresses of the snowy Sierra, as we descend to the Middle Park, and also on the western side of the park, where it forms the grand mountain that encompasses it.

Of metamorphic rocks, gneiss is by far the most abundant, and most of the gold-bearing veins are formed in gneissoid rocks, though among the mining people they are generally termed granite. Fine exposures are to be seen near Black Hawk, the lines of stratification marking the mountain-side as stripes mark the body of a zebra.

Resting upon the granite in the Middle Park, on the banks of the Grand River, are exposures of conglomerate, probably of Silurian age, overlaid by sandstones and limestones, probably of Devonian age, and above this are found the coal measures of the carboniferous formation. Near the Sangre de Christo Pass, the granite is overlaid by slates and limestones, probably of Silurian age, the limestones containing crinoidal fragments, but too small for the identification of the species. Farther to the north are to be found mountains composed of conglomerates, formed of pebbles, boulders, and large masses of gneiss, granite, mica-schist and hornblend-schist, with gneissoid rocks, slate and limestone, on their flanks. Rocks of the Permian age have been discovered on the plains in the eastern part of Colorado, consisting principally of limestones, some of which abound with the characteristic fossils of this period.

The Cretaceous formation is well represented, especially along the base of the mountains on the eastern side. The shells of the inoceramus are found in a limestone at Boulder, baculites of large size and great abundance on the Platte, a few miles from Denver, while the limestones lying between Colorado Springs and Pueblo contain the inoceramus, scaphites, baculites, ammonites and other characteristic cretaceous fossils. These beds extend for a considerable distance to the eastward, and in wearing down under the action of atmospheric agencies, masses have been left in conical hills, looking like gigantic ant hills; on these fossils can

be picked up in great abundance. Between Pueblo and the Sangre de Christo Pass, the teeth, spines and bones of fishes, principally of the genera *Ptychodus* and *Lamna*, so common in the cretaceous beds of England, are found in remarkable profusion. There is a ranche on the Greenhorn River where is contained the finest deposit of fossils of this description that has yet been discovered.

The Cretaceous formation is well represented in the Middle Park by baculite beds and sandstone, abounding with the scales of fishes, and the position of these beds as they occur on one of the streams in Middle Park, shows as follows: *First*. Two hundred feet of lava, containing agates and chalcedony. *Second*. Four hundred feet of white sandstone and quartzose conglomerate, in which are to be found fossil woods in fragments, with some bones of mammals and birds. *Third*. Four hundred feet of shaly sandstones full of the scales of cycloidal fishes. *Fourth*. Twenty feet of blue limestone. *Fifth*. Five hundred feet of shales, marls and sandstones, containing fish teeth, baculites, conchifers and tridacids. Of these numbers, three, four and five are probably cretaceous; the rest tertiary. From the disintegration of the lava come the agates and chalcedonies of the park. Where the lava mingles with the sandstone and other material of the second, agates and fossil lie mixed together on the surface. The slabs of shaly sandstones are covered with the scales of cycloidal fishes, that is, of fishes resembling those of the salmon and the trout. The baculite beds are so denominated because of the great number and large size of the baculites found in them.

The *Tertiary* formation may be said to have a remarkable development in Colorado. It shows a thickness of over ten thousand feet on the western side of the Rocky Mountains, from the Gore Range, which is composed of tertiary lavas, to the Junction of White and Green Rivers. Here are to be found the coal measures, containing many thin veins of coal, beds of gypsum, thin beds of limestone, and, above these, petroleum shales of at

least a thousand feet in thickness, abounding in fossil leaves and insects, the shales containing them occurring at points sixty miles apart, and, above them, brown sandstone and conglomerates having a thickness of from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred feet, and containing silicified wood, turtles, and bones and teeth of large mammals. They lie in the following order in the valley of the White River: About two thousand feet of red and white sandstone, followed by twelve hundred feet of brown sandstones, alternating with blue shales and beds of conglomerate; in these are found bones of mammals and turtles, while, particularly noticeable in the lower shales, deciduous leaves and insects are found. There are also seen perpendicular veins of petroleum. Next succeeds a thousand feet of petroleum shales, varying in color from cream to black, one bed, twenty feet thick, resembling cannel coal. Here, also, are found insects and the leaves of deciduous trees. The next in the series is eight hundred feet of white and light-brown sandstones, white shales on which are to be found ripple marks, brown shales and shaly sandstones. To these succeed a thousand feet of thick, white sandstones, and brown shales, and thick, brown sandstones weathered into cavities. Then follow the coal measures, fully twenty-seven hundred feet, to wit: Sandstone, limestone containing conchs and small gasteropods, blue, black and brown shales, under-clays, beds of coal or lignite; brown sandstones and shales, very soft; coal in various beds, with under-clays; white sandstones, with alternating blue shales. To the soft shales, we are indebted for the two wide expansions in the White River Valley. Seventh in the order follows fourteen hundred feet of compact red sandstones, white sandstones, red sandstones shaly and micaceous, with thin, fetid limestones containing fragments of shells. To these succeed three hundred feet of soft, yellow sandstone, and, finally, about two hundred feet of gypsum. It is to be understood that the foregoing are only estimated thicknesses, they having in no case been measured by the one who examined them. The upper beds are

formed near the junction of the White and Green Rivers in Utah; the lower ones near the Gore range, where they are covered by immense beds of lava, in some places, especially on the eastern side of the range, alternating with beds of white and friable sandstone lying in a perfectly horizontal position and rising to a height on the top of the Range of about thirteen thousand feet. The groups of gypsum, soft, yellow sandstone, and thin bedded limestone make their appearance in valleys upon the eastern side of the range, the lava having been poured out, apparently, during the period of the lower tertiary coal measure.

Mr. Samuel H. Scudder, an eminent member of the Boston Society of Natural History, who has made the study of fossil insects a specialty, had submitted to him a number of specimens taken from the petroleum shales; the report he returned was as follows:

"This is the fifth discovery of fossil insects in this country, if some tracks and an apparent larva in the Triassic rocks of the Connecticut Valley be correctly referred to insects, but it is the first time that they have been found in the tertiary beds of America. These were obtained by Prof. Denton while on a trip of exploration west of the Rocky Mountain range, not far from the junction of White and Green Rivers in Colorado.

"The specimens were brought from two localities, called by Prof. Denton Fossil Cañon and Chagrin Valley, lying about sixty miles apart. The rocks in both cases are the same; above are beds of red sandstone, passing occasionally into conglomerate and thin beds of bluish and cream-colored shale alternating with the sandstone, all dipping to the west at an angle of about twenty degrees. These contain fossil wood of deciduous trees, fragments of large bones, most of which are solid, and turtles, some of which are two feet in length and perfect. Prof. Denton considers this sandstone as probably of Miocene age. Beneath these rocks are beds of petroleum shale a thousand feet in thickness, varying in color from a light

cream to inky blackness; these shales are filled with innumerable leaves of deciduous trees, and throughout their extent the remains of insects abound. The specimens brought home are about fifty in number, many of the little slabs containing several different species of insects upon them. The number of species amounts to about fifty also, although some of the specimens are so fragmentary or imperfectly preserved as to be difficult and often impossible of identification.

"The most abundant forms are *Diptera*, and they comprise, indeed, two-thirds of the whole number, either in the larval or perfect state; the others are mostly very minute *Coleoptera*, and besides these are several *Homoptera*, and one belonging to the genus *Myrmica*, a night-flying moth, and a larva apparently allied to the slug-caterpillars or *Limacodes*.

"The most perfect insects among the *Diptera* are mostly small species of *Mycetophilidæ*, a family whose larvae live mostly in fungoid vegetation, and *Tipulidæ*, whose larvae generally live in stagnant water. There are, besides, some forms not yet determined, of which some are apparently *Muscidæ*, a family to which the common house-fly belongs. The larvae of *Diptera* belong to the *Muscidæ*, and to another family, the latter of which live during this stage in water only. None of the larvae, however, belong to the species of which the perfect insects are represented as these stones. The *Homoptera* belong to genera allied to *Issus*, *Gypaon*, *Deiphaga* and some of the *Tettigoniidæ*.

"A comparison of the specimens from the two localities shows some differences. They both have *Mycetophilidæ*, but Fossil Cañon has a proportionately greater abundance and variety of them. Fossil Cañon has other flies also in greater number, though there are some in both; but *Myrmica*, the very minute *Diptera* and the minute *Coleoptera*, are restricted to Fossil Cañon. On the other hand, all the larvae, both the *Diptera* and that which appears to be a *Limacodes*, were brought only from Chagrin Valley.

"Of course, the number of specimens is too small to say that the fauna of these two localities are distinct, although the same species has not been found to occur in both, and the strata being 1,000 feet in thickness, there is opportunity for some difference in geological age, for new collections may entirely reverse the present apparent distinction. Neither is it sufficient to base any satisfactory—that is, at all precise—conclusions concerning their age. Enough is before us, however, to enable us to assert with some confidence that they cannot be older than the *tectonics*. They do not agree in the aggregation of species with any of the insect beds of Europe, or with the insects of the *Amber* fauna, and, since they have been found in Europe in considerable numbers only at rather wide intervals in the geological record, we should need more facts than are at our command by the known remains of fossil insects, to establish any synchronism of deposits between Europe and America. Much more satisfactory results could probably be reached by a comparison of the remains of leaves, etc. Anything more than a very general statement is, therefore, at present quite out of the question."

The country in which these are found is a very remarkable one. Standing upon the summit of a high ridge on the east, one sees stretched out before him and distinctly visible, a tract of country covering five or six hundred square miles. Over this whole surface one sees nothing but rock, bare rock. Cut up into weird and wild ravines, mysterious cañons, deep, dark and dangerous gorges, and quiet little valleys, leaving in magnificent relief terrace upon terrace, pyramid beyond pyramid, rising to mountain heights, presenting to the astonished beholder amphitheatres that would hold a million spectators, with stately walls and pillars, towers and castles on every hand. An abode fit for the gods of the ancient world, who might well have held solemn convales in such a temple, standing now bare, blasted and desolate, but still impressively sublime in its grandeur. Originally—far back in the ages of the past—it was an elevated

country, composed of a number of soft beds of sandstone of varying thickness and softness, underlain by immense beds of shale. But the running rill and the flowing stream and the meandering creek have worn it down and cut it out, until it has become a strange, weird country, to be the wonder of all generations.

In this region is found a deposit of petroleum coal, scarcely to be distinguished in any way from the Albertite of New Brunswick. In luster, fracture and smell, it appears to be identical, and would yield as much oil as this famous oil-producing coal. It is in a perpendicular vein, three feet wide, and was traced from the bottom of Fossil Cañon, near Curtis Grove on White River, to the summit level of the country a thousand feet in height and nearly five miles in length, diminishing in width toward the ends of the vein. An analysis and description of this has been given by Dr. Hayes, of Boston, and we herewith append it:

"Black, with high luster like Albertite, which it resembles physically; specific gravity 1.055 to 1.075. Electric on friction; breaks easily and contains .33 of one per cent moisture. It affords 39.67 per cent of soluble bitumen when treated with coal naphtha, and, after combustion of all its parts, 1.20 per cent of ash remains; 100 parts distilled afforded bituminous matter, 77.67; carbon or coke, 20.80; ash left, 1.20; moisture, .33; total, 100. It expands to five or six times its volume, and leaves a porous cake, which burns easily."

The vein is in an enormous bed of sandstone with smooth walls; beneath the sandstone are the petroleum shales, one bed of which, varying from ten to twenty feet in thickness, resembles cannelite, and would, it is thought, yield from fifty to sixty gallons to the ton. This bed was traced for twenty-five miles in one direction and was seen at points sixty miles apart in another, and it no doubt extends over the entire distance. If so, in that single bed are twenty million million barrels of oil, or over five hundred times as much as America has produced since petroleum was discovered in



Junius Berkeley

Pennsylvania. There are few beds of coal that can compare with this in the amount of bituminous matter which it contains, or in the great value that it possesses as an article of fuel. The tertiary beds of Colorado are rich in fuel and gas-making material, though it is more than probable that the petroleum now in the shales and petroleum coals came originally from the oil-bearing coral beds of some much older formations.

On the eastern side of the mountains, mainly, lie the tertiary coal measures, containing beds of coal and of iron ore of excellent quality. These coal-bearing lands embrace many thousand square miles of the State's area. The bulk of these fuel-rich located extend along the plains, east of the foot-hills, the entire length of the State. These opened and worked lie principally in the counties of Boulder, Weld and Jefferson. These mines have probably yielded nearly two hundred thousand tons this season. In Fremont and Las Animas Counties, in the southern part of the State, the mines are being developed. The Trinidad coals, in the latter county, coke equal to any in the coking districts of Pennsylvania, and this interest is steadily growing in importance, two companies having each one hundred ovens in active operation.

These companies are named the Southern Colorado Coal Company and Riffenburg Coal Company. To show what an advance has been made in the growth of this industry, we have but to state that, four years ago, six ovens, producing ten tons per day, were capable of supplying the market of Utah and Colorado. Now, Utah consumes about fifteen hundred tons per month; Northern Colorado, five hundred, while Leadville calls for three thousand, and is likely to demand a constantly increasing number. Prof. Hayden, in his report of 1875, relative to the coal deposits in the neighborhood of Trinidad, calls these coals a binding bituminous coal, not considering the term "lignite," as generally used, strictly applicable, from the standpoint of a mineralogist. The thickness of the seams vary from nine to thirteen feet, nearly horizontal, and are

easily worked by tunneling. An assay of the Riffenburg coal, which lies close to that of the other company, gave the following result:

Loss at 110° C. (water),	0.26 per cent.
Carbon, fixed	65.76 per cent.
Volatile combustible matter....	29.66 per cent.
Ash	4.32 per cent.

Total..... 100.00 per cent.

" Its specific gravity varies from 1.28 to 1.53."

The coke made has a bright, silvery color; is hard and strong, and suitable for all smelting purposes.

Above these coal beds are beds of sandstone and conglomerate, abounding in fossil palms, firs and various kinds of resinous and gum-bearing trees, together with modern exogens. Trunks of trees of large size have been found lying far out on the plains, where they have been left when the disintegrating rock loosened them from their captivity. Between Denver and Golden, many very fine specimens have been found; still more on a low range of sand-hills about twenty miles south of Denver, while some very fine specimens have been brought from South Park.

In the Middle Park, west of the Grand River, is also a coarse sandstone passing into conglomerate, and containing silicified wood. Above it are beds of trap; and where this has disintegrated, chalcedonies and agates are found; principally moss agates, as they are called, but which are, in reality, chalcedonies containing oxide of manganese in a dendritic form. The rock originally holding them was a lava poured out of some long extinct volcano; this was full of vesicles or hollow places produced by gas or vapor, and, in process of time, these were filled with extremely thin particles of silica, separated from the surrounding rock, forming the ordinary chalcedonies. In some cases, a small quantity of oxide of manganese has been carried in with the silica, and this, crystallizing in an arborescent or tree-like form, has produced the appearance of moss in the chalcedony, and thus have been formed the beautiful moss agates which abound throughout Colorado.

We can see in the lava beds of the plains, running northward from Golden, and also to be found in other localities, the witness to terrible volcanic eruptions, that at no very distant period, geologically speaking, devastated the country. These lava beds seem to be the most recent tertiary deposits in Colorado. There are also other witnesses to this stormy time in the hot springs that abound at various points. Some of the principal of these may be named as follows: Hot Sulphur Springs, in Middle Park, with a temperature of 121° F.; Hot Springs at Idaho, 110° F.; at Cañon City, 102° F.; Arkansas Hot Springs, 140° F.; at Wagon Wheel Gap, 148° F.; Pagosa Springs, 150° F. This last ranks among the greatest mineral springs of the country.

The Drift period has left its unquestionable record in the immense accumulation of bowlders and gravel in the valleys of almost every mountain stream, although the ice does not seem to have produced as much effect during that period as the height of the mountains and their latitude would naturally lead us to expect.

The above description of the geology of Colorado is necessarily very disconnected and incomplete. It would be impossible to gather within the scope of a work like this, a thorough and comprehensive analysis of the various formations. We have only endeavored to give to the general reader an idea of the field, so vast in extent, of geological research within the limits of the State, and refer the student, who enters it as a special field of investigation, to the various reports, notably those of Clarence King and Professor Hayden, made of late years, to the Government of the United States.

The mineral resources of the soil are so closely connected with its geological features that a list of these is a proper addition to our chapter on geology. This list is compiled from the most authentic sources. The catalogue is not a complete one, some of the minor minerals being left out for want of room, but is well adapted to the needs of the general reader.

METALS AND MINERALS.

Agate.—A mineral familiar to the Greeks and Romans, who found it near Achates, a river in Sicily, now known as the Dorillo. Fine specimens lined with amethyst have been found on the summit of the range, east of the Animas. In the lower trachytic formations of the Uncompahgre group, a cloudy variety is found, of white and gray color; at the Los Pinos Agency in various forms, cloudy, banded, laminated and variegated; in the South Park in the drift, in the lower Arkansas Valley, all through Middle Park and in the Gunnison country.

Actinolite.—Found in radiated form, of light green and bluish-green color, on Mount Ouray, on Buffalo and Sopris Peaks; in crystallized shapes in the Bergen district near Bear Creek, and on Boulder Peak.

Alabaster.—This is found in small quantities near Mount Vernon. Is of brownish color, lacking that pure snowy whiteness and fine texture so necessary when cut into ornaments.

Albite.—Occurs sparingly in Quartz Hill near Central City, and in Gold Hill in Boulder County.

Albite.—Occurs in various mines in the Sunshine district. Minute crystals obtained from the Red Cloud mine at Gold Hill, when analyzed, gave the following result: Quartz, 0.19; gold, 0.19; silver, 0.62; copper, 0.06; lead, 60.22; zinc, 0.15; iron, 0.48; tellurium, 37.90.

Alum.—Found native on the foot-hills near Mount Vernon.

Amphibolite.—Occurring in connection with coloradoite in the Keystone mine, Boulder County.

Amazon Stone.—A green variety of feldspar; when pure and of a clear, bluish-green color, very much resembles turquoise. Derives its name from the female warriors near the head-waters of the Amazon River, where it was found in their possession as a charm, many of them engraved with the symbols of Aztec worship. Abundant in New Mexico; found in Colorado on Elk Creek, with orthoclase, smoky quartz, aventurine, micaceous iron and anhydrite.

Amber.—Found near the head of Cherry Creek; not clearly defined; may be only one of the numerous resins occurring in lignitic coal.

Amethyst.—Found in small crystals at Nevada and neighboring localities; on Rock Creek, in Clear Creek County; on the summit of the range east of the Animas; a bluish-violet variety of quartz crystal, of great beauty, whose color is due to a trace of the oxide of manganese.

Amphibolite.—Occurs at numerous localities in the dikes traversing granite. Small ocular crystals can be obtained from the porphyritic and Sanidinitic trachytes. Good crystals are exceedingly rare. Found on Buffalo Peaks; Montgomery; in volcanic breccia at the head of Ohio Creek; in trachytes on the Gunnison.

Anglesite.—In crystals at the Horse-Shoe Lead Mine in South Park; Freeland Mine on Trail Creek; Clifton Lode at Central City; Prospector Lode, in Arsenic Gulch, near Silverton.

Anthophyllite.—Crystallized at the Salt Works in South Park. Found a very beautiful wine-red color, and very transparent, near the head of Elk Creek.

Anthracite.—This anthracite coal is of lower and upper cretaceous age; found in Anthracite Creek, "O. Be Joyful" Creek, in the Elk Mountains, in Uncompahgre cañon. Its greater age has probably given it its character. Dr. Peale, in his report of the United States Geographical Survey of 1874, says of it: "The eruption of the trachyte found near the coal first mentioned, probably so treated it as to deprive it of the bituminous matter. An average taken from seven analyses of the Elk Mountain anthracite furnishes the following: Water, 2.757; fixed carbon, 77.360; volatile combustible matter, 13.620; ash, 6.291; specific gravity, 1.740.

Antimony.—Associated with the sulphurates of copper, iron, lead, zinc; etc., in gold and silver mines.

Argonite.—Occurring in the form usually termed *flos ferri*, in Marshall's Tunnel, Georgetown; on Table Mountain; in the trachytes near Del Norte; on the Rio Grande, above Fir Creek; Idaho Springs.

Arctosonite.—Occurs in quartz in El Paso County.

Argentite.—Usually in small, irregular particles or seams, rarely crystallized. Decomposition results in the formation of native silver. Found in the Colorado Central Mine, Terrible and other mines near Georgetown; in the No Name and Caribou, at Caribou; in some of the silver lodes at Nevada; in the Senator lode of the Hardscrabble district; in many of the lodes of the San Juan mining region associated with fahlerz and pyrrargyrite; at the Silver Star, Moore and other mines in the neighborhood of Fair Play.

Arsenopyrite.—Crystallized and massive in the Bobtail and Grinnell mines; intimately associated with pyrite and chalcoppyrite there; generally auriferous; together with silver and copper at the Park Lode, Bergen's ranch; occurs also in the Priest mine, near Fair Play; with Franklinite on Rio Dolores, in Nevada District, Gilpin County.

Asbestos.—Occurs in small quantities, partly radiated, on the snowy range, between Boulder and Berthoud Passes.

Asphalt.—Found in the White River country. It occurs in veins; is very compact and brittle. Found in springs near the summit of the Book cliffs; also at Cañon City. Several of the petroleum products of Colorado have been termed asphalt.

Astrophyllite.—Occurs in quartz on Cheyenne Mountain and at other points in El Paso County.

Auriferous.—Found in Elk Creek. Sometimes called gold-stone; specimens show white scales instead of yellow, which is the usual color.

Azurite.—Generally, the azurite is regarded as "blossom rock" by miners. If resulting from the decomposition of fahlerz, it usually indicates silver-bearing ore. Small, but very brilliant crystals have been found on Kendall Mountain near Howardsville. Found in the No Name, together with malachite, the result of decomposition of fahlerz, at Caribou; in the Rosita mines of the Hardscrabble district; around Fair Play and Idaho; on Trail Creek; Crater Mountain; in the mines of the Elk Mountain District, Malachite Lode, Bear Creek,

Gendhemas Lode, Tucker's Gulch. No crystals of any size, however, have been found, the largest scarcely measuring 0.5 millimeter.

Barite.—In clear, yellow, tabular crystals in the Tenth Legion Mine at Empire; colorless crystals in the Terrible at Georgetown, while near Cañon City, transparent crystals are found in the arenaceous shales of that region. Crystals occur in the limestones near Fair Play, and are found with fine terminations on the Apishapa River.

Basanite.—Is found, together with flint, in some of the trachytes, east of the salt works on South Park.

Beryl.—A crystal of a pale, yellowish-green variety, colored by the oxide of iron. Found on Bear Creek, in Jefferson County.

Biotite.—Found on Buffalo Peak. When decomposed, it becomes splendent brown; otherwise, it is very dark green, brown or black. Several of the trachytes, more particularly the porphyritic, contain small crystals of biotite. It is also found in some of the basalt.

Bisauite.—Like arsenic and antimony, occurs in many of the mines, but has never been found native.

Bloodstone.—Found sparingly, and very inferior specimens, in Middle Park. A deep green variety of jasper, slightly translucent, containing spots of red, caused by iron.

Calcavrite.—Good crystals have been obtained from the Sunshine District. Found in the Keystone and Mountain Lion Mine, Boulder County. Associated with other tellurides in the Red Cloud.

Cairngorm Stone.—A smoky, tinted quartz crystal, formerly used by the ancient Scots as a jewel. Found at the head of Elk Creek.

Calcite.—In small crystals, scalenohedra, at the Monte Cristo mine, Central. Rhombohedral crystals on Cheyenne Mountain, in the limestones of the South Park, in the carboniferous limestones near the Arkansas River, scalenohedra in the Elk Mountain District; fibrous in Trout Creek Park, on Frying Pan Creek; brown, rose-colored, yellow and white on Table Mountain at Golden; scaleno-

hedra and combinations of rhombohedra in quartz geodes near Ouray.

Caolinite.—The product of decomposed oligoclase. The white, chalk-like bluffs on Chalk Creek, near Mount Princeton, owe their appearance to the presence of caolinite.

Carnelian.—White and very fine in the South Park. Red and somewhat rare in Middle Park. A very common stone in many other localities in the country.

Cerargyrite.—Small, compact quantities in the Wade Hampton mine, Argentine, Caribou. Small specimens have been obtained from the Red Cloud mine, Gold Hill. It is also found in the Rosita mines and in the Upper Animas region.

Cerussite.—In very small crystals at Central. In the Horse Shoe mines, it occurs earthy, and is found throughout the Elk Mountain District, at Cañon City, and in the Prospector lode, Arastra Gulch, near Silverton.

Chalcodony.—South Park furnishes specimens in the mammillary, botryoidal and stalactitic form. Frequently met with, of a flesh-red color, lining cavities in some of the deep mines. Is frequently found in drif accumulations. At the following places is met with: Chalk Hills, lying south of Cheyenne; Los Pinos Agency; on the bluffs near Wagon Wheel Gap; along the Upper Rio Grande Valley; in Middle and South Parks, Buffalo Park, Fair Play and in the Gunnison country.

Chalcopyrite.—Found in every paying mine in Gilpin County. It also occurs in the Terrible, Pelican, Cold Stream and other mines near Georgetown, as well as of those at Caribou. It is auriferous in the mines around Central; is found in the Trinidad gold mining district, in the gold and silver mines of Fair Play and the Elk Mountain District, and on the Dolores, near Mount Wilson.

Chlorite.—At most localities, chlorite replaces the mica either in granite or schists. The mineral generally occurs in very thin flakes only, without crystalline faces. Foliated and radiated varieties are found on Trail Creek, on Mount Princeton, and on Soper's Peak.

Coal.—(See Anthracite). Coal occurs and is worked at a number of localities in the State. Two horizons, mainly of coal beds, can be distinguished—the cretaceous and the post-cretaceous. With the exception of the anthracite coal of the Elk Mountains and adjacent regions, the Colorado coal is mostly a coking or binding bituminous coal. Some of the banks, however, furnish coal that cannot be utilized for coking purposes. All of this is the kind to which the term "lignite" has been applied. Cretaceous coal is found on the divide between the Uncompaggre and Cebolla, Elk Mountains, on the lower Animas, the Florida, and on the La Plata. Post-cretaceous coal occurs along the Front Range, near Boulder, at Golden, Colorado Springs, Cañon, near Pueblo and Trinidad, and westward from that town. In the region of the White River, a number of coal veins have also been found, belonging to this group. A total average prepared from thirty-four analyses of Colorado bituminous coal, furnishes a good idea as to its position in mineralogical classification: Water, 6.436; fixed carbon, 52.617; volatile combustible matter, 34.096; ash, 6.835. Specific gravity, 1.325.

Copper.—Native; arborescent in the Gregory lode and on Jones' Mountain; in almond-shaped nuggets in placers of Rio San Miguel.

Dolomite.—Occurs as rock in a number of the formations of the State. Very rarely crystallized. Small geodes in middle cretaceous shales are sometimes lined with dolomite crystals.

Epidote.—Crystals associated with garnet on Gunnell Hill, Central; throughout the metamorphics of the Front Range in minute crystals. A large number of the hornblende dikes contain massive epidote together with quartz. Found on the summit of Mount Bross, in Lake Creek Cañon, on Elk Mountain Range, and on Trail Creek.

Fahlerz.—Argentiferous, mostly antimonial, sometimes arsenical, in the silver mines of the San Juan region. Crystals are very rare.

Fluorite.—Light green tubes in the Terrible mine at Georgetown; in small crystals and massive,

of violet color, on Mount McClellan and Gray's Peak.

Galenite.—Throughout the San Juan mines, galenite is one of the principal ores. Invariably argentiferous, though the quantity of silver it contains changes greatly. In small, scattering quantities, it is found almost throughout the State. At the Coldstream mine, very fine crystals are found, combinations of cube and octahedron, rarely rhombic dodecahedron. In the mines near Georgetown, it occurs in large quantities.

Garnet.—Once found in quantities in the sluice-boxes of the gulch mines in the South Park, and also west of the range, about Breckenridge and other places. Ferruginous garnets occur in great abundance at Trail Creek, in Bergen district, head of Russell Gulch, and other places, associated with epidote, white quartz, calc spar and copper pyrites. It is met with in various colors. The deep clear red variety is called *Almandine*; the deep brown is called *aprame*; two varieties of black are termed *melanite* and *pyrenait*; a light cinnamon yellow is denominated *essonite*, and contains from 30 to 40 per cent of lime; an emerald green variety is called *ouvarovite*, and another of a paler color, *grossularite*.

Gold.—Native gold, in small, distinct crystals, in the Bobtail, Gunnell, Kansas, and on Quartz Hill near Central; in the gold gulches of Gilpin County; on Clear Creek; placer diggings near Fair Play, in imperfect crystals and laminae; in Washington Gulch; in the placers of Union Park, and many other localities; in the Elk Mountains; on San Miguel, on the Mancos and La Plata; near Parrott City; in the Little Giant mine near Silverton, associated with ripidolite. Occurring as the result of decomposition of the tellurides in the Red Cloud, Cold Spring, and other lodes on Gold Hill, in the Ward and Sugar Loaf district; in the Sunshine district; impregnated in volcanic rock in the Summit district, where it is very finely distributed, and contained in pyrite, which, upon decomposition, sets the gold free; at Oro City, in rhyolite; in some of the South Park mines, in Potsdam

sandstone; at the Nevada lode, in azurite. The Gunnell, near Central, yielded gold in fine, small crystals; they are bright, on black sphalerite, and show combinations of cube, octahedron and rhombic dodecahedron. Mixtures of gold and silver are found as the result of decomposition of tellurides containing both metals.

Gypsum.—Occurs in various localities.

Halite.—Found at the various salt licks throughout the State, and especially at the salt works in South Park. Found also in springs along some parts of the Platte River.

Hematite.—Specular, micaceous and fibrous.

Hercynite.—Found first at the Red Cloud and Cold Spring mines. Later, in all the telluride districts of the State. Fine crystals are very rare.

Illite.—Gold Hill, Boulder County; on the divide between the Uncompahgre and Animas Rivers, in the vicinity of Parrott City, on the La Plata.

Lead.—Native at Hall's Gulch and at Breckenridge. Occurs in many of the gold and silver bearing lodes. Finely crystallized specimens come from the Calhoun lode, Leavenworth Gulch, from the Running lode, Black Hawk and Gardner, at Quartz Hill. Rich specimens of the fine granular variety come from Spanish Bar; also, mixed with copper and iron pyrites, from the Freeland at Trail Run.

Magnetite.—In loose nodules, near Central; in the granites of various localities; in the dolomite rocks generally, in octahedral crystals on Quartz Hill. On Grape Creek, near Cañon City, is an extensive deposit of magnetite, which is mined as iron ore.

Malachite.—Is found as the result of decomposition of feldspar and other minerals, in numerous mines near Central, Caribou, Georgetown, Fair Play and Elk Mountain district.

Mica.—Abundantly distributed throughout the mountains. A mine not far from Cañon City is producing large quantities.

Opal.—Found in Middle Park, on the west side of Grand River and Willow Creek, associated with jasper, chalcedony and fortification agates.

Opal.—Occurs in narrow seams in the granite at Idaho Springs. Is mostly brownish, milk-white at Colorado Springs. *Semi-opal* found with the chalcedonies at the Los Pinos Agency, and in trachyte north of Saguache Creek. *Wood opal* is found on Cherry Creek, near Florissant, South Park. *Nyalite* in the trachytes near Los Pinos Agency, at the hot sulphur springs in Middle Park, and sometimes occurs in very fine specimens in the trachorheites of the Uncompahgre groups.

Orthoclase.—Occurs in very fine, though small crystals in mines near Central; is found in very large pieces in some of the coarse-grained granites. Large tablets of flesh-colored orthoclase can be found near Ouray. Crystals of large size, simple and in twins, occur in the porphyritic dikes at Gold Hill, Boulder County; at the head of Chalk Creek, interlaminated with oligoclase in the porphyritic protogynite; crystallized in Jefferson County; greenish in South Park, west of Pike's Peak; reddish on Elk Creek; brown and gray at various localities near Central City. Beautiful green crystals of orthoclase are found on Bear Creek, near Pike's Peak, associated with smoky quartz. An analysis of specimens from this locality furnishes the following result: Silicic acid, 67.01; alumina, 19.94; protoxide of iron, 0.89; soda, 3.15; potassa, 8.84. Total, 99.83. There were also traces of lime and magnesia. To the small percentage of protoxide of iron is due the coloring of this orthoclase, though another authority regards the coloring matter of this green orthoclase as dependent upon a ferric compound, probably an "organic salt."

Pegmatite.—At several localities in the vicinity of Georgetown, Bear Creek, and Gold Hill, in Boulder County.

Petroleum.—In Oil Creek Cañon, to the east of Cañon City, and on Smoky Creek, ten miles south of Golden, also near Pueblo.

Petzite.—In the gold mines of Gold Hill, occurring in narrow seams and veins; also in other telluride districts. An analysis gives the following result: Quartz, 0.62; gold, 24.10; silver, 40.73;

bismuth, 0.41; copper, a trace; lead, 0.26; zinc, 0.05; iron, 0.78; tellurium, 33.49. Total, 100.44.

Pickeringite.—Found crystallized in thin needles, near Monument Park.

Pyrargyrite.—Associated with galenite, fahlerz and sphalerite, in the mines of Georgetown. Fine crystals occur in Mount Sneffels district, San Juan.

Pyrite.—One of the most widely distributed minerals of the State. It is mostly auriferous, and associated with chalcopyrite. Found both massive and crystallized. Large bodies of it appear in the lodes near Central.

Pyroxene.—In a number of localities in younger volcanic and metamorphic rocks. Crystals in the basalts of southern San Luis Valley.

Porphyry.—Found in the agate patches of Middle and South Park, and on the Arkansas River, above Cache Creek.

Quartz.—This very common and abundant mineral is found in all our mines. Very many beautiful groups of crystal, with cubes of iron pyrites, have been taken from them. Many of the quartz veins are almost or totally devoid of ore, in which case, the quartz is generally milk-white and pure.

Quicksilver.—Associated with mercury-telluride in the Sunshine district, Boulder County.

Roscolite.—A greenish mineral, intimately associated with quartz, found at some of the mines in Boulder County.

Sanidite.—Occurs throughout the trachyte-heites, sometimes in very handsome crystals. Wherever the trachytes have been reheated, the sanidite is adularizing.

Sardonyx.—Found in Middle Park, near Golden and Mount Vernon.

Satin Spar.—Associated with alabaster and arrow-head crystals of gypsum, near Mount Vernon.

Silver.—A silver mineral belt extends almost across the entire State, following the general course of the mountains, but appearing in the flanking ranges and outlying foot-hills east and west of the great divide. From North Park southward through Gilpin, Clear Creek, Summit,

Park, Lake, Chaffee, and the counties of the Gunnison country, a belt, showing but slight interruptions, has been traced. The San Juan Mountains, forming the continental divide in the south, are peculiarly rich in silver veins. The hills and valleys of the Sangre de Christo Range are full of deposits. Silver is the predominating metal in the Sawatch Range. The Park Range is enormously productive. The carbonate deposits of veins of Leadville are world renowned as being immeasurably rich.

Sphalerite.—Occurs in almost every mine, but more abundant in lead-silver mines than in gold mines. Varies in color from greenish-yellow to brown and black.

Sulphur.—In small crystals on galenite from the mines near Central. Found in Middle Park, and near Pagosa Springs. Sometimes in narrow seams in galenite, the result of decomposition of the latter.

Sylvanite.—Occurring in foliated masses and thread-like veins in the mines at Gold Hill. In crystals and crystalline masses in the Sunshine district. An analysis shows its composition as follows: Quartz, 0.32; gold, 24.83; silver, 13.05; copper, 0.23; zinc, 0.45; iron, 3.28; tellurium, 56.31; sulphur, 1.32, with a trace of selenium. Total, 100.29.

Talc.—Occurs to a greater or less extent in nearly all our mines. In fine scales among the gangue-rock of the mines near Central; in light pink scales in the Hardscrabble district, in Mosco Pass; of a fine dark green color, very hard, and having crystals of sulphuret of iron disseminated through them, at Montgomery.

Tellurium.—Native tellurium at the Red Cloud mine, Gold Hill, in crystalline masses, belonging to the hexagonal system. A specimen from this mine, on examination, was found to contain 90.85 per cent, with small quantities of selenium, iron and bismuth, with traces of gold and silver.

Tetrahedrite.—Crystals in Buckskin Gulch; near Central City; in the San Juan district, where it also occurs massive in a number of mines.

Tourmaline.—Black or dark brown in color. Found in quartz near Central, and on the Arkansas.

Uraninite.—Occurs in large quantities near Nevada district. An analysis furnishes the following result: Uranoso-uranic acid, 11.37; sulphides of iron and copper, 45.81; lungen, 42.82.

Whechelite.—A resin, related to amber. Occurs in the coal of Colorado. An analysis furnishes carbon, 73.07 per cent; hydrogen, 7.95; oxygen, 18.98.

Wollastonite.—Occurs in small quantities in some of the limestones in the Fair Play district.

Zinc.—Occurs more or less in nearly all our gold-bearing veins. Sometimes found associated with chalcedony, and resembling moss agate. Fine specimens have been found in the mines about Black Hawk and Central City.

Zircon.—Crystals of zircon have been found in the feldspar of Pike's Peak; in small crystals on Bear River; in Middle Park, and in quartz in El Paso County.

CHAPTER XVII.

PEAK CLIMBING IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

MUCH fine writing has been indulged in by delighted tourists after ascending some one of the thousand Alpine peaks of Colorado, but the following, from the pen of Maj. W. D. Bickham, the well-known editor of the Dayton (Ohio) *Journal*, descriptive of an ascent of Pike's Peak in 1879, is, perhaps, the most lucid recital in the language, and no apology will be required for inserting it entire. The Major is too old and true a journalist to spoil the "rat story" by even intimating that the lonely grave on the lonely peak is a fraud upon unsuspecting travelers — Norah O'Keefe and her baby and the rats being alike suppositions and non-existent personages and rodents. Passing over his description of the slow and toilsome ascent, which is well written but not particularly pertinent in this connection, we come to the "supreme moment" when the writer finds himself upon the summit, surveying the wonderful panorama which lies spread around him:

... These who would see the lovely and the wild
Mingled in harmony on Nature's face,
Ascend our Rocky Mountains. Let thy foot
Fail not with weariness, for on their tops
The beauty and the majesty of earth
Spread wide beneath shall make thee to forget
The steep and toilsome way

"Standing on the desolate, echoless peak, the swift-glancing vision is abject servant of all it surveys. A gold-hunter in my careless youth, tramping in reckless happiness over the stately peaks of gold-ribbed California, dallying in gay and hopeful fancy with an imaginary sweetheart, or dreaming of the evanescent vision of nights on summits that coquetted with Orion, seeking wild adventure and the most savage haunts of Nature for its own delights, and camping under the moon, courting companionship with the wildest solitudes, I had not even imagined a wilderness of loneliness comparable with the absolute desolation of this awful summit. I stood for the moment oppressed with the majesty that enveloped me. And even when self-possession slowly returned with the comparative restoration of convulsed physical nature, the stupendous realism of the wondrous scene rivaled the tumult of super-stimulated fancy. For a little period before your wandering faculties are remoralized, while staring with dazed eyes upon the glaring sky and confused maze of mountains all around, and plains which spread out below in misty vagueness, chaos seems to have come again. Even the dreary realism of the dismal prospect of the desolate peak itself scarcely dissipates the



Joseph S Barber

gloomy spell, for you stand in a hopeless confusion of dull stones piled upon each other in somber ugliness, without one softening influence, as if Nature, irritated with her labor, had flung her confusion here in utter desperation.

"But soon again your sensitive nerves, which vibrate fiercely as with a fever, your palpitating heart, which thumps like a bounding bowlder down the unseen declivity, your throbbing pulse, that leaps impetuously, suddenly restore you to consciousness and admonish you of the little time you have to waste in delirious dreams. A sudden dizziness confuses your brain, whose nerves ache with painful tension, and miserable nausea meanly reminds you that you are mortal. Nevertheless, the eye escaping constantly from its local fetters, soars away to the bright canopy above, and then to

... The hills,

Rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun; the vale,
Stretching, in quiet pensiveness, between;
The venerable woods; rivers, that move
In majesty, and the complaining brooks,
That make the meadows green.'

"You contemplate the mighty scene with admiration and amazement. No human pen or tongue can word or voice the wondrous spectacle. Mountains rise upon mountains, like heaving billows, and overtop each other far as eye can scan, and broad plains spread out below like a shoreless sea. Yonder in the blue distance, Long's lofty peak, in snowy grandeur, leaps, and, in the illusive haze, Grey's sky-piercing summit, clad in eternal white, glistens in the neighboring sun. Beneath your feet, a wild rabble of broken rocks, that seem tumbling downward, noiselessly, forever, into an unseen abyss, and a mystery of somber forests, through which the untamed winds revel in ribald harmony. And now, far away, in the mingled shadows and dazzling sunshine, in a secluded basin, inclosed with cliffs and fringed with evergreens, a cluster of little lakes—the 'Seven Lakes'—that glisten like mirrors and reflect the shadows which make them beautiful. Red granite and gray sandstone, bare cones and glittering

pyramids and verdant valleys everywhere, fill up the unmeasured amphitheater of nature.

"Long, sinuous lines of green, that describe the course of wandering streams, far off, with little villages and a city on the sea-like plains that frame an artistic horizon for Colorado Springs, a new metropolis, lie prettily away below, and seem to swell from a basin to a line of the sky, which the imprisoned eyes indistinctly define. And then, down precipitately, far down below, into unseen depths, the crater of the mountain:

... Steep in the eastern side, shaggy and wild,

* * * with pinnacles of flint,

And many a hanging crag.'

"Into it you heave a bowlder, that bounds noiselessly into space, and sinks, with scarce a sound, to where it lands.

"Where we stand, good reader, our eyes command the mysteries of the continent. Far southward, a soft line of verdure describes the valley of the Arkansas; northward, the Platte chases through the plains a thousand miles, flows into the turbid Missouri, rushes, in wild volume, down through the Mississippi and kisses waters at the mouth of the Arkansas, which it left, long ago, at the continental divide in the table-lands of Colorado, under the shadow of this mighty peak. Southerly, again, the vision sweeps the course of the Rio Grande, which winds, in crooked current, into the waters of the Bay of the Holy Spirit.

Gulf of Mexico; and then, at last, the Colorado, which drains the southwestern watershed into the Pacific Ocean. Kansas is within your ken, Nebraska too, Utah and New Mexico. A thousand miles of mountains break the vast surface west of you, and fifteen hundred north and south. And eastward, ranging north and south, the spreading plains. There is no more splendid masterpiece in nature.

"The surface of the Peak is indescribably rude. It embraces a rugged though regular area of perhaps fifty acres, of serrated oval form, on its face, sinking southward into a narrow, rocky ridge, when it skips off skyward. The rocks are

comparatively regularly formed bowlders of porphyritic granite, of somber, reddish hue, with soil enough in the crevices between them to nourish exquisite little mountain mosses, which are the only relief to the utter sterility of the summit. A drift of perpetual snow, like a silver helmet, which the eye catches in the glitter of the sunshine miles upon miles away, upon the distant plains, lies in a glittering mass upon the very apex of the mighty pile. While skipping about from bowlder to bowlder, drinking in the mighty panorama with unappeasable appetite, stopping now and then to gather the pretty moss that blossomed under the very eyes of the snow heap, a chance companion, one Isaac Rothimer, of Chicago, picked off the snow itself a *living bumblebee*. I took it in my hands and examined it carefully, ruminating upon the Democratic ridicule which enlivened the politicians during the Presidential campaign of the "Pathfinder," for many of you who remember that stirring summer will, perhaps, not forget with what eagerness the Democratic organs and orators ridiculed the report of Fremont recording the fact that he had found a living bumblebee upon a snow-capped peak of the Rocky Mountains. Rothimer's bumblebee was in a semi-torpid state; nevertheless, it crawled, and being apprehensive that its business end might be warmed into animation by too much familiarity, I tenderly deposited it upon the soft side of a bowlder, and left it to gather what honey it might from the shining granite. Rothimer was careful to give me his name, that it might be perpetuated as the emulet of the "Pathfinder." It was a pleasing incident in contrast with our gloomy surroundings, for hard by is a solitary little cross, marking the grave of an infant, the child of Sergt. O'Keefe, which was destroyed by mountain rats, in the Signal Station, while his mother was occupied with her domestic duties.

The United States Signal Station, a stone tement of three little apartments, is at once the capitol and metropolis of the Peak. Alexander Selkirk, in his solitude, was beset with company,

compared with the utter loneliness of this desolate habitation. Two signal officers, who relieve each other at intervals of thirty days, wrestle with the elements in this dreary eyrie through the dismal cycle of the months, and profess themselves contented. Telegraphic connection with the (sub-)terrestrial world keeps them in instantaneous communication with their fellows, and daily chat over the wires with operators at Colorado Springs, relieves the wearisome tedium. They live chiefly upon canned food, and substitute tobacco smoke for the pure ether of the Peak. This reminds me, by the way, that, although an inveterate smoker and enjoying perfect general health, cigars were utterly distasteful to me on the summit, and for an hour or two after I fled precipitately to the caverns below. My fumigating companions reported a similar experience, and those who partook of luncheon in the station represented that good bread and butter tasted like dry chips. One editor, who took a square drink of whisky to relieve nausea, paid an almost instant penalty. From his experience and that of others, I infer that spirits are uncongential to the human stomach in sublimated atmospheres.

A strong wind whistles over the Peak perpetually. It is cooling, but not penetrating, in summer, excepting upon occasion. I was clad in ordinary winter garments, without an overcoat, and felt no cold, excepting a benumbing sensation in my ungloved bridle-hand when approaching the summit. The atmosphere resembles the chilliness of a March wind blowing over a surface of snow in the Miami Valley. Immediately after reaching the Peak the majority of persons become conscious of dizziness, light-headedness, and presently confusing headache, with accompanying nausea strangely resembling sea-sickness. To some it becomes utterly unendurable, and they fly from the the summit as rapidly as they dare. But few care to linger long. Without exception, those who made the ascent this day returned with strangely pallid faces, and several of them laid by the wayside and wretchedly paid tribute to the

Olympian Peak. The violent action of the blood in this high altitude was indicated by the pulsation of strong men running as high as 125 beats to the minute, and some even higher. One of the young ladies naively confessed that hers beat as high as 140, but it was observed that an ardent widower kept time for her. Some of our party bled freely at the nose.

"When near the Peak, ascending, a sudden cloud lifted above it and powdered us with a flurry of snow, but in a few moments all was clear again. A half-hour later, while peering over the cliff into the abyss, we were sharply startled by a glittering flash of lightning and a mutter of thunder far below. A little later, the cloud had grown black, and streaks of lightning vivified the darkness, and the deep diapason of thunder seemed to shake the summit. Heeding the advice of the signal officer, who discovered an approaching gust, the party hurried from the Peak, the tardy catching a dash of rain and hail mingled with flecks of snow, as they carefully stepped over the edge of the Peak and laboriously climbed down the declivity to their horses. By this time, the mountain was shrouded in the blackness of darkness, the lurid lightning disported with the clouds dangerously near us, and the rolling thunder savored of the majesty of Sinai.

"And now we go down, down, down, painfully but more rapidly than we ascended, through the rabble of boulders. The splendid scenery grows upon the dilating vision, for in the descent the forms of nature magnify, or rather resume their true relations to the plane of vision. The cliffs grow more rugged and higher, and stand out more boldly, the mountains swell into grander outlines, and scenes which before had excited only passing

admiration in an endless gallery of wonders now expand into surpassing pageants. And now, too, you become suddenly surprised at the unimagined activity of your faithful horse. An improving atmosphere proves a hippotonic, perhaps, but you are apt to suspect that he knows that his head is turped homeward. Unlike a man, too, he prefers descending to climbing. Perhaps, it is because he has a load to carry. Anyhow, he ambles along gaily when the narrow trail is not perilous, nor thinks of halting for a breathing spell until you reach the Lake House, when he stops to let you spend a quarter for a wretched cup of coffee. You take time to ponder, too, upon the unconscious perils of the morning, but you trust your horse and fear no danger. He warns you, even, if a bear or a badger lurks in the fastnesses, for he snuffles and snorts, shies, and then halts if there is necessity. At length, you return to the head of the grand cañon, one of the noblest in all Colorado, and you descend it rapidly, with increasing admiration, to the terminus of the toilsome journey. It opens and keeps enlarging like a mammoth telescope, continuing to display to your admiring vision a panoramic pageant of wondrous beauty—stupendous cliffs, tall turrets and graceful pinnacles; bastions and battlements; noble castles and solemn cathedrals, whose steeples prop the clouds; human forms on the crags, and mysterious images on mighty pedestals, and far beyond the undulating plains, like a lilac-colored sea sweeping off in one mighty billow, until earth, and air, and sky blend together in dreamy harmony.

Halting at the Iron Spring once more, we quaffed again to Olympian Jove, and felt like boasting as him who taketh his armor off."



CHAPTER XVIII.

SKETCH OF THE SAN JUAN COUNTRY AND DOLORES DISTRICT.

DOWN in the southwestern portion of Colorado lies the country known as San Juan. It contains within its boundaries the present counties of Hinsdale, Rio Grande, San Juan, La Plata, Conejos and Ouray. San Luis Park and the counties of Saguache and Costilla are also commonly included in the district. Within the last few years and up to the time of the advent of the carbonates upon the scene of mining activity, San Juan was a synonym for the Silver Country, and though for two or three years it has been retarded in its progress, yet the gradual approach of railroads to its immediate vicinity is a sign of promise to the future not easily to be overlooked.

The early history of this country is but little known. The Spanish expedition that visited it in the sixteenth century found it inhabited by savages. In its valleys, however, are the indications that they were inhabited long before the appearance of the Indians, by a people that understood something of the arts of civilization, but whose history is wrapped up in the unknown past. The ruins of cities are found scattered over a large section of country. Large rooms are often found cut out of the solid rock, and the locations were evidently selected and arranged for the purpose of successful defense. Pottery and other useful implements are found in great perfection. The work and style of manufacture indicate a civilization equal to that which prevailed among the ancients, or in Peru or Mexico at the time of the discovery of the American Continent. It may be that these are the ruins of the Aztec race, that was supplanted by the savage Indians who swept down upon them from the north. It may be that they are the ruins of a race as civilized as the people of the Old World, and who had a history, if it were known, as long and wonderful as that of Greece or Rome.

This vast region of many thousand square miles is abrupt and broken, with an average elevation of 13,000 feet above the sea, with some of their peaks reaching the altitude of 14,500 feet. The scenery of such a section must necessarily verge nearer to the sublime than any known in the world. Nature must have been in wild riot to have produced such a "wreck of matter" as is here found. If the ruins of ancient cities impress the beholder with wonder and amazement, what must be the emotions in viewing what one might easily imagine to be an exploded world, with its sharp broken fragments piled, in strange confusion, 14,000 feet high? The molten peaks are tinged with a red and sulphurous hue, which tells of a period at which the chemical properties of the earth were made to gild each crest with rare, enduring colors. It presents a scene of abandoned nature, with garbs of living green cast recklessly below, into the parks and valleys, two miles away, that her charms might be the subject of man's conquests to gain her golden treasure.

The center of the great volcanic upheaval seems to have been between the present cities of Silverton and Ouray, in the western center of the San Juan country proper. In La Plata County, the ruins of this extinct race of which we have written are found, scattered at intervals over an area of over 6,000 square miles. W. H. Holmes, in the Hayden Government Survey reports, classes these under heads of lowland or agricultural settlements, cave dwellings and cliff houses, the latter used, probably, as places of refuge and defense in time of war and invasion.

It is in this locality that the mountains reach their greatest height, and here is the land of eternal snow that supplies the water for the five great rivers and their tributaries that have their

source in this immediate vicinity. The Rio Grande del Norte runs east, to the Gulf of Mexico; the Uncompahgre, north; Rio San Miguel, west; Gunnison, northeast, and Rio Animas, south—these last flowing into the Colorado and Gulf of California.

Up to the year 1860, the Indians held undisputed possession of this country. Then Capt. Baker, with a few prospectors as adventurous as himself, made his appearance on the San Juan River. Working their way up the Animas, they came to what is now called Baker's Park. These men were gulch miners, who knew little and cared less for silver lodes. They were disappointed in finding gold in any great quantity, though they pursued their search diligently until the approach of winter. Then the band broke up, but those who undertook to leave for lower latitudes and civilization were compelled to succumb to the rigors of an early winter; while those who remained had, in addition, to fight the Indians, who warned them out of the country. For many years after, the San Juan country was left to solitude and the savages.

In 1868, the treaty was made, giving the Indians the reservation known as the Ute Reservation, embracing 30,000 square miles.

In 1870, however, a party of six prospectors came up the Rio Grande into the Animas Valley and located several lodes. Late in the fall, they returned to the States with accounts of their rich discoveries, and the result was, that in the spring of 1871, a large number of adventurous spirits had found their way into the country. The many rich discoveries of this season increased the excitement to fever-heat, and San Juan became a name familiar upon the lips of thousands. But this inroad upon their reservation was looked upon with great disfavor by the Indians, and it was feared that trouble would follow. Troops were sent into the country in 1872, to keep out the miner. This course of the General Government but added fuel to the fire of excitement already burning in the breasts of the people, but the

matter was partly settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, by the adoption of the Brunot Treaty, whereby the Indians relinquished their title to 5,600 square miles.

Then the great army of treasure-seekers sought the solitudes of the San Juan, and silence no longer reigned. These early settlers were men of energy, who had listened to the accounts of rich ores obtained from Southern Colorado. They were lawyers, ministers, doctors, engineers, merchants and miners from all parts. Some of them were men who had made the trip from the Missouri River to the Pacific Slope in 1849, and the later years of that remarkable exodus. They had seen and known of the stampede to Gold Bluff and to Frazer River; to the Caribou mines in British America, Washoe, the Comstock, Reese River, White Pine, Eureka, Cottonwood, and now to San Juan.

These waited until the land was given up to them by treaty, and then they came to prospect. Others, who had no knowledge of mining, were early to ford the rivers and brave the crossing of dangerous ranges that, in many places, were almost perpendicular. From all classes of society, the adventurous and energetic wended their way to the new discovery, and there met with the usual fortune of miners in hard fare and many discomforts. But the "prospects" were there, and they were found. A rich country was opened to the world, and the yield of precious minerals vastly increased.

From this time until 1878, when Leadville became the great center of attraction, the San Juan mining fever burned in the veins of thousands. More than ten thousand silver mines were located during this period, and yet it can hardly be said that the country has begun to be prospected. As will be seen by our account later on, a large number of mines are now being worked with good returns. What portion of this large number would have been successfully opened up in addition to the newer discoveries that would have been made had not the star of Leadville risen

on the horizon of the prospector, it is difficult to estimate; but at least one-fourth of those located would have become paying property. To some, this might seem an extravagant estimate; but here it must be taken into consideration that no blind leads are prospected, mineral being found in nearly every instance at or near the surface.

The San Juan mining region is divided into districts, of which the Animas district, lying in what was formerly La Plata, but is now San Juan County, is one of the oldest named, and lies along the Animas River and its tributaries. The lodes, with a few exceptions, occupy positions from 11,000 to 12,000 feet above the sea. The veins nearly all take the usual course, northeast and southwest, and the greater part of the ore is argentiferous galena, highly impregnated with gray copper. The veins are large and well defined in almost every instance. Outcroppings and large deposits of iron ore are found in Baker's Park, and blue carbonate of lime on Sultan Mountain. The first mine worked to any extent was the Little Giant, discovered in 1870, located in Arastra Gulch. The smelter run of the ores treated from mines in this district, in 1877, varied from \$150 to \$2,000 per ton. We mention a few of the first-class, paying leads in the neighborhood: The Highland Mary, Mountainer, North Star, Tiger, Thatcher, Chepauqua, Comstock, Pride of the West, Philadelphia, Sasquehanna, Pelican, Gray Eagle, Shenandoah, Bull of the Woods, Little Giant (gold), Prospector, McGregor, Aspen, Seymour, Letter G, Empire, Sultana, Hawkeye, Ajax, Mollie Darling, Silver Cord, Althea, Last of the Line, Boss Boy, Crystal, King Hiram Abiff (gold), Ulysses, Lucky, Eliza Jane, Silver Wing and Jennie Parker.

Poughkeepsie Gulch, in this district, is a famous mining locality. It contains 250 lodes, on which assessment work is done each year; a number are being steadily worked, while a few are paying handsome profits. Among these may be noted the Alaska, Bonanza, Alabama, Acapulco, Red

Roger, Saxon, St. Joseph, Poughkeepsie, Gypsy King and Kentucky Giant.

Silverton is the principal town in the district. From this point, most of the miners from the La Plata and the Uncompahgre districts obtain their supplies. It lies in Baker's Park, one of the loveliest bits of nature, hidden away in the mountains, and is destined to be a town of no small importance in the near future.

The Eureka district joins the Animas on the north. The character of the ores does not differ materially from those in the Animas district, granite being the prevailing character of the rock formations in each. It takes in all the territory on the east side of the mountains that divide the waters of the Animas from those of the Gunnison and the Uncompahgre. The town of Eureka is nine miles from Silverton. No larger bodies of ore are found anywhere than in this district. Among the principal mines may be mentioned the McKinnie, Tidal Wave, Boomerang, Crispin, Sunnyside, Yellow Jacket, Golden Fleece, Venus, Emma Dean, American, North Pole, Jackson, Grand Central, Big Giant, Little Abbie, Belcher and Chieftain.

The Uncompahgre district has "no end to the number of rich mines." Nearly all the water-courses in the northern portion of San Juan have their source within the limits of the Uncompahgre district, or in that immediate neighborhood. There is a nest of mines on the summit of these mountains, perhaps included in one and one-half miles square, whose best grade of ores will run from \$500 to \$1,000 to the ton at the smelter. Among the notable mines in this district may be named the Mother Cline, Fisherman, Silver Coin, Adelphi, Scottish Chief, Lizzie, Royal Albert, Micky Breen, Gypsy Queen and Little Minnie. The ores of this district are said to carry less galena and more of the sulphurates of silver than in any other district named.

The Lake district, in Hinsdale County, of which Lake City is the chief town, is the most accessible, by good roadways, of any of the silver-bearing

districts in the San Juan country. There are some six hundred and fifty mines located in it, and it possesses the only tellurium lodes of any note in that section of country. Two sacks of ore from one lode, the Hotchkiss, weight 150 pounds, brought at the rate of \$40,000 per ton in San Francisco. The celebrated concentration work of Crookes Brothers are located at Lake City; the Ute and Ule mines were bought by these parties and are extensively worked. This region is laboring under other disadvantages, at present, than the carbonate excitement that drew its mining population away from it two years ago. It is made up of almost inaccessible mountain ranges, and is so remote from railways as not to be an inviting field for capitalists. But a year or two will work wonderful changes, when the advent of a railroad (the Denver & South Park, probably) will bring the ore within easy distance of a market, and the rich mineral veins that now lie idle will be better known to the world at large.

We give the names of some of the leading lodes in this district and country, as follows:

Accidental, in the Galena district, yielding an average of 300 ounces. American, same district, 100 to 600 ounces. Belle of the East. Belle of the West. Big Casino. Croesus, Dolly Varden. Gray Copper, in the Lake district, 200 ounces. Hidden Treasure. Hotchkiss, 400 ounces silver. Melrose, in the Galena district, 400 ounces. Ocean Wave and extension. Plutarch. Ule. Ute and Wave of the Ocean.

Ouray County contains within its borders some of the most rugged and almost perpendicular mountains and deeply cut ravines and river-gorges known. Its inaccessibility has, of course, retarded its rapid growth; but the unusual value of the mineral in this section has enabled its miners to dispose of their products. Some of the districts in this county—notably the Mount Sneffels—have no superiors among the silver-bearing sections, and are gradually growing in importance as their great mineral wealth is demonstrated. In this county lies the San Miguel gold district, occupying the

mountains and streams of a tract of country forty miles broad by some seventy long, and, doubtless, running as far north as the Gunnison River. This region began to be developed in 1875, at which time the attention of miners was drawn thereto by successful discoveries of rich placer diggings, creating a lively excitement. All along the San Miguel River and its forks and tributaries are extensive gravel deposits, rich in gold. These are being worked, some by companies on a large scale. One company has been putting in all the newest discovered machinery for economic working of gravel, by which 2,000 cubic yards are manipulated in one day. Some claims contain several million yards of gravel, estimated, from tests, to average \$1 per yard. A late authority on this subject says: "Some idea of the value and extent of these grand deposits of an ancient river-bed, from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet above the present bed of the river, can be obtained from the fact that it costs from \$25,000 to \$100,000 to bring water upon them and to construct ditches and flumes. These immense deposits, like those of California, have been attracting the attention of capitalists, and it is safe to say that in a few years the yield of gold-dust will be enormous."

But it is in the adjoining mountains, seamed with silver veins, where the immense treasure-vaults lie, scarcely concealed from common gaze—a silver belt of from twenty to forty miles wide and perhaps eighty long, in which lie an hundred thousand silver veins, many of huge size and of surpassing richness. Take the silver-ribbed King Solomon Mountain, for instance, rearing its massive front high in air, between Animas River and Cunningham Gulch, in San Juan County. Here you can trace the veins upon its very face, the mother-lode averaging forty feet in width. "This enormous mass of crevice matter is composed of nearly vertical streaks of decomposed ferruginous quartz in contact with great seams of argentiferous mineral. It can be seen for a distance of two miles."

We give the names of some of the leading lodes in this county, beginning with the Begole, known

as the Mineral Farm. It might be called one of the latest wonders of the world, even in view of the deposits being revealed in the camps of the carbonates. The locations cover over forty acres of ground; the actual amount covered by the deposit is twelve acres. Fourteen different openings all showed mineral. This property was located in 1875, and sold in the fall of 1878 to a company who had built reduction works at Ouray. One lode on this claim has "a very rich gray copper vein in a gangue of quartzite, often milling from \$400 to \$700 per ton." Another has "a streak of bright galena, with heavy spar, carrying over a hundred ounces of silver, with 40 per cent of lead." It will thus be seen that this can be made a very productive "farm."

Belle of the West, on Yellow Mountain, yields 150 ounces; Byron, on Engineer Mountain, 260 ounces; Chief Deposit and Caribou, on Buckeye Mountain, with a vein of from three to eight feet, 200 to 1,500 ounces; Circassian, Denver, Eclipse, 500 ounces; Fidelity, 400 ounces; Free Gold, General, Gold Queen, Mineral Farm, Norma, Mountain Run, Imogene, on Buckeye Mountain, yielding from 56 to 1,370 ounces; San Juan, Silver King, Staatsburg, Virginius and Yankee Boy, on Mount Sneffels, yielding each from 200 to 400 ounces.

It would be simply impossible to make anything like a close estimate of the wealth that lies imbedded in these mountains, where constant developments show that only the beginning of it has been found. When the time comes that transportation can be offered, these mountains will again tempt the hopeful prospector and the hardy miner, and they will go to *stag*. The production from these districts is considerable, and is gradually growing. A few years from now will show as remarkable a change from the present status of affairs in the San Juan Valley as the year 1876 showed in comparison with that of 1870. The inhabitants of this section of Colorado need have no fears. Those whose faith in the future of the San Juan mining country has led them to invest

their all there will yet see their most sanguine expectations realized. Messrs. Keyes and Roberts, two celebrated mining experts from California, visited the San Juan country last summer with Gov. Pitkin, and stated publicly that it was the richest mining country they ever saw. Said Mr. Keyes: "If this country was located anywhere in California, \$100,000,000 would be invested in it immediately by our capitalists."

Rich and extensive as the early discoveries in this country have proven to be, it is possible that a recent development there will eventually outstrip all former ones. Reference is had, of course, to the late carbonate find on the Dolores River, in the western part of Ouray County. These carbonates are pronounced identical with the Leadville deposits, possessing every peculiarity of the latter, even down to the facility with which they yield to treatment by smelting.

The rush to the Dolores country has continued pretty much all summer, and a new town, named Rico, has been organized in the wilderness, with a newspaper and other adjuncts of civilized life. Rico means "rich," and undoubtedly the town is rightly named, for the camp is far in advance of what Leadville was at the same age. Of course, nobody knows what an undeveloped mining town will amount to one, two or three years hence, but at present the Dolores country is looking up, and its promise is all that could be desired. It is still comparatively inaccessible except by the rough mountain roads of the southwest; but there will eventually be a railroad in that direction, and carbonate ores, especially the higher grades, can be treated on the ground.

Among the mining experts who visited Rico last summer was Senator Jones, and the fact that he invested in several claims during his sojourn shows that his faith in the future of the Dolores mines amounted to a tolerable certainty.

The new mines are reached via Ouray, Silverton or Animas City; but neither route is over a prairie road, by any means. Better roads will be among the first results of development in the



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mines, and by next summer it may be confidently expected that arrangements will be made not only to accommodate the large travel which will set toward the mines, but also to take in supplies and smelting machinery. That there are genuine lead

carbonates there is not doubted, and it is thought they are rich enough to pay for working them even at that distance from a railroad. If so, this country has justly earned its title of "The Silver San Juan."

CHAPTER XIX.

THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO.

AFTER two years of hard work, the University of Colorado, at Boulder, has been placed on a footing with the largest and best educational institutions in the country. When Prof. Joseph A. Sewall, M. D., LL. D., first took the President's chair, the University existed merely in name. To be sure, the building was there, but there was little else. Nothing had been done to improve the grounds, and the interior of the building was barren and desolate. Many predicted that the undertaking would be a failure, and spoke disparagingly of it. But, notwithstanding these discouraging surroundings, Prof. Sewall started in earnest, and the beautiful grounds and the standing of the school are the result of his energetic labors. For two years he and his accomplished wife have labored assiduously, and their efforts have been bountifully rewarded.

The University is beautifully situated upon the high grounds on the south side of Boulder Creek, and overlooks the city of Boulder. Standing, as it does, alone, a view of the scenery of the surrounding country can be obtained from either side of the building. To the west are the boldest and highest foot-hills of the range, and, far away, the ever snow-capped summit of Arapahoe Peak. On the north and east, as far as the eye can reach, extend the fertile plains, dotted with lakes, while on the south rise the beautiful mesas or tablelands. Two years ago, the grounds immediately surrounding the institution were entirely barren and covered almost completely with rocks, of all

sizes. Now these rocks have been removed, and, in their place, has been cultivated a beautiful lawn on the west side, irrigated by two small paved ditches; while in front of the building is a beautifully arranged flower-garden, handsomely ornamented, with stone walls surrounding the different plats. This spot alone is the result of much toil and perseverance, for every stone in the winding walks had to be laid by hand. Last spring there were just 219 plants set out, and, owing to the watchful care of the President's wife, only one of that number has succumbed to the enervating influence of the weather, while the remaining 218 are in a flourishing condition. Among these plants, which at present are in full bloom, is a cinnamon geranium nearly five feet high, having grown to its present dimensions in two years, from a slip of but a few inches. Verbenas, lobelias, geraniums and hosts of other choice plants have been beautifully arranged in plats, and the combinations of their rich colors tend to greatly enhance the beautiful scenery around, while the air is redolent with their sweet perfume. A sprig of clematis has been planted, and is now entwining its branches around the jagged edges of the stone walls of the foundation, and next summer will cover the wall of the building. The water used to irrigate the ground is supplied by a ditch company, in which the University is interested to the extent of ten shares of stock.

The building is a large square structure, three stories in height, built of brick and surmounted by a tower and observatory. There are over

seventy windows in the house, and thus all the apartments are well lighted and are always cheerful. There are two entrances, one from the north and the other from the south side, by means of double doors, reached by eight steps of stone. Exclusive of the basement, there are twenty-four rooms, and a large hall to the upper story.

On the first floor there are seven spacious rooms, four of which are occupied by the President and his family. The left-hand side of the hall, entering from the north side, is devoted to school purposes. Immediately in front is the teachers' dressing-room, in which are neatly arranged a stationary wash-stand, clothes-racks and everything necessary to the comfort of the instructors upon arriving at the institution on a wet or disagreeable day. Adjoining this is the Normal school room, seating forty pupils. Next comes the chapel, which is also to be used as a general assembly room, where the scholars will congregate every morning to attend devotional exercises, prior to entering upon the duties of the day. It is a large room, its measurement being 40x60 feet and 32 feet in height. At present, the room does not present a very prepossessing appearance, but when the alterations are completed it will be one of the most attractive departments in the institution. A new floor of ash-wood is to replace the old one, the walls and ceiling are to be frescoed and there are to be inside blinds to the windows. Chairs will be used, and ample accommodations will be provided for all the scholars. The building is all piped, and it is expected before long there will be a small gas generator put in operation, for lighting purposes.

From the first floor there are two broad stairways, heavily balustraded, one of which leads to the third floor and the other terminates at the second. The former is used exclusively by the male scholars, while the girls hold possession of the latter one. The members of the Sophomore Class have a classroom in the northeast corner of the second story. This is furnished somewhat

differently from the regular style of schoolrooms; in the place of the ordinary desks are four walnut tables, covered with fine billiard cloth, around which sixteen students can sit with ease.

Comfortable chairs are provided and a neat carpet covers the floor, while around the walls are arranged blackboards, for illustrating purposes. This is one of the most cheerful and bright rooms in the establishment, and from the windows one can look down on the beautiful garden, and also view the surrounding country for miles.

Next to this is the classroom of the pupils in the third year of the preparatory course, which will accommodate thirty scholars at its desks. On the opposite side of the hall an apartment has been provided for the girls, to be used by them as a dressing and bath room. This is a large, commodious place, and has been supplied with all the modern conveniences.

Next comes the classroom for pupils in the second year of the preparatory department, furnished with a Centennial desk, which is considered the finest and best manufactured. From this room a door leads out into a side hall, in which is another flight of stairs, in the middle of the building on the west side. Opposite the stairs is the room occupied by the first year preparatory scholars, with thirty desks in it and cheerfully lighted by two large windows. A ten-foot room separates it from the library, in the southwest corner of the building.

Too high praise cannot be bestowed upon the library department of the University, for, without exception, it is the finest and best-selected west of the Mississippi River. There are about fifteen hundred books, neatly arranged in three cases, and among their number there cannot be found a single volume which does not tend to cultivate the mind and impart instruction. Among the works of history are twelve volumes of "Grote's History of Greece," Mommson's, Gibbon's and Merivale's "Histories of Rome," "Knight's History of England," "Guizot's History of France," "Bancroft's History of the United States," the Netherlands and Dutch

Republic by Motley, as well as all of his other works. Among others are Johnson's, the British, and the new American Encyclopedias. There is also a complete line of reference and classical works, and the poets are represented by Shakspeare, Scott, Byron, Shelley, Tennyson and Longfellow, with Schiller and Goethe in the original, in six volumes each. The entire International series also occupies a place. Scientific works abound in large numbers, and among others are "Mitchell's Manual of Practical Assaying," "Crooke's and Bohrig's Practical Treatise on Metallurgy," and the two volumes of "Musprat's Chemistry as Applied to Art." The library is a regular subscriber to all the leading magazines, both of this country and Europe, and includes works printed in English, French and German.

This department is elegantly furnished through the kindness and interest of the scholars. The girls provided the lambrequins and curtains for the four large windows; a fine bordered Brussels carpet was presented by a gentleman of Boulder. There are three walnut writing-tables, and a number of substantial walnut chairs; also, a comfortable, large easy-chair. The library hall is fitted up for a reading room, and is open throughout the day for study, reading and consultation of authorities. One of the attractive features is the elegant style in which all the books are bound, and this adds greatly to the richness of the room.

Ascending another flight of stairs, the third story is reached, and here is the chemical laboratory. In the northwest corner is a small but remarkably bright room, in which the scales are to be placed and used as a weighing-room, and adjoining it will be the chemical storeroom. The laboratory is forty by fifty-two feet, in the center

of which is placed the working-table, so arranged as to accommodate twenty-four students at once. There is a rack running the entire length and in the middle of the table, placed in position to hold the re-agents. Each scholar will also have a drawer and closets for the apparatus. Standing off by itself is an assaying and cupelling furnace, designed by and built under the personal supervision of Prof. Sewall. He considers it a furnace of very superior order. As there are always obnoxious gases arising from a department of this character, provision has been made by which they will be immediately carried off, and thus be prevented from generating through the building. A double trap-door has been ingeniously constructed, to open in the ceiling. This creates a draft, and the fumes are drawn into the north tower of the building, which is only protected from the outside elements by means of open blinds, and through these the gases will readily find an exit. This is one of the great advantages of having the laboratory in the top of the house. About \$5,000 worth of apparatus has been ordered from New York and Germany for this department, and some of it is expected to arrive by the first of next month, and, by the first of the year, everything will be in working order. This includes a complete outfit of a working laboratory; also, an Urtling assay balance and Backer's analytical balance.

Several of the rooms have had to be changed in order to meet the requirements of the University, and, to forward the business of the institution, the Legislature at its last session appropriated the sum of \$7,000. Of this amount, the State Board retained \$3,000, and allowed the remainder to be used for the purposes above specified. Nearly all of that amount has been well invested, for now the school is in excellent working order.



POSTSCRIPT.

CHAPTER I.

THE UTE REBELLION.

SINCE the preceding pages were written, Colorado has been convulsed by a sudden, unexpected and causeless uprising of the Utes. Strictly speaking, only a portion of the tribe participated in the outbreak; but the confederated bands of Colorado are so intermingled by marriage and bound together by so many ties of consanguinity and interest that it would be hard to dissociate the innocent from the guilty, and a war upon the White River Utes, the band directly responsible for the outbreak, would almost inevitably result in drawing the whole tribe into the conflict, sooner or later.

The story of the outbreak has been so graphically told in the journals of the day throughout the country that there seems to be no present demand for an authentic history; but, on the other hand, now is the time to summarize the whole wretched business for the enlightenment of future generations. The bloody incidents of the campaign and the fatal blunders of the "powers that be" in dealing with the red-handed murderers are all fresh in the minds of our people, and it is not impossible that a calm review of the matter may aid the public in arriving at some correct conclusions on the vexed question of Indian management, at least as far as the Colorado Utes are concerned.

It was stated at the outset that the rebellion was causeless. In some sense, the accusation is well founded; but away back in the past history of the Utes may be found some shadowy excuses for their ingratitude and treachery to Agent Meeker and the Agency employes, to say nothing of the Thornburg massacre, which, no doubt, seemed a proper thing for Captain Jack and his

warriors. As between the Utes and the Indian Bureau, the people of Colorado think there is not much room to choose.

A few years ago, the writer was conducting a daily newspaper in Denver, the policy of which was by no means friendly to the Utes; but, for a time, its columns were devoted to the unpleasant task of showing how Indian affairs were mismanaged in Colorado. It was no secret then that our people feared the worst results from the state of affairs at the Northern Agency. They could not have been much worse. All the supplies for the White River Indians were at Rawlins, warehoused at Government expense, awaiting transportation. Nothing had been done toward getting the supplies from the railway to the Agency, and nothing was done for many months. The Indians were simply destitute. They had neither provisions nor clothing. In their despair, they went to Rawlins, where a train load of clothing, provisions and annuity goods were stored, and which should have been distributed long before; but the meshes of "red tape" entangled them, and not a pound of flour nor an article of clothing could be issued at that point.

Rev. B. F. Crary, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Conference for Northern Colorado and Wyoming, made a thorough investigation of the matter, and wrote some stinging articles upon the subject, which were printed in the newspapers of the day; but the goods still rotted in the warehouse, and the Indians went hungry and naked. For a wonder, however, they did not murder the Agent and go upon the war path. Indian nature is an anomaly.

While the White River Utes were suffering from the neglect and general incompetency of the Indian Bureau, the Southern or Uncompahgre Indians were being treated to a mild manifestation of financial repudiation on the part of the parental Government at Washington. By the Brunot Treaty, the Southern Utes surrendered the San Juan country for a valuable consideration, the money to be invested for their benefit and the interest to be paid for their use. There was never any reason why this interest should not have been paid. There was every reason why it ought to have been paid. Nevertheless, it was not paid. The Indians grumbled a good deal, of course, as they had a right to do; but Chief Ouray's clear head and guiding hand prevented serious trouble. Colorado owes so much to this Indian statesman that the debt bids fair to remain uncanceled.

But an Indian never forgets or forgives an injury, and all these slights and injustices were treasured up against a day of reckoning with the whites. All whites are the same to all Indians. If a horse-thief steals an Indian pony, the Indian gets even with the first white man whose stock is attainable. If the Indian Bureau fails to furnish supplies, the Indian forages on the white settlers, begging what he can and stealing the rest. An Indian with a grievance is worse than a bear with a sore head. He is never quite satisfied with any atonement, vicarious or direct. Indeed, his grievance grows by what it feeds on of that character, and the more he is placated the more implacable he becomes. That was Father Meeker's error, perhaps.

Still, in the main, the Government was good to the Utes. They got cattle and sheep and ponies, and these multiplied amazingly, until now the tribe is rich in flocks and herds, and their principal occupation, as well as their favorite amusement, is horse-racing. As befits the "true lords of the soil," they toil not, neither do they spin, nor labor with aught but their jaws. Latterly, too, they have been well fed and well clothed. Their Agents have been scrupulously careful to

give them no just cause for complaint, having good reason to fear an outbreak if they did so, for the Utes have been growing more and more dissatisfied of late, and more imperious and unjust in their demands. Yet, while they were well-treated no one looked for a rebellion, and the massacre at Milk Creek and White River was as great a surprise to the people of Colorado as it was to the Indian Bureau itself.

Mr. Meeker had been in charge of White River Agency since early in 1878. He found matters in bad shape when he reached his post of duty; but, by determined effort and untiring industry, he soon brought order out of chaos, and made the Indians more comfortable than they had been for years. Mr. Meeker was eminently a man of affairs, highly educated, intelligent, thoroughly honest and conscientious withal, so that his treatment of the savages would have been strictly just, even if he had not been a lifelong devoted friend of the Indian. As it was, he was enthusiastic in his devotion to the Indians, and did everything in his power to promote their interests. Bred in the humanitarian school of Horace Greeley, whose colleague he had been on the *New York Tribune*, and in the Greeley Colony, of Colorado, Mr. Meeker—or Father Meeker, as he was almost universally known—was the last man who would or could have been suspected of imposing upon the wards of the Government, in any particular. Yet it appeared during the spring of 1879 that Father Meeker was making poor headway with his Indians, and, later on, it became evident that he had lost all control over them. They wandered away from the Agency, making mischief as they went; and on being remonstrated with and threatened with the Agent's displeasure, they paid no attention to threats or remonstrances.

During the summer months, numerous depredations were reported as having been committed by the White River Utes, while off their reservation. Forest fires were started by them in every direction, burning away millions of acres of timber and frightening the game out of the country.

Property was stolen or destroyed, and at least two houses, on Bear River, were burned by renegade Utes from Mr. Meeker's Agency. Mr. Meeker did what he could to keep his Indians at home, and appealed to the Government and military to restrain the depredating Indians. Nothing came of his appeals. When a white man accidentally crosses the line of an Indian reservation, he may expect to find a cordon of United States bayonets surrounding him and soldiery enough to escort him back; but marauding Indians, off their reservation, burning hay and houses and forests, find nothing in the way of their enjoyment, unless the long-suffering settlers rise to protect their rights.

Immediately following the outbreak at White River, came the customary cry in the Eastern humanitarian press that the Utes were fighting to protect themselves against the aggressions of white settlers; that the latter were overrunning the reservation against the will of the Indians, and the latter were forced to fight or fly. No baser calumny was ever printed against any people. The reverse was true. The white settlers were forced to flee from Routt and Grand Counties because they could not live near the reservation. The insolent Utes were master of the whole northwestern country, far outside of their reservation.

In the mean time, a curious thing happened, or, at least, a thing that would have seemed curious had it related to any other people than the noble red men of the mountains. At the very moment when these Utes were almost in open rebellion, they began to find fault with Agent Meeker and to ask his removal, not because he was incompetent or dishonest; not because he was trying to make them behave themselves; not for any of the many stock reasons the Indians have for becoming dissatisfied with their agents, but only because he was carrying out the humanitarian idea of treating the Indians well and instructing them in letters and the arts of peace.

On this point, there can be no doubt, whatever, for the testimony of the Utes themselves is

conclusive upon the question. About two months before the massacre, Gov. Pitkin was visited at Denver by four chiefs from White River—Capt. Jack, Sahwitz, Musico and Unkungood—who came on a mission in behalf of the tribe, said mission being to secure the removal of Agent Meeker through the influence of Gov. Pitkin. The Governor gave them two audiences, each lasting two or three hours, and listened to all their complaints. Press reporters were also present and noted carefully what was said on both sides. Capt. Jack, who afterward led the attack on Maj. Thornburg, was the spokesman of the Utes, his command of the English language being sufficient to make him easily understood. He talked a good deal about one thing and another, but at no time did he ever intimate that the Indians were not well clothed, well fed and well cared for, or that the whites were making encroachments on the reservation. Neither did he complain about the non-payment of interest due, or any other neglect to deal justly with the Indians. The burden of his complaint was humanitarianism. He had a holy Indian horror of hard work, and the strongest possible prejudice against education. The Agent was teaching school and plowing land—two unpardonable sins, according to Jack's decalogue. Jack also had some fault to find with minor details of management at the Agency, none of which in the least affected the condition of his tribe; and he was also very severe on Chief Ouray, whose authority he openly denied and defied. When asked if he and his associates would consent to let the white men dig gold on the reservation, his refusal was prompt and vigorous, and gave undoubted evidence that the prospector who set foot across the line would almost certainly find it a veritable dead-line. At that time, however, no one supposed that the hostility of the Indians to Agent Meeker would lead them to murder him and his associates, and little attention was paid to the trivial complaints of the White River delegation, though their visit was duly reported to the proper authorities at Washington and elsewhere.

CHAPTER II.

AFFAIRS AT WHITE RIVER AGENCY.

THAT the Indians meant mischief seemed to be no secret to anybody except the high and mighty officials of the Indian Bureau at Washington. During the summer, Gov. Pitkin more than once protested against the outrageous conduct of the White River Utes; but no attention was paid to his telegrams further than to acknowledge their receipt and offer some gossamer excuse for the Indians. Agent Meeker wrote to the Governor that the Indians could not be controlled or kept on their reservation without the aid of troops, and the army would not act without orders from the Indian Bureau, which never came. Mr. Meeker begged Gov. Pitkin to use his good offices to have troops sent to the Agency to carry out the orders and instructions of the Bureau, but the Governor was only partially successful. Gen. Pope ordered a troop of colored cavalry from Fort Garland to scout through Middle and North Park for the protection of settlers, but of course the Indians merely avoided the troops, and went on with the burning of forests and the destruction of property.

Finally, a new move was made by the State authorities. Maj. J. B. Thompson, whose house had been burned by Indians, on Bear River, swore out warrants for the arrest of two ringleaders, named Bennett and Chinaman. These warrants were issued by Judge Beck, out of the District Court for the First Judicial District, in which the crime was committed, and placed in the hands of Sheriff Bessey, of Grand County, for service. Sheriff Bessey made an unsuccessful effort to arrest the criminals, but was informed by Chief Douglass that no Indian could be arrested by civil process in the reservation, whatever crimes he may have been guilty of outside that charmed circle. Strange to say, this view of the case seems to be sustained by as high authority as the Indian Bureau.

Mr. R. D. Coxe, a very intelligent gentleman, who spent the summer in Middle Park, was a member of the posse which accompanied Sheriff Bessey to White River Agency. His account of the trip is so interesting that no apology is necessary for transferring it to these pages. It shows the state of affairs at the Agency more than a month previous to the massacre:

"The Sheriff of Grand County, Mr. Marshall Bessey, with a posse of four men, left Hot Sulphur Springs at 1 o'clock P. M., August 22, and after a four-days journey, through the rugged country that comprises the northern part of Middle and Egeria Parks, and over the well-timbered Bear River bottom, the Sheriff camped at Pike's Agency (Windsor), twenty-five miles from the line of the reservation. The party were entertained at Windsor by some accounts of Indian deviltry, as well as by the information that Colorado, with his band, was camped a mile below. The Indians so near the Agency pay little attention to the amenities. Mrs. Peck, wife of the Agent, a timid woman, had been scared into a sick-bed by the red devils. It is no uncommon pastime for them, reaching a house from which the men are away, to command the women to cook them a meal. An Indian never lacks an appetite, and, with the knowledge of the terror his hideous visage and apparel strikes to the women, he manages to get many a square meal by turning 'Big every big Injun.' One of them went to the house of a ranchman named Lithgow, close to Windsor, after a meal, but the sandy little woman declined to feed him. He began his 'Big Injun' tactics and drew a knife on her. She struck him a smart blow on the face with a teacup, laying the flesh open, and the subsequent proceedings interested him no more."

"Peck is, apparently, a clever, business-like man. He has a tremendous stock of goods—a

general stock, of which the magazine and arsenal are a large part. This stock is to sell to the Indians. There is no law to prevent this, but the many widows and orphans whom this outbreak will make can thank Peck and such as he for putting the Indians in fighting trim. I went into Mrs. Peck's kitchen, to heat some water, and, perceiving a stack of arms, remarked that she was well prepared for the Indians. She said they were Colorow's guns, which he had left there the day before. When she mentioned his name she shuddered, and she talked with bated breath when she spoke of Indians. Her life is a constant fear, and I could not help but estimate the profits of the business I should have to be in to keep a wife and children in such a country. I could not hold enough ciphers in mind to name the figure.

"Mr. Bessey had a warrant for two Indians, by supposed name 'Chinaman' and 'Bennett.' We took some pains to inquire of the white people at Windsor about these Indians, but could learn nothing. The dead Sabbath calm of gossip, which is so noticeable among the Utes, extended even this far, and they were very ignorant of any crimes that might be alleged against the Indians.

"Before we were ready to start for the Agency, which we did just at noon on the 27th of August, an Indian rode up to Peck's and dismounted. I was sitting, with a companion, at the door of the store, when he left his horse and came toward the store. My companion, Dr. Chamberlain, said, as he approached us.

"Why, that's Washington."

"And it was, but what an opposite to his namesake—the man who never told a lie!

I think that Washington is about as ugly a biped as we have at present on the continent, and what homeliness of face he lacked he had attempted to supply by dress. I am not a good hand at description of dress, but I shall endeavor to tell you how Washington was attired. His head was surmounted by a soft hat, turn-down rim, which was ornamented by a band of calico. He had on a red flannel shirt, soiled and

torn, and about as poor a pair of pantaloons as the law allows. But the leggings—the one article of the dress of equestrians which the Indians make better than the whites—were handsome. An old and ragged pair of boots protected his feet. As he came up, I saw he was cross-eyed, and that the 'whites' of his eyes had become 'browns,' as well as bloodshot. He muttered something which I did not understand, as he reached us, and picked up my gun, which was standing at my side. He looked it over carefully, sighted at a hillside 500 yards off, and then coming to a parade rest, said, 'Good gun!' Considering this a challenge to converse, I replied, and got the benefit of what I should term the 'aphorisms of Washington' (who never told a lie). I could not repeat his full conversation, because I lost much of it by not understanding Indian-English. I had come to look upon the Indian as one that seldom talks and never smiles. But this old Indian overturned that belief. He talked like a machine and chuckled constantly. He was especially merry over a 'tear' that he and six comrades had been on in Denver. His descriptions were unique, thus: 'We come to man. Man have whisky. Utes drink um. Come to man—two—two man. Man have whisky. Utes drink um.' And so on, till Utes had plenty of whisky, and the police took them in. He said the Utes were 'heap scared.' His 'heap scared' was a favorite expression. They were locked up during the night, 'heap scared.' They came before the Judge next morning, 'heap scared.' But they came out all right. The Judge saw that they were Utes, and, according to this veracious historian, he said as much, and remanded them to the reservation. Then he drew a map in the sand, explaining as he drew. He first made a very large dot, to indicate Denver City; two inches off he drew another, for Georgetown; two inches more, and Hot Sulphur Springs (the name of which he did not seem to know well, and preferred to say 'heap water—drink water'; two inches more, and the Agency—'Utes heap glad.'



A. A. Brookfield

He then explained about how dreadfully he had hurt his arm, a long time ago, and this was interesting talk to us, for we remembered that just one year before, a band of ten intrepid men, under command of William N. Byers, of Denver, had gone to the Agency to capture the murderer of Mr. Elliott, of Middle Park, and to get some stolen stock. The stock they got, and they sent a surgeon who was with them to see whether a wounded Indian had stowed away a ball, or had really been hurt by the fall. This Indian was Washington—the surgeon was my companion; and nothing would have saved Washington from their vengeance if he had had a gun-shot wound.

"He soon passed on to politics, and, as politics go (or should go) in the Ute Nation, I should class him as an independent liberal kicker. He did not like Mecker. 'Mecker heap fool. Me no like'm work. Make Washington heap tired. But me shoot'm blacktail,' etc. Then he told us about Ouray, whom, he assured us, was no Ute, but an Apache papoose. He told us how Ouray had sold Uncompahgre Park and pocketed the \$10,000 received for it. After blackguarding Ouray for some time, he came to Douglass, whom he seemed to have no faith in. I think, if he had understood the beautiful slang of the street, he would have pronounced Douglass a fraud. He claimed that if Douglass 'went on' at what I know not, the Utes would soon have no ground, no agency, no agent, no nothing. But this Ute, who had no good word for any in authority, soon came to speak of one whom he seemed to like. It was no less a personage than Washington. He was a good Ute, liked the white man, never troubled the whites, wouldn't lie or steal, and so on. After an eulogy on his virtues, he took carefully from his vest pocket a soiled envelope, from which he took a piece of legal-cap paper, which he handed to us with much satisfaction of manner. We read it. It was a 'character,' and read about as follows: 'The bearer, George Washington, is a good Ute. He will not steal the white man's horses, nor anything else from the white man.'

The signature was a scrawl, which meant nothing. When we returned the paper to him, he put it away as carefully as if it had been his last dollar-bill, and he a thousand miles from home. We soon left him, and saw him no more. The unanimous opinion among those who know the Indian is that he is the meanest Indian in the mountains—meaner than that monument of meanness, Colorow, his friend and co-chief. We camped, on the 27th, some fifteen miles toward the Agency from Windsor, and early the next morning started on.

We soon crossed the east line of the reservation, but traveled fully ten miles into the reservation before meeting an Indian. As we reached the top of a divide the trail led through a natural gateway of rocks, and from this point we saw in the distance Indians coming toward us. As they came nearer, we saw there were but three, and soon that they were a brave, a squaw and a girl. As we met, the brave extended his hand, with the customary salute, 'How?' I had learned enough Injun to answer him in his own language, and found no hesitancy in telling him *how!* The brave was a jolly-looking fellow, easy to smile. He wore a straw hat (quite the thing among the Utes), and his locks were oiled and plaited. He was, evidently, dressed for a holiday, and so, indeed, it was for him, for he was taking his 'outfit' (his home, his family and all his possessions, I judge) to the store, where the hides packed on his ponies were to be disposed of, and he was to get ammunition, possibly a gun for himself, and gewgaws for the squaw and children, for there was a papoose at the mother's knee, swinging to the saddle in one of those contrivances which take, with the Indians, the place of cradles.

"We saw quite a number of Indians after passing this family, one of whom realized, to some extent, the ideal Lo. He was standing on the mountain-side, with only a shirt on, his long hair flowing down his back, and his brown limbs exposed. He appeared to have struck wash-day, and he was at it with might and main. We passed

about a quarter of a mile from him, but his pony took a liking to us and attempted to follow us. Then the savage within him roused, and he talked Ute to the horse like a father.

"As we neared White River, we saw fleeting forms on horseback, and, as long as we had a view of the road, they were noticeable. Indians dislike to walk a horse, and even the girls and boys of the tribe keep their ponies in a lope. We inquired the distance to the Agency of an Indian girl, and she told us a mile. It was three, but anything short of five miles is a mile to an Indian.

"Large camps lined the river-bank. The camps were mostly composed of tepees; but once in a while was a tent, sometimes a log cabin, or shed with a brush roof.

"All the Indians we met had on paint, a red smear over their faces; but we met one that was got up for pretty. His face was painted a drab color, from forehead to chin; from ear to ear, his chin had a pink wash, and his eyelids were a bright vermillion. His hair was closely gathered back, and he might have trained for a Humpty-Dumpty in a theatrical community. He was very quiet—said nothing to us at all. I asked him if any one was dead, but he did not reply.

"The Agency had been moved since any of the party had been there, and, as we came in sight of it, it presented a pretty picture to our eyes. The White River Valley at the Agency is some half or three-quarters of a mile in width, and is splendidly adapted to agriculture, as well by the ease with which it can be irrigated as by the natural qualities of the soil. Facing the Agency buildings under fence, was a field of fifty acres, in which was growing corn and garden truck, and from which a good crop of wheat had been harvested. Around were the signs of a practical farmer, and under the sheds of the Agency were the latest improvements in agricultural implements. Here, thought I, is the model; another generation will find our dusky neighbors tilling their ranches and pursuing the peaceful avocations of civilization, and the blessing will rest upon the head of N. C. Meeker. But a

herd of horses skirted the fenced field, and it seemed to me they looked with jealous eye upon the growing crops. On the hills, upon the other side of the river, were large herds of cattle, and everything looked pastoral and quiet.

"It needed no introduction to tell us that the tall, angular, gray-headed man who welcomed us to the Agency was 'Father' Meeker. To look at him was to see the plows and harrows and fence-wire. He told us to unsaddle at the corral, and, after an eight hours' ride over a rough trail, we were not unwilling to do so. As we approached the corral, a figure came toward us from the direction of the river, that I gazed at with increasing interest as it approached. Dressed in what I should call the fall attire of a workman in the States, I set myself to solve the problem of what nationality. White, red or black? Once it was a sunburned white man, then a 'nigger,' but when it reached us the inevitable red smear betrayed it. It was an Indian, and, moreover, an Indian who spoke respectable English. There was something I should describe as a reserved force in his manner (not matter) of speaking. Our conversation was trivial. I had put my estimate on him, and it was that he had grown civilized enough to doff the blanket (emblem of the aborigine) and to become generally no account. Imagine my surprise when the Sheriff turned to me and told me our visitor was Douglass. I had expected to find the great chief in a mud palace, exacting the reverence and homage of all comers. Instead, he is an Indian who would be taken for a respectable negro church sexton in Kentucky, and he keeps up the likeness by his grave reticence and respectful curiosity as to what our mission is.

"A word as to Douglass. I do not put the estimate on him that the dispatches would warrant. I do not believe that he led the charge on Milk Creek, mounted on a fiery, untamed pony. He is the father of a divided house, if those acquainted with the affairs of the White River Utes know whereof they speak. Douglass is a chief of ten years' standing, and, from intercourse with the

whites, as well as weight of years, has grown conservative and pliable. None can know better than he the futility of war with the whites. Since his chieftainship, the tribe has grown up. The boys that used to fight the Arapahoes are middle-aged, and among them is an aquiline-featured stalwart called Capt. Jack. I am told that Capt. Jack, while nominally second chief, really commands the suffrage and good-will of far the larger portion of the tribe.

"Douglass is about five feet seven inches in height, medium stature and outrageously bow-legged. The most noticeable thing about him is that he shaves, but manages to escape an iron-gray growth of moustache on the sides of his mouth in that operation. In his dress, he made no pretence to the gaudy—was satisfied with the substantial. While I was yet eyeing him, eager to hear some words of wisdom from this patriarch, the Agent came out and told him he wanted to talk to him. Douglass followed him into the house, as did the Sheriff.

"Mr. Bessey had already acquainted Mr. Meeker with the object of our visit, and Mr. Meeker had promised to do what he could to bring the criminal Utes to account. In the house, Mr. Bessey again went over the business and showed his warrant. Douglass said the Utes were not on the reservation, and that therefore he could not give them up. Mr. Meeker said they could not be far away. Douglass did not know about that. Mr. Meeker then told Douglass that it was his duty to send Utes with the Sheriff to identify the Indians specified in the warrant. For some time, Douglass made no reply to this, but with a reel which he had made figures on the floor. Finally, he looked up, and a thunder-cloud was on his brow. He told the Agent decidedly and emphatically that he would not do it. This ended the council, and Douglass soon departed for his cabin, located near the old Agency, and, therefore, fifteen miles from the new Agency buildings.

"During this time, Miss Josie Meeker and Mrs. Price had been preparing dinner for us, and to

this we were now invited. We had had our breakfast at 6 A. M., and it was a very slim breakfast we had. It was now nearly 4 P. M., and the dinner was fit for an epicure. It was the unanimous verdict of the party that the dinner was worth \$10.

"Miss Meeker was a very intelligent young lady, but she showed marks of the fearful care and anxiety that had weighed upon her spirits for months. Besides Mrs. and Miss Meeker, Mrs. Price was the only lady I saw at the Agency; and surrounded by Indians, with not even a stockade for defense, their protectors were a little band of seven or eight men.

"From Miss Meeker I learned something of the condition of things at the Agency. Mr. Meeker's life had been threatened by one Johnson. Inquiry led to the information that Johnson lived in the new cabin half a mile below the Agency; that he was a medicine man; that he owned the large herd of horses, and that he had a tame bear. We took Dr. Johnson to be a very high-toned Ute. If ill has befallen Father Meeker, Dr. Johnson is his murderer. Miss Meeker had established a school. She had two pupils from the multitude of little devils who spend their days in practicing with bow and arrow or riding ponies. One was a girl, the other a boy, stepson to Douglass, whose American name was the same as that of the Marshal of the District of Columbia, Frederick Douglass. As soon as the girl had learned a few words of English, she had been taken away by her parents. Frederick Douglass still held the fort, and was a bright, though shy boy of ten.

"I believe that if Meeker's safety rested with Douglass, he was not killed. But with Jack and his crowd howling for Meeker's blood, Douglass would not have dared resist, but would have stayed at home and kept his crown, while Meeker, his aged wife and accomplished daughter were offered up as bleeding sacrifices to the magnificent policy of the Government—the policy which feeds and keeps from year to year the red murderers, and

commands its soldiers not to shoot the first shot. The Government should be instructed that soldiers mean war, and its grim old General has said, 'War is cruelty, and you cannot refine it.'

"For the argument, it matters not whether Meeker and his family have been butchered. He has told his situation to every one in authority for more than a month. Had Gov. Pitkin had jurisdiction, he would have had a host of frontiersmen at the Agency three weeks ago. He must first have the consent of the General Government. But the General Government has a gang of negro minstrels in Middle Park, 200 miles from the Agency. They are ordered to march to the Agency very cautiously, and before they get a good start, the other Government soldiers are cleaned out.

"Our business at the Agency was complete. We saddled up for a return, bade farewell to the Meekers and started through the villages of tepees homeward bound. We found great commotion in every band. At every camp, we were interviewed. Antelope's band was camped nearest the Agency, and his brother Powitz and his squaw Jane hailed us with the customary 'How?' Our reply of 'How?' led them to ask 'What yer come fer?' We told them we came to see Meeker. Douglass told them we had come for two Utes, Chinaman and another (whom they did not seem to recognize by the name of Bennett). We did not affirm or deny, but passed on. This conversation was repeated eight or ten times in the three miles our road bordered the river. It was late when we struck the trail, and we saw no more Indians till we reached Peck's. There we met Capt. Jack and a companion on their return from their visit to Denver—the visit they made to have Meeker removed.

"Jack is an extraordinary Indian. He was very friendly, and spoke English well. He reiterated the statement that the Meekers had made, that the Utes would be glad to have white men take up ranches on the reservation. He said the whites and Utes ought to be friends now. The

whites had killed a Ute, the Utes had killed a white man. Good. Heap friends.

"The fires and burned forests extended from the Springs to the Agency. At nightfall, on the day we left the Agency, we saw a large fire started not ten miles from the Agency. We constantly saw the smoke of fires, and many times they were quite close to our road. A large fire was sweeping the forests on Gore Range. The atmosphere was blue with smoke, and on every hand we heard complaints of the fires started by the Utes."

As will be seen, this interesting statement was indited while doubt still remained as to the fate of Mr. Meeker and his associates, and before the colored cavalry made that splendid dash to the rescue of Payne's command which so effectually redeemed the 'negro minstrels' from the charge of cowardice implied in the foregoing.

Mr. Coxe's visit to the Agency was in August. A month later, Col. John W. Steele, a mail contractor, of Wallace, Kan., also paid a visit to White River, and found the state of affairs at the Agency alarming indeed. Col. Steele has also written an account of his visit, which throws additional light upon the direct causes of the outbreak, and is given below as furnishing a faithful and very lucid account of Mr. Meeker's manifold difficulties in dealing with the Indians. No apology is made for including, also, Col. Steele's strictures on Indian mismanagement, and his powerful argument in favor of transferring the Indians from the Interior to the War Department—a change that is favored by 200,000 citizens of Colorado:

"Early in July last, I was called to Rawlins, Colo., to look after the mail route from that point to White River Agency. I remained at Dixon, on Snake River, several days. While there, Indians belonging to the Ute chief Colorow's outfit, frequently came to Dixon to trade buck-skin and furs for Winchester rifles, ammunition and other supplies. I learned that they were camped on Snake River, Fortification Creek and Bear River, from fifty to one hundred miles from their reservation.

"The Indians seemed to be quiet, but the settlers complained that the Indians were burning the grass and timber, and occasionally killing their cattle and doing much damage to the country. I also heard much complaint from the mining district near Hahn's Peak and Middle Park; that the Indians were burning the timber, and had burned the houses of several settlers and killed one man. Smoke was at that time plainly visible from large fires on the head-waters of the Snake and Bear Rivers. On completing my business on the mail route, I returned to Washington. The first week in September, I was called (by disturbances on this mail route) to visit it again. Arriving at Rawlins, Mr. Bennett, the sub-contractor for the route, told me that he had attempted to establish his line of mail-carriers on the route; that he had gone as far south as Fortification Creek, where he was met by Utes belonging to Colorow and Ute Jack's band; that three Indians stopped him and told him that he must go back; that he parleyed with them, and finally went on as far as Bear River, where he was met by more Indians of the same tribe, and though he fully explained his business to them, he was so violently threatened that he returned to Rawlins without establishing the mail route. Bennett has freighted Indian supplies to the Ute reservation for several years, and knows many of the Indians. He was accompanied by a man who has lived among the Utes for years, and with whom they have heretofore been friendly. Both advised that it would be dangerous to attempt to go to the Agency.

"On the night of September 4, I arrived at Snake River, and on the 5th, went to Bear River, meeting no Indians on the way, but finding the grass and timber destroyed by fire all the way along the route. I remained at Bear River several days, endeavoring to find parties to carry the mail to the Agency. Many of the settlers were alarmed by the hostile action of the Utes. Others anticipated no trouble, but all complained of the burning of the grass and the timber. On the

morning of September 10, I started, with two mail-carriers, for the Agency. We rode over the route followed by Maj. Thornburgh's command, and at noon rested at the mouth of the cañon where the battle has since taken place. Here, at a tent occupied by an Indian trader, and two miles from the reservation, we met a number of Utes, one of whom asked where I was going. I told him to the Agency. After a short talk with other Indians, he told me we must go back. I made no reply, but, leaving one of the carriers at the tent, I proceeded up the cañon in which the Indians laid the ambuscade for Maj. Thornburgh's command, toward the Agency. The Indians followed us to the Agency. I afterward learned that they belonged to Ute Jack's party.

"We arrived at White River Agency about 6 o'clock P. M., and found a number of Indians there, some of whom seemed greatly excited. I soon learned that the Agent, Mr. Meeker, had, a short time before my arrival, been violently assaulted by a Ute chief named Johnson, and severely, if not dangerously, injured. The white laborers told me that they had been fired upon while plowing in the field, and driven to the Agency buildings, but that they were not much scared, as they thought the Indians only wanted to prevent the work, and fired to frighten them. Finding Mr. W. H. Post, the Agent's chief clerk and Postmaster at White River, in his office, I proceeded to transact my business with him. While engaged at this, the Indians began to congregate in the building. Mr. Post introduced me to chiefs Ute Jack, Washington, Antelope and others.

"Ute Jack seemed to be the leader, and asked me my name and business. I told him. He inquired if I came from Fort Steele, and if the soldiers were coming. I replied that I knew nothing of the soldiers. Jack said, 'No 'fraid of soldiers. Fort Steele soldiers no fight. Utes heap fight.' He again asked my name and when I was going away. I replied, 'In the morning.' Jack said, 'Better go pretty quick.' I offered

him a cigar, and repeated that I would go in the morning. He then inquired for Mr. Meeker, and said to Post, 'Utes heap talk to me. Utes say Agent plow no more. Utes say Meeker must go way. Meeker say Utes work. Work! work! Utes no like work. Ute no work. Ute no school. No like school'—and much more of the same sort. Jack asked Mr. Post when the Indian goods would be issued. Post replied, 'In two moons.' Jack said the goods were issued at the Uncompahgre Agency; that four Indians had come from there and told him. Post replied, 'Guess not.' Mr. Post said to me, 'Every fall there is more or less discontent among the Indians, which finally dies out. This year there is more than usual. Jack's band got mad last week because I would not issue rations to some Uinta Utes who had come here, and all the bucks refused to draw their supplies. The squaws drew for themselves and children.' I asked if the miners were not making trouble with the Indians. Post replied he had not heard any complaint from the Indians about miners or settlers; that they were kept off the reservation and made no trouble. The whole complaint of the Indians had been about plowing the land, and being made to work, and requiring the children to go to school, and that very recently they had shown great anxiety to have the Indian goods distributed, and complained about that; that he could not distribute the goods, as they had not all arrived at the Agency.

Mr. Meeker came in for a short time while we were talking. About 8 o'clock, I went to his quarters and found him propped up in his arm-chair with pillows, evidently suffering severely from injuries received from the assault of Chief Johnson. After a short talk, we discovered that we had formerly been fellow-townsmen, which opened the way for a free conversation about mutual acquaintances. After which, Mr. Meeker said: 'I came to this Agency in the full belief that I could civilize these Utes; that I could teach them to work and become self-supporting.

I thought that I could establish schools, and interest both Indians and their children in learning. I have given my best efforts to this end, always treating them kindly, but firmly. They have eaten at my table, and received continued kindness from my wife and daughter and all the employes about the Agency. Their complaints have been heard patiently and all reasonable requests have been granted them; and now, the man for whom I have done the most, for whom I have built the only Indian house on the reservation, and who has frequently eaten at my table, has turned on me without the slightest provocation, and would have killed me but for the white laborers who got me away. No Indian raised his hand to prevent the outrage, and those who had received continued kindness from myself and family stood around and laughed at the brutal assault. They are an unreliable and treacherous race.' Mr. Meeker further said that, previous to this assault on him, he had expected to see the discontent die out as soon as the annuity goods arrived; but he was now somewhat anxious about the matter. In reply to an inquiry, he said that the whole complaint of the Indians was against plowing the land, against work and the school.

'I told him I thought there was great danger of an outbreak, and I thought that he should abandon the Agency at once. To this he made no reply. Shortly after, Ute Jack came into the room where we were sitting, and proceeded to catechize me nearly as before. He then turned to Mr. Meeker and repeated the talk about work; then asked the Agent if he had sent for soldiers. Mr. Meeker told him he had not. Jack then said: 'Utes have heap more talk,' and left us.

During the conversation, Mr. Meeker said that Chief Douglass was head chief at that Agency, but that he had no followers and little influence. That Douglass and his party had remained on the reservation all the summer, and had been friendly to the whites; that Colorow, Ute Jack, Johnson and their followers, paid no attention to his orders, and had been off the reservation most of the

summer. That Chief Ouray was head chief, but had lost his influence with and control of the Northern Utes.

"I again urged on him the danger of remaining at the Agency, when he told me he would send for troops for protection. During this conversation, the Indians had remained around the Agency buildings, making much noise. About 10 o'clock, I went to the quarters assigned for me for the night in the storehouse office. Soon after this, the Indians began shouting and dancing in one of the Agency buildings and around the Agent's quarters. About midnight, Mr. Meeker attempted to quiet them, but was only partially successful, and the red devils made it exceedingly uncomfortable for me most of the night. I was told in the morning that the Indians had had a war-dance. Those who saw and could have described the scene are all dead now. At daylight, the bucks had all disappeared. After breakfast, I called on Mr. Meeker in his room to bid him good-by. He told me he had written for troops, and requested me to telegraph for relief as soon as I reached Rawlins. After bidding all good-by, I mounted my horse and, not without many misgivings, started for Bear River. This was the last I saw of Father Meeker. A man of the Puritan stamp, an enthusiast in whatever work he undertook, he had given his whole soul to the work of civilizing the Utes. It is a waste of words to say that he was honest and honorable in all his dealings with them, for his life has been public and his character beyond reproach.

"Mrs. Meeker is one of the gentlest and most motherly women I have ever met; with a heart large enough to embrace all humanity. Her kindly disposition and gentle manner should have protected her from the assault of the veriest brute. Miss Josie seemed to me to have inherited much of the force and enthusiasm of her father. She appeared to have overcome the feeling of disgust which savages must inspire in any lady, and to have entered on her duty of teaching with the highest missionary spirit. Around this family

were gathered, as help, people peculiarly genial and calculated to win by kindness the regard of the Utes. Those who seek palliation for this bloody massacre must look elsewhere than in the family or among the employes of Father Meeker.

"On the return trip to Bear River, I met many Indians going to the Agency for the issue of rations. Several of the bucks hailed me, but I hadn't time to stop. At the trader's in the cañon, I found several Indians purchasing supplies. At the crossing of Howard's Fork, thirty miles from the Agency, I met three Indians, two of whom I saw at the Agency the night before. They stopped me and inquired for ammunition for Winchester rifles. I replied, 'No sabe.' After detaining me for nearly one-half hour, I persuaded them to let me pass, and reached Rawlins without further incident worthy of mention, and immediately telegraphed and wrote Gen. Sheridan the condition of affairs at White River, and received his reply that aid would be sent at once.

"Eastern papers, the Secretary of the Interior and Brooks, are seeking some provocation for this outbreak. It was not the encroachment of miners, for there are none nearer than Hahn's Peak, 100 miles away.

"It was not settlers, for there are none nearer than Bear River, fifty miles from the Agency; they were few and scattered, and their only safety for life and property has been in retaining the friendship of the Utes. On the other hand, these Utes have, since early summer, been off their reservation from fifty to two hundred miles, have destroyed all the timber and grass they could, have destroyed the property of miners near Hahn's Peak, and burned the houses and hay of settlers on Bear River; they have killed cattle belonging to settlers on Bear and Snake Rivers, and terrorized that whole region.

"They complained only that Father Meeker urged on them the benefits of civilization.

"It is about time that our humanitarians recognized the fact that these Indians are savages, and,

instead of needing provocation to massacre, require constant and powerful oversight to prevent it.

"Finally, our army has all the blame cast on it. Called to rescue the Agency from danger brought upon it by an idiotic Indian policy, the command of Maj. Thornburg went to White River seeking a peaceful solution of the difficulties there. I had the pleasure of meeting Maj. Thornburg soon after he had received his orders, and gave him full particulars of the situation at the Agency, advising that, if he went with a small force, he might expect to be wiped out. I thought his force sufficient, but am free to confess that I was mistaken.

"I knew that these Indians meant war. Early in the summer, they occupied the territory over which troops must pass to reach them. Slowly they retreated toward the Agency, burning the grass to render it difficult for cavalry to operate against them. They purchased arms and ammunition of the most approved pattern and in large quantities. Within six weeks of the outbreak, one trader sold them three cases of Winchesters and a large amount of ammunition, and the last Utes I met inquired of me for more. They gathered disaffected bucks from the Uncompahgre and Uinta Agencies, and got mad because the Agent at White River would not feed them. When everything was ready, they assaulted Agent Meeker and shot at his employes to provoke an attack by the troops, and when the troops approached, with peaceful intent, to adjust the difficulty and right the wrongs of all parties, they laid an ambuscade and prepared to annihilate the whole command.

"The attack on Maj. Thornburg was not war; it was unprovoked murder, and to the last Indian, the Utes engaged in it should answer for it with their lives.

"During the past week, I have been in the valley of the Sappa, in Decatur County, Kan. To this country our Government had invited settlers, offering them homesteads and *protection*. Driven by the stress of times in the Eastern States, some

twenty-five families had located in these valleys and erected for themselves homes. They had just finished at the forks of the Sappa, at the little village of Oberlin, their first schoolhouse. They were not bours, but the peers of any like number of citizens of the country. One short year ago, on September 30, 1878, the savage Cheyennes, after receiving from the Government their annuities, unannounced and unprovoked, entered these valleys and massacred seventeen of the fathers and brothers of this settlement, and perpetrated on their corpses the most barbarous indignities. They inflicted on the mothers and sisters outrages worse than death. On the evening of the 30th of September, the bodies of thirteen of the victims of this bloody massacre were brought to the little schoolhouse, and there, in that building, erected by the highest inspiration of civilization, lay in death and barbarous mutilation the fruits of unprovoked and unrestrained savagery.

"Some time next month, some of these murderers will be tried, if their case is not continued. Had that crime been promptly and properly punished, the people would not now be mourning for the dead at White River.

"Our denominational humanitarians have had their day. Their Congregational Cheyennes, Methodist Modocs and Unitarian Utes have each baptized their newly-acquired sectarian virtues in the blood of a cruel massacre.

"The Indian policy of the Department of the Interior has been a humiliating failure. Let the Indian be turned over to the War Department, and let the Government, hereafter, use its iron hand to prevent outrage rather than to punish it."

Thus it will be seen that for three months prior to the massacre, Mr. Meeker had been powerless to control his Indians; that they had been roaming at will off their reservation, devastating the country and imposing upon the settlers, and that the combined appeals of Agent Meeker and Gov. Pitkin were virtually disregarded by the Indian Bureau. Aid was promised, indeed, but it did not reach the Agency in time to prevent the massacre.



Henry James
McCracken

Finally, however, affairs became so bad that an order was issued for the advance of troops, under Maj. Thornburg, from Fort Fred Steele, to the Agency—not to punish any Indian, but to inquire into the causes of trouble there and to restrain the Indians from further insubordination. Maj.

Thornburg advanced as far as Milk River, near the north line of the reservation, where he was attacked by a force of several hundred Indian warriors, while, at the same time, another force attacked and murdered Father Meeker and all the male employes at the Agency.

CHAPTER III.

THE NEWS IN DENVER.

THE first intelligence of the outbreak was received in Denver about noon on Wednesday, October 1, in the shape of the following dispatch:

LARAMIE CITY, October 1, 1879

To Gov. Pitkin, Denver:

The White River Utes have met Col. Thornburg's command, sent to quell disturbances at the Agency, killing Thornburg himself and killing and wounding many of his officers, men and horses, whereby the safety of the whole command is imperiled. I shall warn our people in the North Park, and trust that you will take such prompt action as will protect your people, and result in giving the War Department control of the savages, in order to protect the settlers from massacres, provoked by the present temporizing policy of the Government with reference to Indian affairs, in all time to come.

STEPHEN W. DOWNNEY.

This telegram was followed within fifteen minutes by the following:

RAWLINS, October 1.

To the Governor of Colorado:

Messengers from Thornburg's command arrived during the night. Utes attacked the command at Milk Creek, twenty-five miles this side of the Agency. Maj. Thornburg killed, and all of his officers but one wounded. Stock nearly all killed. Settlers in great danger. About one-third of command wounded. Settlers should have immediate protection.

J. B. ADAMS.

There was no hesitation in the action of Gov. Pitkin. Aware for weeks that such an outbreak was liable to occur at any moment, his course had, it might be said, been anticipated, and he sent

the following dispatch to the Secretary of War, at Washington:

DENVER, October 1, 1879

Geo. W. McCrary, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Dispatches just received from Laramie City and Rawlins inform me that White River Utes attacked Col. Thornburg's command twenty-five miles from Agency. Col. Thornburg was killed, and all his officers but one killed or wounded, besides many of his men and most of the horses. Dispatches state that the whole command is imperiled.

The State of Colorado will furnish you, immediately, all the men you require to settle permanently this Indian trouble.

I have sent couriers to warn settlers.

FREDERICK W. PITKIN.

Governor of Colorado.

It is a difficult matter to describe the excitement which followed the spreading of the tidings over the city. Denver discusses event and calamity, ordinarily, with serenity and coolness; but the news of the ambush and the danger which awaited the whites in and about the Agency at White River startled the entire community, and expressions of sadness would be swept from the face by those of anger and determination. The Governor's office was besieged during the afternoon and evening, not by the idly curious, but by strong men—sturdy old pioneers and hot-blooded young men, who offered their services to the State in defense of her people and in exterminating the savage horde. At least fifty volunteers made bold to see the Governor, while everywhere on the streets men gathered together, and pledged themselves to

join any volunteer movement to protect the frontier and drive the Utes from Colorado soil or into it.

Meanwhile, the Governor had been taking immediate steps for the protection of settlers on the Indian frontier, first, by sending out couriers to warn them of their probable danger, and, finally, by calling the militia of the State to hold themselves in readiness for service at the shortest possible notice. For convenience, the frontier was divided into three military districts—the northwest under command of Gen. W. A. Hamill, of Georgetown; the center in charge of Gen. J. C. Wilson, of Leadville, and the southwest, or San Juan country, to be commanded by Capt. George J. Richards, of Lake City. Dispatches were sent to each of these gentlemen, instructing them to notify all exposed settlements of the outbreak, and to organize companies of minute-men for defense in case of Indian attack.

These instructions were carried out without loss of time, and very effectually. It happened, however, that the Indians made no demonstrations against the settlers, and the only effect of all this "military activity" was to awaken a sense of insecurity which could not be allayed for some weeks. There was a frantic demand for arms and ammunition, which Gov. Pitkin was unable to supply, the State being almost destitute of military supplies.

Meanwhile, an almost feverish anxiety prevailed as to the probable course of the Southern or Uncompahgre Utes, under Ouray and Ignacio. Would they join their White River brethren and fight, or would Ouray, the known friend of the whites, succeed in keeping them quiet and peaceful? As the telegraph line in that direction was only extended to Del Norte, at that time, it was not until Sunday morning, October 5, that news came from that quarter, and then it was in the shape of the following startling dispatch:

LAKE CITY, October 3, via
DEL NORTE, October 5.

Gov. F. W. Pitkin, Denver:

Indian Chief Ouray has notified the whites to protect themselves; that he is powerless, and can afford no protection. Capt. Richards, of the Lake City Guards,

has gone to Indian Creek to seize the ammunition destined for the Agency, now en route. George M. Darley has just reached here from Ouray City. He left there this morning. It is reported that Ignacio is on the war-path in the South. The town of Ouray is under arms. The country is all on fire. We will do all we can, but want arms. We must have protection of some kind. Answer.

M. B. GERRY,
FRED. C. PECK,
and others.

Of course, such a statement, signed by the most respectable citizens of Lake City, could not fail to produce a decided sensation, and the Executive office was more thoroughly aroused that morning than when the first news of the outbreak came in. Immediate steps were taken to forward arms and ammunition to Lake City and Ouray, and the regular train for the South having left Denver, a special train was sent out, carrying Gen. D. J. Cook, of the State Militia, and a quantity of arms and ammunition. Other dispatches and personal intelligence received later seemed to confirm the impression that trouble was imminent in the San Juan country. It was stated that Ignacio and his band were on the war-path in La Plata County, and grave fears were entertained for the safety of the exposed settlers on that frontier, though regular troops were being moved in that direction under command of Gen. Hatch.

All these fears were happily groundless. Gen. Cook reached Lake City in due time, and found the scare already subsiding, Chief Ouray having asserted his control over the tribe, and Ignacio, instead of being on the war-path, was disposed to treat the matter lightly, having no particular love for the White River Utes. Before it was definitely known that no danger need be apprehended from that source, Gov. Pitkin, in answer to a telegram from Silverton, sent the celebrated dispatch which has since caused so much comment and controversy in the press of Colorado and the East, and, to the end that the message in question may be fully understood and not misquoted, the entire correspondence is given below. Mr. A. W. Hudson, who signs the first dispatch, is a leading

lawyer and a most reputable citizen of the town of Silverton :

To Gov. F. W. Pitkin :

SILVERTON, October 5.

Your dispatch received at Animas City. Bands of Indians out setting fires on the line between La Plata and San Juan. They say they will burn the entire country over. Chief Ouray, from the Uncompaggre band, has sent out a courier warning settlers that his young men are on the war-path, and that he cannot control them. The Indians setting out these fires, being off their reservation, cannot the people of these two counties drive them back? We don't want to wait till they have killed a few families, and if they understand we are prepared, there may be no outbreak.

A. W. HUDSON.

The following answer was returned :

A. W. Hudson, Silverton :

DENVER, October 8.

Indians off their reservation, seeking to destroy your settlements by fire, are game to be hunted and destroyed like wild beasts. Send this word to the settlements. Gen. Dave Cook is at Lake City in command of State forces. Gen. Hatch rushing in regulars to San Juan.

FREDERICK W. PITKIN, Governor.

Gov. Pitkin's dispatch has been misquoted and misinterpreted as meaning that the Indians should be hunted as wild beasts, under any and all circumstances, and he has been censured for the alleged inhumanity of the executive order. Those who read the whole correspondence will see that the order was entirely proper under the circumstances, and as it was originally transmitted. Instead of referring to Indians in general, it related only to marauders off their reservation seeking the destruction of white settlements by fire, and if such Indians ought not to be hunted like wild beasts, they certainly deserve no better fate.

Meanwhile, although Gen. Merritt, with a large force, had been sent promptly to the relief of the remnant of Thornburg's command, no tidings had been received from that direction, either from the Agency or the Indians. It was almost certain that the Agency people were killed, and it seemed natural to expect an incursion of hostile savages upon some portion of the Indian border. Just

where the blow would fall, no one could possibly foresee, and each mining-camp in the mountains felt itself in instant danger of attack. It was a trying time. Although, in point of fact, the hostiles were engaged in watching the movement of the regular soldiers, and made no advance in the direction of the white settlements, it could not be known that such was the case, and the general alarm could not be condemned as causeless. The couriers and scouts did not bring in any news of Indians, but rumors were thick and fast, and no sooner was one scare over than another broke out. Of these successive sensations, however, it is useless to write in detail at this late day. Suffice it to say that, by prompt action and a judicious distribution of arms and ammunition along the border, Gov. Pitkin was presently enabled to satisfy the people that they had little to fear from the Utes, and soon public sentiment perversely set in the opposite direction. Instead of fearing the Indians would come, the miners and prospectors leaned back on their guns and prayed for Indians to come and be shot. When news of the Agency massacre was received, the indignation of the citizens of Colorado was so great that it was with much difficulty that Gov. Pitkin prevented the State militia and minute-men from making an advance upon the reservation and the hostile Indians. The Governor foresaw, however, that such an advance would be the death-signal of the captive women and children from the Agency who were in the hands of the hostiles, and humanity prompted an effort to secure their release before any steps were taken toward punishing the assassins and murderers.

The release of the captives could only be effected through Ouray, who was known to be heartily in favor of their surrender as soon as possible. The chief had already sent Indian runners from his camp to that of the hostiles, commanding the latter to cease fighting. A young man named Joseph Brady, an attache of the Uncompaggre Agency, had accompanied Ouray's runners, and had gone with a flag of truce into Gen. Merritt's

camp to notify him of Ouray's order. Brady was not permitted to see the captives, but carried back assurances that they were alive and well.

Ouray having expressed a willingness to send another party out to bring in the women and children, Gen. Charles Adams, special agent of the

Post-Office Department for Colorado, and a former Agent both at Los Pinos and at White River, was detailed by the Interior Department to accompany the Indians and bring in the prisoners. A detailed account of this thrilling expedition will be found in a subsequent chapter.

CHAPTER IV.

ADVANCE UPON THE AGENCY.

AFTER the report had gone out that one of the attaches of the Agency, while plowing the land near the new White River Agency, had been shot at by ambushed Indians, on application of the Colorado authorities, Agent Meeker and others, the War Department at Washington ordered Gen. Sheridan to send troops to the Agency, for the protection of the Agency and the vindication of Uncle Sam's rights.

Maj. T. T. Thornburg, commanding officer of the Fourth United States Infantry, and, for the past year, in command of Fort Fred Steele, on the Union Pacific Railroad, in Wyoming, was placed in charge of the expedition, which consisted of two companies, D and F, of the Fifth Cavalry, Company E of the Third Cavalry and Company E of the Fourth Infantry, the officers included in his command being Capts. Payne and Lawson, of the Fifth Cavalry, Lieut. Padlock, of the Third Cavalry, and Lieuts. Price and Wooley, of the Fourth Infantry, with Dr. Grimes accompanying the command as Surgeon, and a supply train of thirty-three wagons. The command left Rawlins on the 14th ult.

When the command reached the place known as Old Fortification Camp, Company E, of the the Fourth Infantry, with Lieut. Price in command, was dropped from the command, the design of this step being to afford protection to passing supply-trains, and to act as a reserve in case there was demand for it.

Maj. Thornburg turned his force toward the Indian country in deep earnest with the balance of his command, consisting of the three cavalry companies, numbering about one hundred and sixty men.

Having been directed to use all dispatch in reaching the Agency, the Major marched forward with as great rapidity as possible. The roads are not well traveled and are mountainous, and, of course, they did not proceed so rapidly as they might have done on more familiar highways.

Nothing was seen or heard from the Indians until Bear River, which runs north of the reservation and almost parallel with the northern line, was reached. At the crossing of this stream, about sixty-five miles from White River Agency, ten Indians made their appearance. They were closely questioned, but professed great friendliness for the whites and would betray none of the secrets of their tribe. They declared that they were merely out on a hunt, and repeated that they were friends of the white man and of the Great Father's Government, and especially of the Great Father's soldiers.

After this, nothing more was seen of the Indians, though a close watch by keen-eyed scouts was kept up for them, until William's Fork, a small tributary of Bear River, was reached, when the same ten Indians again quite suddenly and very mysteriously re-appeared. They again

renewed their protestations of friendship, while they carefully eyed the proportions of the command. They made a proposition to the commander that he take an escort of five soldiers and accompany them to the Agency. A halt was called, and Maj. Thornburg summoned his staff to consultation. After carefully discussing the matter with a due regard for the importance, the advantage and disadvantage of the step, they came to the conclusion that it was not wise to accept this proffer on the part of the Indians, as it might lead to another Modoc trap, and to Thornburgh's becoming another Canby. His scout, Mr. Joseph Rankin, was especially strong in opposition to the request of the Indians.

Maj. Thornburg then concluded to march his column within hailing distance of the Agency, where he would accept the proposition of the Indians. But he was never allowed to carry out his designs. Here it became apparent how thin the disguise of friendship had been, and Thornburgh was soon convinced how fatal would have been the attempt for him, accompanied by only five men, to treat with them.

The command had reached the point where the road crosses Milk Creek, another tributary of the Bear, inside the reservation and in the limits of Summit County, Colorado, about twenty-five miles north of the Agency, when they were attacked by the hostiles, numbering, it is believed, between two hundred and fifty and three hundred warriors, who had been lying in ambush.

But the command under the guidance of Scout Rankin, left the road just above where the Indians were in ambush, and thus avoided another event which would have been, in all respects, equal to the Custer massacre. The command took a trail after leaving the road, and unexpectedly met the foe.

Maj. Thornburg at once threw his command into position, and the Indians came up in line of battle to within about three hundred yards and halted, putting a bold face on the matter and showing a decided determination to fight.

Maj. Thornburg's orders were not to make the first fire on the Indians, but to await an attack from them. After two lines had thus faced each other for about ten minutes, Mr. Rankin, the scout, who is an old Indian fighter, seeing the danger in which the command was placed, hurried direct to Maj. Thornburg's side and requested him to open fire on the enemy, saying at the same time that that was their only hope.

Maj. Thornburg replied: "My God! I dare not; my orders are positive, and if I violate them and survive, a court-martial and ignominious dismissal may follow. I feel as though myself and men were to be murdered."

By this time, the Indians had flanked the soldiers, and giving the war-whoop, opened fire. The wagon-train was corraled about three-fourths of a mile to the rear of the command, and the Indians got between the wagon-train and the command. The cavalry was dismounted and fighting on foot and slowly retreating.

Maj. Thornburg, seeing the danger which threatened his command from the position of the Indians, at once mounted about twenty men, and at the head of them he dashed forward with a valor unsurpassed by Napoleon at the Bridge of Lodi, made a charge on the savages between the command and the train.

Maj. Thornburg and thirteen men were killed in this charge.

The balance of the command, then in retreat, succeeded in reaching the corraled train, which was by this time surrounded by Indians. The command then, with much haste, made breast-works with wagons and held their position. In the engagement there were twelve killed and forty-two wounded. Every officer in the command was shot with the exception of Lieut. Cherry, of the Fifth Cavalry. The Indians also killed from one hundred and fifty to two hundred head of mules belonging to the Government.

The scene of the attack was peculiarly fitted for the Indian method of warfare, and showed plainly that it had been chosen by the chiefs in command

for the identical purpose to which it was devoted. When Thornburg's command entered the cañon, they found themselves between two rocky bluffs, about thirteen hundred yards apart and from one to two hundred feet high. These bluffs were held by the Indians in force, and some broken ground, reaching down nearly to the creek, was also occupied by the savages, so that an advance through the cañon was impossible, and, by cutting off retreat, the Indians could effectually "bottle up" the command in the cañon. In effect, that was accomplished, though the bravery of the troops in entrenching themselves defeated the undoubted purpose of the Indians to annihilate them.

Capt. Payne, then in command, at once set about having the wounded horses shot for breast-works, dismantling the wagons of boxes, bundles of the bedding, corn and flour sacks, which were quickly piled up for fortifications. The picks and shovels were used vigorously for digging entrenchments. Meanwhile, a galling fire was concentrated upon the command from all the surrounding bluffs which commanded the position. Not an Indian could be seen, but the incessant crack of their Sharp's and Winchester rifles dealt fearful destruction among the horses and men. The groans of the dying and agonizing cries of the wounded told what fearful havoc was being made among the determined and desperate command. Every man was bound to sell his life as dearly as possible.

About this time, a great danger was approaching at a frightfully rapid pace. The red devils, at the beginning of the fight, had set fire to the dry grass and sage brush to the windward, and it now came sweeping down toward the troops, the flames leaping high into the air, and dense volumes of smoke rolling on to engulf them. It was a sight to make the stoutest heart quail, and the fiends were waiting ready to give a volley as soon as the soldiers were driven from their shelter. It soon reached the flanks, and blankets, blouses and empty sacks were freely used to extinguish the flames. Some of the wagons were set on fire,

which required all the force possible to smother it. No water could be obtained, and the smoke was suffocating; but the fire passed, finally, away.

About sundown, the savages charged the works, but were repulsed, and retired to their positions on the bluffs, whence firing was resumed early on the following morning. The men in the trenches were pretty well protected by that time, but the horses and mules were constantly falling at the crack of the sharp-shooters' rifles.

During the early part of the first night of the siege, the scout, Rankin, who had warned Thornburg of his great danger on the previous day, made his way out of the beleaguered camp and, mounted on a strange horse, his own having been shot in the fight, started to carry the bloody news over the 160 miles that stretched between him and Rawlins. Rankin's ride bids fair to pass into history with that of Sheridan, immortalized by Buchanan's famous poem. It was a daring venture at best, and its danger was not the only feature which marked it as extraordinary. The way was rough, as well as wild and lonely, and, ordinarily, the the distance would hardly be covered in two days; yet Rankin rode it in twenty-eight hours, leaving the battle-field at 10 o'clock Monday night and reaching Rawlins Wednesday morning about 3 o'clock.

Other couriers were sent out from the camp on succeeding evenings, through one of whom word was sent to Capt. Dodge's company of colored cavalry, then approaching from the direction of Middle Park, informing them of the outbreak and cautioning them to be on their guard. Capt. Dodge's command only mustered about forty men, and was encumbered with a wagon train; but, with almost unexampled bravery, they determined to advance and succor the beleaguered garrison of the rifle-pits on Milk River. At the Rawlins Crossing of the Bear, the wagon train was detached and sent north to Fortification Creek, while Capt. Dodge and his intrepid followers galloped into the Indian country, not knowing whether one of them would ever return alive. All honor to

the "colored troops" who rode and fought so nobly for the defense of their white brethren.

Luck went with them. They escaped, for a wonder, the watchful eyes of the Indians en route, and even when they approached the cañon where Payne's command was entrenched. The history of the whole war, thus far, furnishes no fact more curious than the escape of the colored troops from destruction, for it is well known that the Indians hate them tenfold more intensely than they do white soldiers, and if Dodge's approach had been discovered, the whole fighting force of the Utes, if necessary, would have been detached to annihilate his command. As it was, he approached within hailing distance of the rifle-pits without detection; but then arose a new difficulty and a new danger. Payne's sentinels would certainly discover them if they approached nearer, and how could they escape being fired upon as enemies in the guise of friends?

In fact, an alarm was sounded in the trenches at their approach, and the men sprang to arms to defend themselves, as they supposed, from a new attack by the Indians. Dodge halted his command and sent out his two guides, Gordon and Mellon, to communicate with Payne. They called out to the pickets that it was a company of cavalry, come to the rescue, but the statement was regarded as a ruse of the Indians. Finally, Gordon's voice was recognized by some one in the trenches, and all doubts were at once dispelled. Capt. Dodge then headed his men for the final dash necessary in order to reach the shelter of the trenches.

The distance was 600 yards, and the ride was made in a rain of rifle-balls from the surrounding bluffs, the Indians having been made aware at the last moment of Dodge's approach. His luck did not desert him, however, and not a man was hit. They were not much scared, apparently, for hardly had they reached the pits and dismounted than they announced their readiness to storm the bluffs. As this would have been certain death they were not allowed to attempt it. Hardly had

they dismounted when the Indians began to pick off their horses, or, rather, one Indian, evidently a dead shot, began the work of destruction. With every crack of his Winchester a horse fell dead or mortally wounded, and in a short time forty fine cavalry horses, worth in the aggregate at least \$4,000, lay dead or dying. The paternal Government which cares so kindly for the Indian is apparently blind to the fact that he is horribly expensive in peace and much more so in war. This red devil who cost the Government \$4,000 in half an hour has probably been clothed and fed out of the public crib ever since he was born, and will continue to draw his rations regularly hereafter, when the cruel war is over.

Dodge reached Payne on the third day of the siege. His coming was the occasion of much joy, but he brought no actual relief. The siege continued, and the Indians only seemed more alert and watchful. Nothing escaped their observation. A hat raised on a stick out of the trenches was sure to have a bullet-hole in it in a moment. The spring from which water was obtained was at some distance from the trenches, and the men were forced to sally out occasionally for water, usually at night. They seldom escaped without being fired at, and several were wounded. Moreover the stench of dead animals became almost intolerable toward the last, and they were compelled to work at night hauling off the dead horses or covering them up where they lay. Happily, the Indians were too careful or too cowardly to come out much at night, and the siege was thus robbed of some of its terrors, although enough remained to make them pray most fervently for the coming of Gen. Merritt, who was hastening to their relief.

It was their great confidence in Gen. Merritt which inspired them with a strong determination to "hold the fort" at all hazards. The soldiers said that "Old Wesley"—Merritt's army sobriquet—would "come with a whirl," and so he did come. He marched continuously Saturday night, not halting for a single moment, making seventy miles in twenty-four hours. The command left

Rawlins at 10:30 A. M. on Thursday, October 2. They marched forty miles that day. The second day they marched fifty miles. The men endured the march splendidly. They realized that a few of their comrades in arms were surrounded and that their safety depended upon the quick movement of this command. Consequently, there were no complaints. Several horses were so worn out that they had to be abandoned, and died on the roadside.

The command arrived at the scene of action at 5:30 A. M., Sunday, October 5, after marching seventy miles the day previous. When Merritt's advance guard reached Payne's pickets, they were commanded by the guards to halt, and Gen. Merritt then ordered the guards to inform Capt. Payne that it was the relief column that was approaching. He caused his trumpeter to sound the officer's call, which is the night-signal of the Fifth Cavalry, and seldom, if ever, did that signal fall more pleasantly upon listening ears than it did upon those of the rescued garrison.

The following account of the arrival of Merritt and the situation of affairs he found awaiting him is from the pen of one of his staff:

"We arrived with Gen. Merritt's command Sunday morning, the 5th inst., at 5:30, after a march of seventy-five miles yesterday, stopping to rest only half an hour. Oh! What a happy crowd Payne's command was when Merritt reached them in relief. They had been entrenched for six days. Capt. Payne still commands. Lieut. Paddock is wounded in the side. Capt. Payne is wounded in the arm. Lieut. Wolf, of the Fourth Infantry, is here. Lieut. Cherry, the savior of the command, is unhurt. Capt. Dodge, with Company F, of the Ninth Cavalry, arrived here on Thursday. He fought his way in. Lieut. Hughes is with him. There is a horrible stench all around. The wounded men are hobbling in every direction. One hundred and fifty dead horses lying thirty feet from the entrenchments present a horrible spectacle. Poor Paddock is bright, and will be out in a day or

two. I found him, with three others, lying in a deep hole. The middle of the entrenchment was used as a hospital. They have been fired on every day since Monday, particularly last night. No more fear is had, as A and M, companies of the Fifth Cavalry, have reached here. The battle commenced by the troops charging one dreaded and commanding point on our right, and I and M, companies of the Fifth Cavalry, immediately took charge of a prominence on the left. The appearance of the Fifth Cavalry entering under Gen. Merritt and Col. Compton was a grand sight.

"The poor fellows in the entrenchment at first probably thought we were Indians. We were challenged by a sentinel, and, in reply, answered that we were friends. Gen. Merritt caused the trumpeter to sound the officer's call, and at its end three big cheers rent the air. They were relieved at last. The sight was one of the most affecting I have ever seen, and brave men shed tears. The hospital wagon has just arrived, and Drs. Grimes and Kimmel are hard at work, doing good service. Our march from Rawlins under Merritt was a grand military effort."

Gen. Merritt was moved to tears at the sight of so much suffering and the peril from which the garrison had been rescued. Capt. Payne embraced his superior officer as a child would embrace its father. These brave soldiers, who are familiar with Indian character, knew that it was almost a miracle that every man of Thornburg's command was not massacred; but the Interior Department has already forgiven the savages engaged in the Thornburg fight, on the ground that it was an accidental engagement, and the poor Indians were "not to blame." Every brave man should resent this insult to the memory of Thornburg and the brave soldiers who died with him on that bloody field.

The Indians soon disappeared from the scene after Merritt's arrival, and, after a short stop to arrange matters on the battle-field and to send the wounded under guard to Rawlins, the march was continued toward the Agency. Maj. Thornburg's



CC Carpenter

body was found by Lieut. Hughes, still lying on the battle-field, stripped, and mutilated by wounds and scalping. The remains were forwarded to Rawlins, and thence to Omaha for interment.

Maj. Thomas T. Thornburg, whose tragic death at the hands of the Utes is above noted, was born in Tennessee, and first saw military duty during the late civil war. In September, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Sixth Tennessee Regiment of Volunteers. He was in the service from that time until August, 1863. During this term, he served for the first five months as a private, for two months as Sergeant Major, and for the remainder of his term in the service as Lieutenant and Adjutant. He took part in the battle of Mill Springs, was with our army when Gen. Morgan made his celebrated retreat from Cumberland Gap to the Ohio River, and participated in the battle of Stone River, September 1. He was entered at the United States Military Academy of West Point, and was one of the Class of '66, graduates from there June 17, 1867. He was promoted to be Second Lieutenant in the Second Artillery, going then upon leave of absence till January 1, 1868. He was first stationed at Presidio, San Francisco, remaining there until February 26, 1868; from there, he went to Fortress Monroe for artillery practice, being stationed there from April 13, 1868, to

May, 1869; then, at Alcatraz, from June to November 10, 1871, excepting a short while when he was detached and sent to Sitka, Alaska—August 23 to November 17, 1869. From December 6, 1869, till April, 1870, he was Professor of Military Science at San Diego, Cal. From April 21, 1870, until he became a Second Lieutenant of Artillery, he was stationed in his native State, at the East Tennessee University, as Professor of Military Tactics. From November 27, 1871, till June 20, 1873 (for two years), he was in the garrison at Fort Foote, Md. Being ordered away from there on April 27, 1875, he was then promoted to be Major of Staff, and July 12, of the same year, became Paymaster at San Antonio, Texas, being transferred from there on the 13th of August following to Fort Brown, in that State, and ordered away from there January 26, 1870. He next was stationed at the barracks at Omaha for fifteen months, being ordered to the frontier from that post on May 23, 1878. He became Major of the Fourth Infantry at Fort Steele, Wyoming, holding this commission to June 29, of last year. Since that time, he has done scouting duty, his knowledge of the country, which he has scouted and hunted over, making him especially fitted for this duty. He was a brother of ex-Congressman Thornburg, of Tennessee.

CHAPTER V.

ARRIVAL AT AGENCY—THE MASSACRE.

DURING all this time, the fate of Father Meeker and the Agency employes was unknown to the public. It was almost certain that he had been murdered, as it seemed incredible that the Indians would fight Thornburg and spare Meeker, who was blamed by them for bringing in the soldiers; still, nothing had been heard to confirm the strong suspicions of all frontiersmen as to the fate of the people at the Agency. Even when Merritt relieved Payne and marched on the Agency,

he could learn nothing definite touching the transactions there.

On the 9th, however, news reached Denver via the Uncompahgre Agency, through the medium of Chief Ouray, that Father Meeker and the male employes of the Agency had been killed on the day of the Thornburg fight (Monday, September 29), but that the women and children were safe and were being cared for by Douglass at his house. This latter statement turned out to be false, but as

Douglass had not then been proved to be the dirty liar that he is, credence was given to the story, and Douglass was lauded as a "good Indian," along with Ouray, Capt. Billy, etc. A few doubting Thomases did remark that it seemed strange that Douglass should be such a good Indian while his wicked partners were so bad; also, that if he was the big chief of the tribe, his devotion to the whites might have been emphasized by protecting them from murder and assassination. In fact, he had led the Agency massacre, and the women and children were the prisoners of himself and his gang of cowardly cut-throats, instead of being under his protection.

On Monday, October 13, just two weeks after the first battle, two couriers arrived at Rawlins from what had been the White River Agency, and reported that Gen. Merritt had reached the Agency on the 11th. On his way, he found many dead bodies. Among others, he found the body of Carl Goldstein, an Israelite, who left Rawlins with Government supplies for the Utes at White River Agency. He was found in a gulch six miles north of the Agency. He was shot twice through the shoulder, and was about two miles from his wagons. A teamster named Julius Moore, formerly from Bainbridge, Mass., who was with him when he left Rawlins, was found about one hundred yards from Goldstein with two bullet-holes in his breast, and his body hacked and mutilated with a knife or hatchet.

As the command advanced through the cañon, they came to an old coal-mine, and in it was found the dead body of an Agency employe named Frank Dresser. He had evidently been wounded, and crawled in the mine to die. His coat was folded up and placed under his head for a pillow. Beside him lay a Winchester rifle containing eight cartridges, and marked "J. Max Clark." Young Dresser had succeeded in escaping from the Agency massacre badly wounded, but could not reach the troops.

E. W. Eskridge was found about two miles north of the Agency. He was stripped to an

entire state of nudity, and had his head mashed as though he had been struck with some heavy appliance. He was formerly in the banking business at Marshalltown, Iowa. He was a lawyer by profession, and had only been at the Agency a short time, having been sent there by Hon. William N. Byers, of Denver, in response to a request from Father Meeker for a clerk.

In one of his pockets, a letter was found, which read as follows:

WHITE RIVER, September 29,

1 o'clock P. M.

Maj. Thornburg:

I will come with Chief Douglass and another chief and meet you to-morrow. Everything is quiet here, and Douglass is flying the United States flag. We have been on guard three nights, and will be to-night—not that we expect any trouble, but because there might be. Did you have any trouble coming through the cañon?"

N. C. MECKER,

United States Indian Agent.

This note Father Meeker had sent out but a few minutes before the massacre commenced. Two Indians accompanied Mr. Eskridge, and, doubtless, were his murderers. One of them was Chief Antelope, a worthless rascal.

On entering the Agency, a scene of quiet desolation presented itself. All the buildings, except one, were burned to the ground, and there was not a living thing in sight, except the command. The Indians had taken everything except flour, and decamped. The women and children were missing, and nothing whatever could be found to indicate what had become of them. They had either been murdered and buried or else taken away as hostages.

The Indian Agent, N. C. Meeker, was found lying dead about two hundred yards from his headquarters, with one side of his head mashed. An iron chain, the size of which is commonly known as a log-chain, was found encircled about his neck, and a piece of a flour-barrel stave had been driven through his mouth. When found, his body was in an entire state of nudity.

The dead body of Mr. W. H. Post, Father Meeker's assistant, was found between the buildings and the river, a bullet-hole through the left

car and one under the ear. He, as well as Father Meeker, was stripped entirely naked.

Another employe, named Eaton, was found dead. He was stripped naked, and had a bundle of paper bags in his arms. His face was badly eaten by wolves. There was a bullet-hole in his left breast.

Harry Dresser, a brother to the one found in the coal mine, was found badly burned. He had, without doubt, been killed instantly, as a bullet had passed through his heart.

Mr. Price, the Agency blacksmith, was found dead, with two bullet-holes through his left breast. The Indians had taken all his clothing, and he was found naked.

The bodies were all buried near the Agency, but will be taken up in the spring and re-interred at Greeley, where a monument will be raised in their honor.

The complete list of the killed is as follows: Agent Meeker, Assistant W. H. Post, Frank and Harry Dresser, E. W. Eskridge, E. Price, Fred Shepard, George Eaton, W. H. Thompson, E. L. Mansfield. Another employe and sole survivor of the males at the Agency was absent at the time, having left a day or two before.

With the exception of Eskridge, all the employes were from Greeley, and were members of the very best families of that excellent community. The young men had been particularly generous and just to the Indians, and the latter professed such friendship for them that, in a letter written by an employe to his relatives in Greeley only the night before the massacre, the writer expressed his

confidence in the friendship of the savages by stating that he felt himself as safe as if he were at home in Greeley. Whatever complaints the Indians made against Father Meeker—and they were too trivial for serious consideration—there was no outward appearance of enmity on their part toward the employes, and the murder of the latter only serves to establish the fact that Indian friendship for the white race amounts to nothing more than a cloak for treachery.

The desolated Agency and the haggard corpses scattered around the ruins gave nothing but a ghastly suggestion of how the massacre was accomplished, and it was not until some time afterward that the wretched story was told by the rescued captives. It appears that the attack had been made shortly after noon on Monday, perhaps half an hour after Mr. Eskridge and his Indian escort left the Agency with Father Meeker's letter to Maj. Thornburg. The Agency employes were at work upon a building when the savages suddenly opened fire upon them. The terror-stricken women and children hid themselves while the massacre was in progress, and, consequently, saw little or nothing of its horrid details. Frank Dresser hid himself with the women after being slightly wounded, and, later in the day, made his escape to the brush, but was afterward found dead in the coal mine, as already stated. The women and children attempted to escape at the same time, but were captured almost immediately after leaving their place of hiding. An account of their experience while in captivity will be found in a subsequent chapter.



CHAPTER VI.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES—RESCUE OF THE PRISONERS.

WE come now to the most remarkable feature of the Ute campaign—the sudden cessation of hostilities at the very moment when the power of administering punishment to the Meeker and Thornburg murderers was in the hands of Gen. Merritt in the north, and Gen. Hatch in the south. Nearly, if not quite, three thousand Federal troops had been rushed into Colorado with wonderful celerity, and were now distributed within striking distance of the foe. Officers and men were alike burning to inflict severe and summary punishment upon the cut-throat assassins who had not only made war upon the Government, but had characterized their revolt by inhuman atrocities upon non-combatants at the Agency. Colorado, as with one voice, demanded that the war which had been begun by the Utes themselves should be continued until they cried "Enough!" Although Ouray protested that his Indians were not implicated, it did not seem necessary, for that reason, to spare those really and truly guilty. "Let the troops advance," said Gov. Pitkin, "and it will be easy to determine who are the hostile Indians. Those who get in the way of the troops and show fight are the ones who ought to be punished."

But the high and mighty Moguls of the Interior Department evolved another scheme and put it into execution. They said, in effect:

"The troops must not advance upon the Indians. If they do, some good Indian who did not fight at Milk River, nor assist in the Agency massacre, may be killed or wounded. The war is over anyhow, since Ouray ordered the Utes to stop fighting. Ouray says he will surrender the insurgents, and a trial by a civil tribunal will cost much less than an Indian war. It is a pity that Meeker and Thornburg were killed, but if we can find out who killed them, through Ouray, we will do

something terrible with the murderers—perhaps send them to prison."

Economically considered, perhaps, this was sound doctrine, but it grated terribly on the nerves of Coloradans and the army. Gen. Sheridan gave expression to his disgust in very vigorous English. Gov. Pitkin sent the following ringing telegram to Secretary Schurz:

STATE OF COLORADO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

DENVER, October 22, 1879.

Hon. Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior:

Information from Southwestern Colorado satisfies me that many of Ouray's warriors were in the Thornburg fight. To surrender the criminals, Ouray must surrender his tribe, which he is powerless to do. They adhere to him for protection only, and will not submit to punishment. Neither will they surrender White River Utes, who are bound to them by the closest ties, and are no more guilty than themselves. They whipped Thornburg's command, and now Merritt retires. It cannot be disguised that the fighting men of the tribe are hostile and flushed with victory. They are savages. They take no prisoners, except women. Their trophies are not banners, but scalps.

If the policy of military inactivity continues, our frontier settlements are liable to become scenes of massacre. Unless the troops move against the Indians, the Indians will move against the settlers. Must 300 miles of border settlements be subjected to this peril? The General Government is doing nothing to protect or defend our settlements. The State cannot defend all this border except by attacking the enemy.

In behalf of our people, I represent the danger to you, and urge that the Government recognize that a war with barbarians now exists which involves the lives of numerous exposed mining settlements. It can be terminated only by the most vigorous and uninterrupted warfare.

(Signed)

FREDERICK W. PITKIN, Governor.

The only effect of these and other remonstrances was to secure the retention of troops in the State, whereby the Indians were held in check and the

people of Colorado were preserved from the terrors of Indian raids. Merritt's command remained posted at White River, and Hatch's troops in the south were disposed at various points, as military prudence suggested. The hostile Indians kept a close watch on Merritt's forces, and Lieut. Wier, of the Ordnance Department, was murdered by them while out hunting a short distance from the Agency. A scout named Humme, who accompanied Lieut. Wier as a guide, was also killed. Subsequently, the Utes stole the Government herd of beef at White River, besides committing numerous depredations on ranchmen of the reservation; but these little eccentricities were kindly overlooked by the "Peace Commissioners" who were solving the problem by diplomacy and conciliation—two parts of the latter to one of the former. It is but fair to say, however, that the Commissioners were only acting under directions from the Interior Department.

But to go back a little. There was just one good result of the cessation of hostilities for which the powers that be in Washington ought to receive credit, and that was the rescue of the women and children prisoners, from the clutches of the Indians. These prisoners were not held for safe-keeping and delivery to their friends, but as hostages, and it was with great difficulty that they were rescued.

Gen. Charles Adams, a well-known Coloradoan, was entrusted with this delicate mission. He had been an Indian Agent, and was well acquainted with the Utes, besides being a personal friend of Chief Ouray. It was, in fact, entirely through the influence of the latter that Gen. Adams met with his unexpected success in his negotiations. Ouray is a veritable red Richelieu. Diplomacy is his delight. Fighting has few charms for him, though he is brave enough upon occasion. But his diplomacy has saved his tribe on more than one occasion, when fighting would have been of no avail. In the matter of the captive women and children, Ouray was quick to see that, while any cruel treatment at the hands of their captors

would inflame the country against the Utes, the release of the prisoners, unharmed, would be the strongest card the Indians could possibly play, and so he bent the whole force of his energies to accomplish their release and delivery to their friends.

It has been quite the custom to accord the Indians great credit for surrendering the captives. When the true history of their captivity comes to be understood, as revealed by the official examination, it will be known that the original purpose of the red rascals was not to surrender their prisoners at all, and that they were only talked into it by the persuasive eloquence of Ouray's emissaries, who, doubtless, expatiated largely upon the advantages which would accrue from their surrender.

Gen. Adams, on the other hand, was not authorized to offer any terms for their surrender, and it is entirely safe to say that he could have accomplished nothing without Ouray's assistance, and Ouray could have accomplished nothing without profuse promises of immunity from punishment, which, unhappily, bid too fair to be realized at this writing.

The instructions to Gen. Adams from the Interior Department reached him at Denver on the evening of October 14. Their purport was to the effect that, as the Indians had ceased fighting, in obedience to Chief Ouray's orders, and as Ouray was ready and willing to co-operate with the Government in settling the difficulty, Gen. Adams should put himself in communication with Ouray, and together they should proceed to secure, first, the release of the captives, and secondly, the surrender of the guilty Indians. Later, Adams, Ouray and Gen. Hatch were constituted a commission to investigate the White River and Thornburg massacres, but, for the time being, Adams was merely appointed a special commissioner of the Interior Department to rescue the white women and children.

Adams left Denver October 15, for the Southern Agency, and arrived at Ouray's camp on the night of the 18th, where he and Chief Ouray fully discussed the course to be pursued. The hostile camp was then located on Grand River, nearly one

hundred miles to the north, but Ouray was in constant communication with the hostiles by means of Indian runners, who, indeed, had been going and coming continually. All necessary arrangements were made, including a strong Indian escort, and Adams started on the morning of the 19th of October.

The escort consisted of Sapovanero Shavano, the young Chief Colorow—not the celebrated chieftain of that name—and ten Indians. Count Von Doenhoff, an attaché of the German Legation at Washington; Capt. Cline, the well-known frontiersman, and one of the Agency employes, accompanied Adams. The party was under the surveillance of Indian runners from the time of leaving the Agency until its return. These were sent out by Ouray, and reported to him from day to day the progress of events. Ouray was not entirely confident of the success of the mission, as it appeared, and if it failed, he wanted to know exactly who was responsible for the failure. He had sent out the expedition himself, and felt responsible, at least, for the safety of its members.

Not counting the German Count, the commission was admirably organized. Gen. Adams was known to all the Indians of the tribe, and to many of them he was endeared by many acts of generosity and kindness which had won for him among them the appellation of "Washington." Capt. Cline was even more highly esteemed by the Indians. For years, he had been the only white man living on the reservation. In another place, it was stated that the wagon road leading to Ouray City crossed sixty or seventy miles of the reservation, and, of course, a stage-station and stopping-place for teams was necessary on that part of the road lying within the reservation. This station was kept by Capt. Cline, by permission of the "lords of the soil," and they even went so far as to mark out a considerable scope of country which Capt. Cline should have for his own use and benefit. "Mother Cline," as the Captain's wife was universally known, was also greatly respected by the Indians, and the worthy couple enjoyed, in the

fullest degree, the esteem and confidence of the whole tribe of Utes.

The expedition followed the old Mormon road as far as it was practicable, about forty miles beyond the Gunnison River. The wagons were then left behind, and the party struck out on horseback. Their first camp was at the Gunnison, whence Sapovanero sent out two runners to inform the hostiles of their coming. The second night's camp was on Grand River, twenty miles distant from the hostile camp, which was reached at 10 o'clock of the third day. At Grand River, they were met by two envoys from the hostile camp—Henry Jim, the White River interpreter, and Cojoe, an Uncompahgre Indian. It is a curious fact that the first hostile Indian who met Gen. Adams en route, and the first Indian he saw in the camp of the hostiles, were Uncompahgres, though it has been long and loudly denied that the Uncompahgre Utes had anything to do with the outbreak.

Just before reaching the hostile camp, the commission was met by two other Indians, who informed Adams that he had been graciously permitted to enter. Nothing was seen, however, of the captives at first, and it was soon ascertained that they were in another camp, on Plateau Creek. Without waiting for "permission" to proceed further, Gen. Adams and his party rode on to Plateau Creek, and accidentally discovered Miss Josie Meeker, in spite of efforts to secrete her. The other captives had been hidden away, and were not produced until some hours later.

These hours were consumed in a "medicine talk," which lasted five or six hours, and was very stormy. The young bucks wanted to kill the commissioners, but were overruled by their elders. This part of the powwow being conducted in classical Ute, without interpretation, Gen. Adams never knew, until some time afterward, of the danger which menaced him. It was finally resolved that the commission should be suffered to depart, but without the white women and children.

This aroused the ire of Sapovanero, who had been instructed by Ouray to bring back the captives without fail, and who felt the importance of his mission. He made a lengthy speech, in which he threatened the stubborn chief with Ouray's sovereign displeasure if they did not obey his commands. Although this speech made a decided impression, it was not immediately conclusive. Chief Douglass desired that Adams should go to White River and have the troops removed from there, promising to surrender the captives on his return if he was successful. To this Adams demurred, but promised, if the prisoners were at once surrendered and started south, that he would go on to White River and use his influence with Merritt to prevent any advance—an easy compromise, as Merritt had no orders to advance.

This arrangement was eventually agreed to, and shortly the captives were unconditionally surrendered, though with evident reluctance.

The joy of the poor prisoners knew no bounds when assured that they were in the hands of their friends once more—friends indeed, although entire strangers as far as previous acquaintance was concerned. They had been captives twenty-two days, and had almost despaired of succor. Miss Meeker and Mrs. Price had borne up wonderfully well under their privations and sufferings, but poor

Mrs. Meeker was nearly worn out by anxiety, suffering and exposure. The two children of Mrs. Price had fared better than the elders, and were enjoying tolerably vigorous health.

Gen. Adams at once departed, with an Indian escort, for Gen. Merritt's headquarters, communicated to him the facts above recited, and returned to the Southern Agency, via the hostile camp, and over the same road he had followed when going in, reaching the camp of Ouray on the 29th, and Denver a few days later.

The women and children, in charge of Capt. Cline, had proceeded directly south, reaching Ouray's house on the evening of the second day, where they received a warm welcome from the veteran diplomatist, who was greatly elated over the success of his scheme. Thence they traveled, by easy stages, to Denver, everywhere being greeted with demonstrations of joy over their escape, and at Denver they had quite an ovation. Their arrival in Greeley, however, was the most affecting incident of the latter portion of their trip. There they met their old friends, neighbors and relatives, whom they had little thought ever to meet again under such circumstances and surroundings. It was as if the dead had been restored to life, and no language can fitly portray the feelings of the rescued prisoners, or their friends who welcomed them "Home again."

CHAPTER VII.

SAD STORY OF THE CAPTIVES.

FROM the moment of their release until long weeks afterward, the story of the captives was on every tongue. It filled columns of every newspaper in the country, and crowds flocked to hear it from the lips of the heroine of the Agency, Miss Josie Meeker, who yielded to the solicitations of the public and appeared a few times upon the rostrum, not to lecture, but to tell the plain, unvarnished story of the Agency massacre and

the experience of the captives during the time they remained in the hands of the hostiles.

Not even Miss Meeker herself could give an adequate idea of their intense and overwhelming sufferings, not alone from brutal treatment, although that of itself was bad enough, but from the anguish of their hearts over the recent horrid death of their dear ones, and from anxiety lest they should share the same or a worse fate by the same

cruel hands which killed and mutilated their friends.

Consider the circumstances: Mrs. Meeker was an aged and infirm woman, whose husband, the companion of many years, had been bloodily butchered, almost before her eyes—indeed, after her capture she had been driven past the cold and lifeless body of her husband, lying stark and stiff, in the embrace of death, upon the ground, yet she had not been permitted to even touch the remains, much less to bid them the farewell affection prompted. Mrs. Price, too, had lost her husband in the same cruel manner, and her two helpless little ones were not only fatherless but prisoners, like her, with savages, who were far more likely to kill them than treat them kindly. Miss Meeker, a young lady of education and culture, the pet and pride of her dead father, whom she loved beyond measure, was in such distress of body and mind that she might have been expected to break down entirely, instead of keeping up her courage with undaunted spirit and compelling the admiration of her inhuman captors. While there is life there is hope, of course; but in this case it did not seem that their chances of escape were worth hoping for. One advantage they had, however, and that was their intimate knowledge of Indian nature, acquired during their residence at the Agency, and to this and Miss Meeker's courage they probably owe their lives to-day.

On emerging from their captivity, they were met at Chief Ouray's house by Mr. Ralph Meeker, Mrs. Meeker's only son, who is an attache of the New York *Herald*, but whose visit to Colorado was in the capacity of special agent of the Interior Department to assist in the rescue of the prisoners. Mr. Ralph Meeker arrived out too late to accompany Gen. Adams, and was forced to remain at the Los Pinos Agency until his mother and sister reached there in charge of Capt. Cline, as already stated. During their journey from the Agency to the railway at Alamosa, little was talked of other than the experiences of the eventful days of their captivity and sufferings, and, at the suggestion of

her brother, Miss Meeker dictated a letter to the *Herald*, detailing the leading features of events at the Agency before, during and after the massacre, with an account of her wandering in the wilderness and final rescue by Gen. Adams' party. The narrative is too interesting to be abridged, and no apology need be made for inserting it entire:

MISS JOSEPHINE MEEKER'S STORY.

"The first I heard of any trouble with the Indians at my father's Agency was the firing at Mr. Price while he was plowing. The Indians said that as soon as the land was plowed it would cease to be Ute's land. Two or three councils were held. The Indian woman Jane, wife of Pauvitts, caused the whole trouble. It was finally settled by the Agent's moving her corral, building her a house, putting up a stove and digging her a well. But Johnson, who was not at the council, got angry with the Agent and the Indians when he found the plowing resumed. He assaulted father and forced him from his house.

"Father wrote the Government that if its policy was to be carried out, he must have protection. The response was that the Agent would be sustained. Gov. Pitkin wrote that troops had been sent, and we heard no more until the runners came, and all the Indians were greatly excited. They said there were soldiers on Bear River, sixty miles north of the Agency. The next day, the Indians held a council, and asked father to write to Thornburg to send five officers to come and compromise and keep the soldiers off the reservation. The Agent sent a statement of the situation of the Indians, and said Thornburg should do as he thought best. The Indians who accompanied the courier returned Sunday to breakfast. A council was held at Douglass' camp, and also at the Agency.

"Meanwhile, the American flag was flying over Douglass' camp, yet all the women and tents were moved back, and the Indians were greatly excited.

"Monday noon, Mr. Eskridge, who took the Agent's message to Thornburg, returned, saying that the troops were making day and night marches, and



Henry Chailton

it must be kept secret, but Thornburg wanted it given out to the Indians that he would meet five Utes at Milk Creek, fifteen miles away from the Agency, on Monday night. He desired an immediate answer. Thornburg expected to reach the Agency Tuesday noon with the troops. The Indians, who at first were angry, brightened up, and Douglass sent two Indians with one white man, Eskridge, to meet Thornburg. But, secretly, the Utes were preparing for the massacre, for, just before Eskridge left with the Indians, a runner was seen rushing up to Douglass with news of what I since learned was soldiers fighting.

Half an hour later, twenty armed Indians came up to the Agency from Douglass' camp and began firing. I was in the kitchen washing dishes. It was after dinner. I looked out of the window and saw the Utes shooting at the boys working on the new building. Mrs. Price was at the door, washing clothes. She rushed in and took Johnny, the baby, to fly from them. Just then, Frank Dresser, an employe, staggered in, shot through the leg. I said, 'Here, Frank, is Mr. Price's gun.' It lay on the bed. He took it, and just as we were fleeing out the door the windows were smashed in and half a dozen shots fired into the room. Frank Dresser fired and killed Johnson's brother. We ran into the milk-room, which had only one small window, locked the door and hid under a shelf. We heard firing for several hours. At intervals there was no shouting and no noise, but frequent firing. While waiting, Dresser said he had gone to the employes' room, where all the guns were stored, but found them stolen. In the intervals of shooting, Dresser would exclaim, 'There goes one of the Government guns.' Their sound was quite different from the sound of the Indian guns.

'We stayed in the milk-room until it began to fill with smoke. The sun was half an hour high. I took May Price, three years old, and we all ran to father's room. It was not disturbed. The papers and books were just as he left them. "Pep's Diary" lay open on the table. We knew that the building would be burned, and ran across

Douglas avenue for a field of sage brush, beyond the plowed ground. The Utes were so busy stealing annuity goods that they did not at first see us. About thirty of them, loaded with blankets, were carrying them toward Douglass' camp, near the river. We had gone 100 yards when the Utes saw us. They threw down the blankets and came running and firing. The bullets whizzed as thick as grasshoppers around us. I don't think it was their intention to kill us, only to frighten us, but they tried to shoot Frank Dresser, who had almost reached the sage brush. Mother was hit by a bullet, which went through her clothing and made a flesh-wound three inches long in her leg. As the Indians came nearer, they shouted, 'We no shoot; come to us.' I had the little girl. The Indian Persune said for me to go with him. He and another Ute seized me by the arms and started toward the river. An Uncompahgre Indian took Mrs. Price and her baby, and mother was taken to Douglass' headquarters. We came to a wide irrigating canal which father persuaded the Indians to build. I said I could not cross it. The Indians answered by pushing me through the water. I had only moccasins on, and the mud and water were deep. The baby waded, too, and both of us came out wet to the skin. As we were walking on, Chief Douglass came and pushed Persune away, and, in great anger, told him to give me up. I understood some of the language. Persune refused to surrender me and hot words followed, and I feared the men would fight. For a moment, I thought I would ask Douglass to take me, but, as both were drunk, I kept silent, and I was afterward glad I did not go. Douglass finally went away, and we walked on toward the river. Before reaching the stream, not more than two hundred yards away, both my conductors pulled out bottles and drank twice. No whisky was sold at the Agency. Their bottles were not Agency bottles. The Indian Persune took me to where his ponies were standing, by the river, and seated me on a pile of blankets, while he went for more. Indians were on all sides. I could not escape. Persune

packed his effects, all stolen from the Agency, on a Government mule, which was taller than a tall man. He had two mules; he stole them from the Agency. It was now sundown. The packing was finished at dark, and we started for the wilderness to the south. I rode a horse with a saddle but no bridle. The halter-strap was so short that it dropped continually. The child was lashed behind me. Persune and his assistant rode each side of me, driving the pack-mules ahead. About twenty other Indians were in the party.

"Mother came later, riding bareback behind Douglass, both on one horse. She was sixty-four years old, feeble in health, not having recovered from a broken thigh caused by a fall two years ago. Chief Douglass gave her neither horse, saddle nor blankets. We forded the river, and, on the other side, Persune brought me his hat full of water to drink. We trotted along until 9 o'clock, when we halted half an hour. All the Indians dismounted, and blankets were spread on the ground, and I lay down to rest, with mother lying not far from me. Chief Douglass was considerably excited, and made a speech to me with many gestures and great emphasis. He recited his grievances and explained why the massacre began. He said Thornburg told the Indians that he was going to arrest the head chiefs, take them to Fort Steele and put them in the calaboose, and perhaps hang them. He said my father had written all the letters to the Denver papers, and circulated wild reports about what the Indians would do, as set forth by the Western press, and that he was responsible for all the hostility against the Indians among the whites in the West. He said that the pictures of the Agent and all his family, women and children, had been found on Thornburg's body just before the attack on the Agency, and the pictures were covered with blood and showed marks of knives on different parts of the bodies. The throats were cut, and the Agent had bullet-holes in his head. I was represented by the picture as shot through the breast, and Douglass said father had made these pictures, representing the

prospective fate of his family, and sent them to Washington to be used to influence the soldiers and hurry troops forward to fight the Indians.

"This remarkable statement, strange as it may seem, was afterward told me by a dozen other different Indians, and the particulars were always the same. While Douglass was telling me this, he stood in front of me with his gun, and his anger was dreadful. Then he shouldered his gun and walked up and down before me in the moonlight, and said that the employes had kept guard at the Agency for three nights before the massacre, and he mocked them and sneered and laughed at them, and said he was 'a heap big soldier.' He sang English songs, which he had heard the boys sing in their rooms at the Agency. He sang the negro melody, 'Swing low, sweet chariot,' and asked me if I understood it. I told him I did, for he had the words and tune perfectly committed.

"He said father had always been writing to Washington. He always saw him writing when he came to the Agency. He said it was 'write, write, write,' all day. Then he swore a fearful oath in English. He said if the soldiers had not come and threatened the Indians with Fort Steele and the calaboose and threatened to kill all the other Indians at White River, the Agent would not have been massacred. Then brave Chief Douglass, who had eaten at our table that very day, walked off a few feet and turned and placed his loaded gun to my forehead three times, and asked me if I was scared. He asked if I was going to run away. I told him that I was not afraid of him and should not run away.

"When he found his repeated threats could not frighten me, all the other Indians turned on him and laughed at him, and made so much fun of him that he sneaked off and went over to frighten my mother. I heard her cry 'Oh!' and I suppose she thought some terrible fate had befallen me. I shouted to her that I was not hurt, that she need not be afraid, that they were only trying to scare her. The night was still, but I heard no response. The Indians looked at each other. All

hands took a drink around my bed, then they saddled their horses, and Persune led my horse to me and knelt down on his hands and knees for me to mount my horse from his back. He always did this, and when he was absent his wife did it. I saw Persune do the same gallant act once for his squaw, but it was only once, and none of the other Indians did it at all.

We urged our horses forward and journeyed in the moonlight through the grand mountains, with the dusky Indians talking in low, weird tones among themselves. The little three-year-old, May Price, who was fastened behind me, cried a few times, for she was cold and had had no supper, and her mother was away in Jack's camp; but the child was generally quiet. It was after midnight when we made the second halt, in a deep and sombre cañon, with tremendous mountains towering on every side. Mother was not allowed to come. Douglass kept her with him half a mile further down the cañon. Persune had plenty of blankets, which were stolen from the Agency. He spread some for my bed and rolled up one for my pillow, and told me to retire. Then the squaws came and laughed and grinned and gibbered in their grim way. We had reached Douglass' camp of the women who had been sent to the cañon previous to the massacre. Jack's camp, where Mrs. Price was kept, was five or six miles away in another cañon. When I had laid down on my newly made bed, two squaws, one old and one young, came to the bed and sang and danced fantastically and joyfully at my feet. The other Indians stood around, and when the women reached a certain point of their recital, they all broke into laughter. Toward the end of their song, my captor Persune, gave each of them a newly stolen Government blanket, which they took, and then went away. The strangeness and wild novelty of my position kept me awake until morning, when I fell into a doze and did not open my eyes until the sun was shining over the mountains. The next day, Persune went to fight the soldiers, and placed me in charge of his wife, with her three children. That

same day, mother came up to see us, in company with a little Indian. On Wednesday, the next day, Johnson went over to Jack's camp and brought back Mrs. Price and baby to live in his camp. He said he had made it all right with the other Utes. We did not do anything but lie around the various camps and listen to the talk of the squaws whose husbands were away fighting the soldiers. On Wednesday, and on other days, one of Sufansesixits' three squaws put her hand on my shoulder and said: 'Poor little girl, I feel so sorry, for you have not your father, and you are away off with the Utes so far from home.' She cried all the time, and said her own little child had just died, and her heart was sore. When Mrs. Price came into camp, another squaw took her baby, Johnny, into her arms, and said, in Ute, that she felt very sorry for the captives. Next day, the squaws and the few Indians who were there packed up and moved the camp ten or twelve miles into an exceedingly beautiful valley, with high mountains all around it. The grass was two feet high, and a stream of pure, soft water ran through the valley. The water was so cold I could hardly drink it. Every night, the Indians, some of whom had come back from the soldiers, held councils. Mr. Brady had just come up from the Uncompahgre Agency with a message from Chief Ouray for the Indians to stop fighting the soldiers. He had delivered the message, and this was why so many had come back. On Sunday, most of them were in camp. They said they had the soldiers hemmed in in a cañon, and were merely guarding them. Persune came back wearing a pair of blue soldier pantaloons, with yellow stripes on the legs. He took them off and gave them to me for a pillow. His legs were well protected with leggings, and he did not need them. I asked the Indians, before Brady came, where the soldiers were. They replied that they were still in 'that cellar,' meaning the cañon, and the Indians were killing their ponies when they went for water in the night. They said: 'Indians stay on the mountains and see white soldiers. White soldiers

no see Indians. White soldiers not know how to fight! One of their favorite amusements was to put on a negro soldier's cap, a short coat and blue pants, and imitate the negroes in speech and walk. I could not help laughing, because they were so accurate in their personations.

"On Sunday, they made a pile of sage brush as large as a washstand, and put soldier's clothes and a hat on the pile. Then they danced a war dance and sang as they waltzed around it. They were in their best clothes, with plumes and fur dancing-caps made of skunk-skins and grizzly-bear skins, with ornaments of eagle-feathers. Two or three began the dance; others joined until a ring as large as a house was formed. There were some squaws, and all had knives. They charged upon the pile of coats with their knives, and pretended that they would burn the brush. They became almost insane with frenzy and excitement. The dance lasted from 2 o'clock until sundown. Then they took the coats and all went home. On Sunday night, Jack came and made a big speech; also Johnson. They said more troops were coming, and they recited what Brady had brought from Chief Ouray. They were in great commotion, and did not know what to do. They talked all night, and next morning they struck half their tents and then put them up again. Part were for going away, part for staying. Jack's men were all day coming into camp. They left on Tuesday for Grand River, and we had a long ride. The cavalcade was fully two miles long. The wind blew a hurricane, and the dust was so thick we could not see ten feet back in the line, and I could write my name on my face in the dust. Most of the Indians had no breakfast, and we traveled all day without dinner or water. Mother had neither saddle nor stirrups—merely a few thicknesses of canvas strapped on the horse's back, while the young chiefs pranced around on good saddles. She did not reach Grand River until after dark, and the ride, for an invalid and aged woman, was long and distressing. The camp that night was in the sage brush.

"On the morning of Wednesday, we moved five miles down the river. A part of the Agency herd was driven along with the procession, and a beef was killed this day. As I was requested to cook most of the time, and make the bread, I did not suffer from the filth of ordinary Indian fare. While at this camp, Persune absented himself three or four days, and brought in three fine horses and a lot of lead, which he made into bullets. Johnson also had a sack of powder. The chief amusement of the Indians was running bullets. No whites are admitted to the tents while the Utes sing their medicine songs over the sick, but I, being considered one of the family, was allowed to remain. When their child was sick they asked me to sing, which I did. The medicine-man kneels close to the sufferer, with his back to the spectators, while he sings in a series of high-keyed grunts, gradually reaching a lower and more solemn tone. The family join, and at intervals he howls so loudly that one can hear him a mile; then his voice dies away and only a gurgling sound is heard, as if his throat were full of water. The child lies nearly stripped. The doctor presses his lips against the breast of the sufferer and repeats the gurgling sound. He sings a few minutes more and then all turn around and smoke and laugh and talk. Sometimes the ceremony is repeated all night. I assisted at two of these medicine festivals. Mrs. Price's children became expert at singing Ute songs, and sang to each other on the journey home. The sick-bed ceremonies were strange and weird, and more interesting than anything I saw in all my captivity of twenty-three days.

"We stayed on Grand River until Saturday. The mountains were very high, and the Indians were on the peaks with glasses watching the soldiers. They said they could look down upon the site of the Agency. Saturday morning, the programme was for twenty Utes to go back to White River, scout around in the mountains and watch the soldiers; but just as they were about to depart, there was a terrible commotion, for some of the

scouts on the mountains had discovered the troops ten or fifteen miles south of the Agency, advancing toward our camp. The Indians ran in every direction. The horses became excited, and, for a time, hardly a pony could be approached. Johnson flies into a passion when there is danger. This time, his horses kicked and confusion was supreme. Mr. Johnson seized a whip and laid it over the shoulders of his youngest squaw, named Coose. He pulled her hair and renewed the lash. Then he returned to assist his other wife pack, and the colts ran and kicked. While Mrs. Price and myself were watching the scene, a young buck came up with a gun and threatened to shoot us. We told him to shoot away. Mrs. Price requested him to shoot her in the forehead. He said we were no good squaws, because we would not scare. We did not move until noon. We traveled till nightfall, and camped on the Grand River in a nice, grassy place, under the trees by the water. The next day was Sunday, and we moved twenty-five miles south, but mother and Mrs. Price did not come up for three or four days again. We camped on the Grand River, under trees. Rain set in and continued two days and three nights. I did not suffer, for I was in camp; but mother and Mrs. Price, who were kept on the road, got soaked each day. Johnson, who had Mrs. Price, went beyond us, and all the other Indians behind camped with Johnson.

"Friday, Johnson talked with Douglass. He took mother to his tent. Johnson's oldest wife is a sister of Chief Ouray, and he was kinder than the others, while his wife cried over the captives and made the children shoes. Cohee beat his wife with a club and pulled her hair. I departed, leaving her to pack up. He was an Uncompahgre Ute, and Ouray will not let him return to his band. The Indians said they would stay at this camp, and, if the soldiers advanced, they would get them in a cañon and kill them all. They said that neither the soldiers nor the horses understood the country.

"The Utes were now nearly to the Uncompahgre district, and could not retreat much further.

Colorow made a big speech, and advised the Indians to go no further south. We were then removed one day's ride to Plateau Creek, a cattle stream running south out of Grand River. Eight miles more travel on two other days brought us to the camping-ground where Gen. Adams found us. It was near to Plateau Creek, but high up and not far from the snowy range.

"On Monday night, an Uncompahgre Ute came and said that the next day Gen. Adams, whom they called Washington, was coming after the captives. I felt very glad and told the Indian that I was ready to go. Next day, about 11 o'clock, while I was sewing in Persune's tent, his boy, about twelve, came in, picked up a buffalo robe and wanted me to go to bed. I told him I was not sleepy. Then a squaw came and hung a blanket before the door, and spread both hands to keep the blanket down so I could not push it away; but I looked over the top and saw Gen. Adams and party outside, on horses. The squaw's movements attracted their attention and they came up close. I pushed the squaw aside and walked out to meet them. They asked my name and dismounted, and said they had come to take us back. I showed them the tent where mother and Mrs. Price were stopping, and the General went down, but they were not in, for, meanwhile, Johnson had gone to where they were washing, on Plateau Creek, and told them that a council was to be held and that they must not come up till it was over. Dinner was sent to the ladies and they were ordered to stay there. About 4 o'clock, when the council ended, Gen. Adams ordered them to be brought to him, which was done, and once more we were together in the hands of friends.

"Gen. Adams started at once for White River, and we went to Chief Johnson's and stayed all night.

"The next morning we left for Uncompahgre, in charge of Capt. Cline and Mr. Sherman. The Captain had served as a scout on the Potomac, and Mr. Sherman is chief clerk at Los Pinos Agency. To these gentlemen we were indebted for a safe

and rapid journey to Chief Ouray's house, on Uncompahgre River, near Los Pinos. We rode on ponies, forty miles the first day, and reached Capt. Cline's wagon, on a small tributary of the Grand. Here we took the buckboard wagon. Traveled next day to the Gunnison River, and the next and last day of fear we traveled forty miles, and reached the house of good Chief Ouray about sundown. Here Inspector Pollock and my brother Ralph met me, and I was happy enough. Chief Ouray and his noble wife did everything possible to make us comfortable. We found carpets on the floor and curtains on the windows, lamps on the tables and stoves in the rooms, with fires burning. We were given a whole house, and after supper we went to bed and slept without much fear, though mother was still haunted by the terrors she had passed through. Mrs. Ouray shed tears over us as she bade us good-bye. Then we took the mail wagons and stages for home. Three days and one night of constant travel over two ranges of snowy mountains, where the road was 11,000 feet above the sea, brought us to the beautiful park of San Luis. We crossed the Rio Grande River at daylight, for the last time, and, a moment later, the stage and its four horses dashed up a street and we stopped before a hotel with green blinds, and the driver shouted 'Alamosa.'

"The moon was shining brightly, and Mt. Blanca, the highest peak in Colorado, stood out grandly from the four great ranges that surrounded the park. Mother could hardly stand. She had to be lifted from the coach; but when she caught sight of the cars of the Rio Grande Railroad, and when she saw the telegraph poles, her eyes brightened, and she exclaimed, 'Now I feel safe.'"

Mrs. Meeker and Mrs. Price also published statements of their individual experiences, but, in the main, they corresponded with the foregoing, except that both bore testimony to the coolness and unflinching courage of Miss Meeker in the presence of every danger, even in the awful ordeal through which they passed at the Agency on the day of the

massacre, and subsequently when the "brave" Chief Douglass pointed his gun at her head and flourished his scalping-knife in her face. Douglass had sent a magniloquent message to Chief Ouray that the women and children were "safe" under his protection, also that the papers and money of Mr. Meeker had been turned over to Mrs. Meeker. When the truth became known, it appeared that Douglass was not only guilty of persecuting the prisoners but actually had stolen Mrs. Meeker's little store of money! Wily old Ouray knew that such petty meanness would be quoted against his tribe, and demanded that the money be returned, but it was not handed over until some time afterward. It is generally believed that Ouray, failing to recover the money from Douglass, paid it out of his own pocket and represented that it came from Douglass.

When Miss Meeker told the story of her captivity to the people of Denver, she introduced some facts and incidents not noted in her New York *Herald* narrative. She was particularly happy in her description of Indian habits and customs, upon which topic she enlarged considerably. She also gave an interesting account of a visit paid to her in secret by a Uintah Ute, whom she described as being a remarkably bright and intelligent savage, and almost gentlemanly in his demeanor—quite a romantic savage, indeed. He did not, however, make any effort or promise to secure her release, further than that he volunteered to carry, and did carry, a message from her to the Agent of the Uintahs. He asked her many questions about the outbreak, the massacre, her captivity, her treatment by the Indians, and, with the skill of a first-class criminal lawyer, elicited all the information she had upon these various subjects. He was lawyer-like, too, in his own reticence and non-commitalism. He simply listened. After hearing her story, he went off, agreeing to return in the morning for the letter which he was to carry to the Agency.

Miss Meeker was not supplied with writing materials, and the suspicious Indians refused to let her

have such as they happened to possess, which were, in fact, rather infinitesimal. Finally, Susan, wife of Chief Johnson and sister of Ouray, afterward to become famous under her new *sobriquet* of "God bless Susan," whose kindness to the captives was a bright oasis in the desert of their misery, managed to secure the stub of an old lead pencil for Miss Meeker, and the latter found a scrap of paper, upon which she wrote the following message:

GRAND RIVER (forty to fifty miles from Agency).

October 10, 1879.

To the Uintah Agent:

I send this by one of your Indians. If you get it, do all in your power to liberate us as soon as possible. I do not think they will let us go of their own accord. You will do me a great service to inform Mary Meeker, at Greeley, Colorado, that we are well, and may get home some time. Yours, etc.

JOSEPHINE MECKER,
U. S. Indian Agent's daughter.

The gentle Douglass proved to be an angel of very variable temper. When drunk, he was vaporous and insulting; but after a debauch, he was a whining and insipid savage. At such times, he

would bemoan his unhappy fate, and blame Father Meeker for bringing on the Agency troubles. The loss of his Agency supplies seemed to weigh upon him heavily, and frequently he would repeat: "Douglass heap poor Indian now."

Brady, the white messenger sent by Ouray with orders to the White River Utes to stop fighting, was not permitted to see the captives at all, or to communicate with them. Miss Meeker heard of his arrival, and asked to see him, but was told that he was "heap too much hurry" to make any calls of state or ceremony.

Taken altogether, the captivity of the Meekers and Mrs. Price has no redeeming feature, save the fact that they were ultimately released, and their release, as already shown, was not the willing act of their captors, but a sort of military necessity, whereby it was hoped not only to check the advance of the troops, but also to pave the way for a peaceable solution of the pending difficulty. The horrors of their captivity were dreadful enough, even without the crowning horror which they so narrowly escaped.

CHAPTER VIII.

UTE ATROCITIES IN COLORADO.

IN the early days of Colorado's history, the Utes were not particularly troublesome. It is related that a small force of United States soldiers, under command of Maj. Ormsby, once had an engagement previous to 1860, with a band of Utes near Pike's Peak, and that the soldiers were victorious. Fort Garland, in Costilla County, was built for the purpose of protecting the country against any outbreak of the Utes. Quite a number of them went to war early in the sixties, but old Kit Carson, being in command there, succeeded in pacifying them without bloodshed. Since then, the Utes have been moderately peaceable as a whole, though they have always been more or less troublesome, especially in small bands and as

individuals. In fact, there scarcely has been a time since the first settlement of Colorado when they have not been an annoyance. The greater share of trouble has, however, been due to the southern bands of the tribe, while the White River Utes have been, upon the whole, peaceably inclined. Colorow and Pish and their bands have proven exceptions, but they did not for years cause serious trouble until in 1878.

The Utes cannot make complaint against the whites with the force usually brought to bear on the subject by the aborigines. They have not been persecuted by settlers. In fact, the white settlers have been an actual protection to the Utes. When the white people came into this country,

the Utes and the Plains Indians, the Cheyennes and the Arapahoes, were deadly enemies, and the Plains Indians were generally considered the superiors of the Utes as Indian fighters. The whites were compelled, for their own protection, to rid the country of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, and in doing so they also relieved the Utes. Hence the latter tribe owe the whites a real debt of gratitude.

The Utes have never made any attack upon large parties of whites except once. It was in 1872 that a party of eleven white men, under the leadership of John Le Fevre, ventured into North Park prospecting. One day, a majority of the party went out to kill game enough to eat, and, while out, very unexpectedly ran upon a band of fifty Utes, under the leadership of the infamous old renegade Colorow. The party were met face to face by the Indians, who seemed to have planned the meeting.

"Here! dam! you shoot my antelope."

"Oh, no! Only one to eat."

"Yes, you do; you heap dam lie."

The whites insisted that they were not unnecessarily butchering the antelope. But Colorow said that if the whites were not out of the park the next day he would scalp all of them. There was one sick man with them. Colorow said he could have twenty sleeps and then he must go. Le Fevre and one man took the hint and left. None of the others were seen again. But eight skeletons were found in the locality in which they had been left, a few years afterward; and some time after this discovery another pile of bones accounted for the ninth. A note pinned on the door of the cabin in which the sick man had been confined, completed the story. He stated that Colorow had been about a great deal; that he had threatened to kill all hands, and that he, the writer, never expected to see the land of the white man. There is no doubt in the minds of any of the old inhabitants of North or Middle Park but what Colorow killed the nine men who were following the legitimate pursuit of prospecting in a country near the Ute country, but to which they had no earthly

claim. Many other small parties have been threatened just as this was, and doubtless would have met with the same horrible fate had they not concluded that prudence was the better part of valor, and left at his command. There is no use in disguising the fact, the Indians are a drawback to the State, and people who venture out upon our frontier, whether they cross the line or not, are in danger. It has been but a little over two years since, in La Plata County, the southern half of the tribe were making demonstrations which, if the culprits had been white men, would have entitled them to a term in the penitentiary, or to have their bodies swinging in the air. It was nothing for a lone white man to be stopped and threatened. In 1875, a man was killed in cold blood in South Park.

There are few Colorado people that do not remember the fate of poor Joe McLane. Joe was decoyed off and murdered by a band of Utes, near Cheyenne Wells, over a hundred miles east of Denver, and three or four hundred miles from the Ute reservation, showing that people are not safe in any part of the State when those Indians are about. This same band, under the leadership of Shevenau, Washington, Piah and Colorow, fled to Middle Park, where they continued their devilish work by robbing and threatening, which was only cut short when one of the Indians had a bullet put through his body. In their flight, they deliberately stopped on the road and shot an inoffensive, quiet old man named Elliott, who had for years lived a next-door neighbor to them, and who had never done a single act to provoke them. The whole State was alarmed, and the military was called out. The result was great fear among the frontier settlers, a fortnight's campaign in the mountains, and heavy expenses. This occurred in August, 1878—one year ago.

The following meager outline of crimes recently published, will bear repetition here:

Killing of three miners in North Park in 1860.

Murder of G. P. Marksberry near Florissant, El Paso Co., Colo., 1874.



Geo. F. Chase

Murder of "Old Man" Elliott on Grand River, near Hot Sulphur Springs, 1878.

Burning of house and blacksmith-shop belonging to W. N. Byers, at Hot Sulphur Springs, Grand Co., Colo., 1875.

Burning of Frank Marshal's house, corral and fence at "Marston Tours," Egeria Park, 1875.

Burning of Richard Weber's house at foot of Gore Range, 1875.

Burning of houses, corral and fence belonging to John Jay and Asa L. Fly, on Bear River, Colorado, 1875.

Burning of John Tow's house on Bear River, 1875.

Burning of W. Springer's house, corral and fences on Bear River, 1875.

Burning of D. G. Whiting's house, stable, corral, fences and hay, on Bear River, 1876.

Burning of T. H. Iles' hay, on Bear River, 1876.

Burning of G. C. Smart's cabin on Bear River, 1879.

Burning of houses and hay belonging to A. H. Smart and J. B. Thompson, on Bear River, 1879.

Destruction of pine timber in and about North Middle and Egeria Parks, 1879. Estimated value, \$10,000,000.

Destruction of 100,000 acres of grass in the parks and on Bear and Snake Rivers.

Indiscriminate slaughter of elk, deer and antelope out of season, and merely for the hides.

But the Meeker massacre was the crowning infamy, and the most earnest desire of the people of Colorado is that the assassins should be punished, and that right speedily. So many crimes of the Indians have been condoned, or only winked at by the Government, which assumes the prerogative of dealing with the Indians directly, instead of leaving them in the hands of the courts, that Colorado has had enough, and more than enough, of such business. If any foreign power, however high and mighty, had massacred Meeker alone, to say nothing of his associates, the United States would have

demanding and exacted instant reparation, instead of appointing peace commissioners to "investigate" the affair, and, if possible, to "arrest" the murderers. Father Meeker was dear to the people of Colorado, and his untimely and awful taking-off was a terrible shock even to those long accustomed to Indian duplicity, treachery and barbarity.

The following sketch of Mr. Meeker's life will serve to show that he was no ordinary man, and it will be found interesting. It was written before the news of his death was received:

"Nathan C. Meeker, the Agent at White River, is about sixty-four years of age. He was born in Euclid, Ohio, near Cleveland. The place is now known as Callamer. At an early age, he began to write poems and stories for the magazines. When he was still in his boyhood, he traveled on foot most of the way to New Orleans, where he arrived without money or letters of recommendation. He succeeded in getting work on the local staff of one of the city papers, which barely gave him a living. In a year or two, he returned to Cleveland, and taught school until he could earn enough to pay his way to New York, whither he went with the friendship of George D. Prentice, whom he had met during his Southern travels. In New York, he was encouraged by N. P. Willis, and he contributed poems and sketches regularly to the *New York Mirror*, a literary journal edited by Willis, and which attracted considerable attention from good writers of that day. The young man's style was quaint and somewhat melancholy, and his poems were copied, but he could scarcely earn bread to eat, and his sufferings were so great that he abandoned poetry for the rest of his life. He managed to raise money enough to enable him to proceed on foot to Pennsylvania, where he taught school and continued his literary studies. Afterward, he returned to Ohio, and, in 1844, when about thirty years old, married the daughter of Mr. Smith, a retired sea captain, at Claridon, and took his bride to what was known as the Trumbull Phalanx, which was just being organized at Braceville, near Warren, Ohio. The society was a branch of

the Brook Farm and the North American Phalanx, of which Hawthorne, Curtis and Greeley were leading members. The Ohio Phalanx was composed of young and ardent admirers of Fourier, the socialist. There was no free love, but the members lived in a village, dined at common tables, dwelt in separate cottages, and worked in the community fields together and allowed the proceeds of all their earnings to go into a common fund. Manufactories were established, the soil was fertile, and prosperity would have followed had all the members been honest and the climate healthful. Fever and ague ran riot with the weeds, and the most ignorant and avaricious of the 'Arcadian band began to absorb what really belonged to the weaker ones, who did most of the hard labor. Mr. Meeker, who was one of the chief workers, was glad to get away alive with his wife and two boys, the youngest of whom was born shaking with the ague. Mr. Meeker was the librarian and chief literary authority of the community, but he lost most of his books, and when he reached his Cleveland home he had but a few dollars. In company with his brothers, he opened a small store and began business on a 'worldly' basis; and he prospered so that he was invited to join another community, the disciples and followers of Alexander Campbell, a Scotch-Irishman, the founder of the religious sect the members of which are sometimes called 'Campbellites.' Gen. Garfield is a follower of this faith, and he became a fellow-townsmen of Mr. Meeker. The 'disciples' were building a large college at Hiram, Ohio, and Mr. Meeker moved his store thither and received the patronage of the school and church. While there, he wrote a book called 'The Adventures of Captain Armstrong.'

In 1856, when the great panic came, he lost nearly everything. Then he moved to Southern Illinois, and, with the remnant of his goods, opened a small store near Dongola, in Union County. For several years his boys ran the store, while he worked a small farm and devoted his spare hours to literature. His correspondence with the Cleveland *Phreanology* attracted the attention of Arto-

mas Ward, and the result was a warm personal friendship. When the war broke out, he wrote a letter to the *Tribune* on the Southwestern political leaders and the resources of the Mississippi Valley. Horace Greeley telegraphed to A. D. Richardson, who was in charge of the *Tribune* at Cairo, this dispatch:

"'Meeker is the man we want.' Sidney Howard Gay engaged him, and, after serving as a war correspondent at Fort Donelson and other places, at the close of the war, Mr. Meeker was called to New York to take charge of the agricultural department and do general editorial work on the *Tribune*. He wrote a book entitled 'Life in the West,' and his articles on the Oneida Community were copied into leading German, French and other European journals. In 1869, he was sent to write up the Mormons; but finding the roads beyond Cheyenne blockaded with snow, he turned southward and followed the Rocky Mountains down to the foot of Pike's Peak, where he was so charmed with the Garden of the Gods and the unsurpassed scenery of that lovely region, where birds were singing and grasses growing in the mountains, that he said, if he could persuade a dozen families to go thither, he would take his wife and girls to live and die there. Mr. Greeley was dining at the Delmonico when he heard of it.

"'Tell Meeker,' exclaimed he, 'to go ahead. I will back him with the *Tribune*.'

"A letter was printed, a meeting held, subscriptions invited, and \$96,000 were forwarded to the Treasurer immediately. Mr. Meeker was elected President of the colony, and Horace Greeley made Treasurer. So many applications were sent in that it was thought a larger tract of land would be needed than seemed to be free from incumbrance at Pike's Peak. Several miles square of land were bought on the Cache-la-Poudre River, where the town of Greeley now stands, and several hundred families were established in what had been styled 'The Great American Desert.' Horace Greeley's one exhortation was:

"'Tell Meeker to have no fences nor rum.'

"On this basis the colony was founded. To-day, Greeley has 3,000 population, 100 miles of irrigating canals, a fine graded school, and is the capital of a county 160 miles long.

"Mr. Meeker went to the White River Agency with his wife and youngest daughter, Josephine, who taught the young Indians, and was a general favorite. Mr. William H. Post, of Yonkers, was his 'boss farmer' and general assistant. Mr. Post had been a competent and very popular Secretary of the Greeley Colony. He was at the Agency at the time of the outbreak.

"Mr. Meeker's plan was to have the Indians raise crops and support themselves in an improved way. He encouraged them to live in log houses and have some of the miscellaneous conveniences of civilization. Mr. Meeker's family consists of three daughters and one son. Two of the daughters, Mary and Rose, are at the homestead in Greeley, while Josephine, aged twenty-two, is supposed to have shared the fate of the father and mother, both of whom are of venerable years."

All that could be said against Father Meeker was, that his rugged honesty and almost Puritanic devotion to principle, instead of "policy," unfitted him for Indian management on the most successful plan. He was inflexibly just, rather than preternaturally kind. He would not compromise with wrong, or what he thought to be wrong. Perhaps his idle, dissolute and vicious wards did find his words bitter at times, but his heart was softer than his tongue. He might rebuke them for their misdeeds, but he would have shared his last crust with them with equal pleasure.

It is a singular fact that the foregoing history of Ute depredations in Colorado includes but one solitary instance in which the Indians suffered at the hands of the whites. One Ute was shot in Middle Park, in the summer of 1878, by a party of ranchmen, who had banded together for protection from the insolence of marauding Indians. The rest of the gang suddenly departed from the Park, but as they rode past Mr. Elliott's ranch they saw the old gentleman standing peaceably in his doorway, and shot him down as they would a deer or a dog.

CHAPTER IX.

THE "PEACE COMMISSION" FARCE.

THIS record closes in the last half of December. Nearly three months have elapsed since the Thornburg fight and the Meeker massacre. The captives were released two months ago. Merritt's magnificent army still waits at the ruins of the White River Agency, and Gen. Hatch's soldiers are still spoiling for a fight down south. The hostile Indians are quiescent, but are still resting on their arms and the laurels of their late victories. Nothing is being done toward wiping out the miserable murderers, but a "Peace Commission" has been taking Indian testimony at the Los Pinos Agency.

Of all the dreary, disgusting farces ever played in Colorado, this has been the worst, and the white

members of the Commission have been nearly if not quite as much disgusted with their work as have the people of the State. Acting not only under instructions but by daily direction of the Interior Department, the Commissioners have had neither choice nor discretion as to what they should do or leave undone.

The Commission, as constituted by appointment of Mr. Secretary Schurz, consisted of Gen. Hatch, who was elected President of the Board; Gen. Adams, nominal Secretary, and Chief Ouray, who represented the Indians. Besides the Commissioners, there was a sort of Judge Advocate General, in the person of Lieut. Valois, of Gen. Hatch's staff, and an official stenographer.

The Commission was created at the instance of Chief Ouray, who assured Gen. Adams that, if permitted an opportunity, he would ferret out every Indian concerned in the uprising, and turn them all over to the Government for such punishment as it saw fit to inflict upon them. This apparently generous offer was well calculated to satisfy the heads of the Indian Bureau, and was accepted with a flourish of Schurz trumpets, as an evidence that the Utes were "good Indians" at heart, and deeply regretted the unfortunate occurrences at the Agency and Milk River.

The Commissioners received notice of their appointment immediately after the return of Gen. Adams from his pilgrimage in search of the prisoners, and Ouray agreed to have the hostile Indians in his camp within ten days. The ten days would expire Saturday, November 8, and the first meeting of the Commission was fixed for that day at the Los Pinos Agency. Gen. Adams came north in the interim, and took the written and sworn testimony of Mrs. and Miss Meeker and Mrs. Price, at Greeley, soon after they had reached home from their captivity.

Returning immediately south, Gen. Adams reached Los Pinos about the time for the first session of the peacemakers, but Gen. Hatch was detained until the Wednesday following, and the work of the Commission dates from November 12.

The first sessions of the Commission were not marked by any wonderful revelations of fact by the Indian witnesses, but, on the contrary, their dense ignorance of what had happened up north was something fearful to be contemplated. Before testifying to anything, they required the dismissal of Mr. McLane, who had accompanied Gen. Hatch to the Agency. Their antipathy to McLane resulted very Indianaturally from the fact that, last summer, they had murdered his brother on the plains, east of Denver, and suspected that his visit to the Agency boded no good to his brother's murderers. It should be borne in mind, too, that they did not know, except inferentially, what McLane was there for, but they didn't want him

there on general principles. Gen. Hatch held that McLane was there as a witness, and had as much right to remain as the Indian witnesses, but Adams and Ouray said that Mr. McLane should go, to please the Indians. He went. First blood for the Utes.

After the solitary white witness had been bounced, the Indians began testifying, the Commission sitting with closed doors and most of the witnesses with closed mouths. They were the "squaw Indians," as those engaged in the Agency massacre were designated to distinguish them from the fighting men who, under Chief Jack, defeated Thornburg. These squaw Indians were the followers of Douglass and Johnson, principally. The testimony of the late captives had directly implicated most of them in the massacre, but when they took the witness' stand and the Ute oath (the latter with great solemnity, to all outside appearances), most of them swore, with equal solemnity, that they had never heard of the massacre and didn't know Mr. Meeker was dead. The following burlesque report of Johnson's examination is but a trifling exaggeration of the actual facts:

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

Grapevine Telegram to Laraine Times:

LOS PINOS, Colo., November 17, 1879.

Chief Johnson was again called to the stand this morning, and administered the following oath to himself, in a solemn and awe-inspiring manner:

"By the Great Horn Spoons of the Paletace and the Great Round-faced Moon, round as the shield of my fathers; by the Great High Muck-a-Muck of the Ute Nation; by the Beard of the Prophet; by the Continental Congress and the Sword of Bunker Hill, I dassent tell a lie!"

When Johnson had repeated this solemn oath, at the same time making the grand hailing sign of the secret order known as the Thousand and One, there was not a dry eye or seat in the house. Even Gen. Adams, who is accustomed to the most ghastly, bloody forms of horrible death on the gory battle-field, sobbed like a little half-fare child.

Question by Gen. Adams—What is your name, and where do you reside?

Answer—My name is Johnson—just plain Johnson. The rest has been torn off. I am by occupation a farmer. I am a horny-handed son of toil, and don't you forget it. I reside in Greeley, Colo.

Q.—Did you or did you not hear of a massacre at the White River Agency during the fall, and if so, how much?

Objected to by defendants' counsel, because it is irrelevant, immaterial, unconstitutional and incongruous. Most of the forenoon was spent in arguing the point before the court; but it was allowed to go in, whereupon defendants' counsel asked to have the exception noted on the court moments.

A.—I did not hear of the massacre until last evening, when I happened to pick up an old paper and read about it. It was a very sad affair. I should think, from what the paper said.

Q.—Were you or were not present at the massacre?

Objected to by defendants' counsel, on the ground that the witness is not bound to answer a question which would criminate himself. Objection sustained, and question withdrawn by prosecution.

Q.—Where were you on the night that this massacre is said to have occurred?

A.—What massacre?

Q.—The one at White River Agency.

A.—I was attending a series of protracted meetings at Greeley, in this State.

Q.—Were Douglass, Colorow and other Ute chiefs with you at Greeley?

A.—They were.

Court adjourned for dinner. Gen. Adams remarked to a reporter that he was getting down to business now, and that he had no doubt that, in the course of a few months, he would vindicate Schurz's policy and convict all those Utes of falsehood in the first degree.

After dinner, court was called, with Johnson still at the bar, Douglass on deck, Gen. Adams short-stopped, and Ouray center field.

Q.—You say you were not present at the massacre at White River; were you ever engaged in any massacre?

Objected to, but objection afterward withdrawn.

A.—No.

Q.—Never?

A.—Never.

Q.—What! never?

A.—Well, dam seldom.

Great applause and cries of "Ugh!"

Q.—Did you or did you not know a man named N. C. Meeker, or Father Meeker?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Go on and state if you know where you met him, and at what time.

A.—I met him at Greeley, two or three years ago. After that, I heard he got appointed Indian Agent somewhere out West.

Q.—Did you ever hear anything of him after that?

A.—Nothing whatever.

Q.—Did the account of the White River massacre which you read mention the death of Mr. Meeker?

A.—No. Is he dead?

Gen. Adams.—Yes, he is dead.

At that announcement the witness gave a wild whoop of pain and anguish, fell forward into the arms of Gen. Adams and is still unconscious as we go to press.

We do not wish to censure Gen. Adams. No doubt he is conducting the investigation to the best of his ability; but he ought to break such news to the Indians as gently as possible.

Ridiculous as this nonsense may sound, it was almost duplicated a few days later by the testimony of Sowerwick, an Indian upon whom Gen. Adams relied for "reliable" testimony. Sowerwick said that he knew nothing and had heard nothing about any trouble at the Agency; whereupon Adams asked him how the women and children happened to be captives in the Indian camp. He denied all knowledge of the captives, too, though Adams had met him and talked with him when

the prisoners were recovered, and Sowerwick had taken an active part in the council which was held before the prisoners were surrendered.

Said Adams, "Now, Sowerwick, didn't I meet you in the captive camp, on Plateau Creek, and didn't I talk with you in your own tent about the women and children?"

The innocent savage turned half around to look Adams in the eye, and unblushingly answered, "No."

It was a monumental falsehood, for Adams had known Sowerwick intimately for years, and could not possibly be mistaken. Moreover, the Indian had not denied or attempted to conceal his identity at the time mentioned, but had met Adams as an old friend whom he was glad to see, even under circumstances which, ordinarily, might be embarrassing.

Of course nothing was gained by such testimony, and finally Gen. Hatch refused to hear any more of it. Ouray was also terribly disgusted, but was powerless to compel the Indians to testify. They were afraid to say anything, lest they should give themselves away. They were terribly suspicious of the Commission, and Ouray was compelled to guard the white men at the Agency, to save them from assassination. Richelieu was completely nonplused. He begged for time, which was granted him, and which he used in haranguing the Indians, but to no avail. The story of the Agency massacre never passed their lips.

The testimony of the captives was read to Ouray, and objected to by him as "squaw-talk." Hatch and Adams, however, said the testimony should stand unless disproved by the Indians implicated. Another lease of time was asked and granted by direction of Schurz.

Days dragged into weeks and weeks dragged away. At last Ouray announced a grand *coup*. Jack and Colorow were coming in. They came. They mounted the witness stand. They acknowledged their leadership in the attack on Thornburg, and told the story of the fight—told it straight, too, but of course laid all the blame on

poor dead and gone Thornburg. They didn't want to fight; oh no. They were driven into the battle by a stress of unfortunate circumstances, over which they had no control. If they had been printers, no doubt they would have called it a typographical error.

Finally, after exhausting the story of the Milk River "accident," they were asked about the Meeker massacre, and every ear was strained to hear the first syllable of their reply. The first syllable was "katch." It was also the last and the middle and the whole answer. "Katch" has no English synonym, it is too expressive for that. It means, in a general way, that the speaker has no information on the subject, and nothing to say. And thus ignominiously was ended the hearing of testimony by the Ute Peace Commission—testimony as valueless as can be imagined.

There was great curiosity in Colorado to know why Jack and Colorow came forward and testified so freely about the Thornburg fight; but curiosity was soon exchanged for disgust when it became known that they testified under a guarantee of immunity from punishment. It appeared that an arrangement was effected between Schurz, Ouray and Jack (a sort of tripartite alliance), by which Jack and his band were to be whitewashed, provided they came forward and testified and consented to the surrender of the "squaw Indians," Douglass, Johnson, et al., or, rather, the surrender of twelve of them named by the captives as participants in the Agency massacre. But the crafty savages, as usual, got the best of Mr. Schurz. They only testified to what he knew already, and to what everybody knew. They paused at the very point where their testimony might have proved valuable.

The next question was in relation to the surrender of the twelve assassins already spotted, and more time was asked, as usual, and, as usual, was given—by orders from Washington. The Indians assembled at Ouray's house and deliberated for several days, varying the monotony by an occasional war-dance, in which Ouray (although,

nominally, one of the "Peace" Commissioners) joined, in full war-paint and feathers.

Finally, the Commission was reconvened to hear the verdict of the defendants. The Indians came in heavily armed, and filled the council-room. Ouray announced the ultimatum. The twelve would be surrendered, provided they could be tried at Washington. Colorado justice had no charms for them. Colorado was all against the Utes. The Commission was against them. Adams and Hatch were their enemies. The poor Indians had no friends this side of Washington. The twelve must be tried there, and a delegation of chiefs, headed by Ouray, must go and see fair play, talk with the President, and have a good time generally.

Adams withdrew in disgust, but that stern warrior, Gen. Hatch, opened out on the Indians with

undisguised bitterness. His remarks were interrupted by Colorow drawing his knife and throwing it down on the floor—the gauge of battle. Every other Indian drew a knife or revolver, but as the whites present made no answering demonstration, no conflict resulted.

The conference broke up in disorder, and the Indian demand was telegraphed to Washington, whence the answer came back that the ignominious terms must be accepted. Further time was then demanded for the surrender of the twelve, and that, too, was granted. It has now expired, however, and the surrender has not been made, though Ouray still promises that it shall be done. Perhaps it will, as the twelve have little to fear from the results of a trial—at Washington.

CHAPTER X.

THE UTE QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

DEEPLY disappointed, not only with the results of the negotiations just noted, but still more deeply at the failure of the Government to allow the troops an opportunity of settling with the still hostile Utes, the eyes of the people turned naturally to Congress, as a court of last resort, where the foul wrongs which they had suffered would be atoned in some measure. They were prepared, by the experiences of the past few weeks, to see the Meeker and Thornburg assassins go unpunished, but they insisted that Colorado could no longer shelter the savages whose hands were still steeped in blood.

Congress assembled on the 1st day of December. Senators Teller and Hill and Representative Belford were in attendance, and, early in the session, introduced several separate measures for the removal of the Utes from Colorado, claiming, in general terms, that the Indians had forfeited their rights under the Brunot treaty, by which they bound themselves to live in peace with the whites.

Judge Belford's bill for their removal did not suggest any asylum for the assassins, but simply provided that they must depart from Colorado. Senator Teller introduced a joint resolution to the same effect. Senator Hill's measure authorized the President to treat with them, with a view to their removal. It would have been better, perhaps, if the three movements had been consolidated in a simple demand for their removal, leaving all else out of consideration.

The first opposition to the bill came from Western and Southern members, who suspected that the design was to remove the Utes to the Indian Territory. This was met and silenced by a proviso that the Indian Territory should not be selected for their residence.

Then the real opposition to their removal to any point began to be manifested in various forms. The question was raised as to whether the Southern tribes had done anything to demand their removal from the State. Then somebody wanted

to know whether the outbreak had not been the natural result of "encroachments" on the reservation. Secretary Schurz and Commissioner Hayt were each on record with statements that the miners were crowding the poor Indians uncomfortably on their 12,000,000 acres.

This was, of course, vigorously disputed, not only by the Colorado delegation but by many other members who knew, by personal observation, how false it was. Many Congressmen had visited Colorado during the summer, and each one of them sided with our own members.

Senator Teller introduced a resolution requiring the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to substantiate his statement that miners were on the reservation by detailed accounts of the "encroachments" to which he had referred in his report to Congress. The resolution directed him not only to specify the violations of the Brunot Treaty by white settlers, but also to state what steps, if any, the Indian Bureau had taken to protect the reservation, as required by the treaty "and such other information as was in his possession," for the information of the Senate.

To this resolution there has been no response, as yet, and none is expected—for the sufficient reason that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs cannot point to one violation of the treaty by white men. The Utes have looked out for that themselves. It has been death for a white man to violate the treaty.

As a part of the history of Colorado Indian troubles, and to show the temper of Congress on the question, the following report of one of the debates in the House of Representatives is reproduced:

"WASHINGTON, December 19.—In the House yesterday, the Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs reported back the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Ute Indians for the relinquishment of their reservation in Colorado, and their removal and settlement, with amendments requiring the consent of the Indians to the cession of any part of

their reservation, and providing that no agreement shall be valid unless agreed to by three-fourths of all adult males who have not forfeited their treaty rights, and unless confirmed by Congress.

"Mr. Springer said the time had arrived when civilization had reached the boundaries of the Ute reservation, and all efforts to preserve peace there would be futile in the future. Congress must look, then, at the question squarely, fairly and plainly, and must decide it in the interest of justice. He did not believe in treating with the Indians as equals; he believed in the policy of regarding the whole of the lands within the limits of jurisdiction as public domain, and Indians as citizens of the United States, and of teaching them to obey the law, and to understand that, when they killed innocent persons, they were guilty of murder.

"Mr. Belford stated that the Ute reservation, in Colorado, consisted of 12,000,000 acres, or 4,000 for every man, woman and child, in the Ute tribe. He was opposed to the committee amendments to the Senate bill, and he predicted that if they were adopted, that next year would witness a renewal of the conflict which had recently attracted the attention of the country. He challenged Conger, or any officer of the Interior Department, to point his finger to a complaint ever made by the Ute Indians against the people of Colorado. If those amendments were adopted, as certain as God reigns above, next spring the teeming thousands which would pour into Colorado would cross the line of that reservation, and would prospect the mountains for mineral wealth, and the Government would not have the power to arrest the progress of the vast tribe. If the Government desired to prevent war and protect the people of Colorado, it must provide some method that would secure the removal of the Indians from the State. In coming to Washington to take his seat, he had passed through large States, every acre of which has been stolen from the Indians; and, the gentleman said, 'while our fathers robbed the Indians, we want you to belong to the goody class of people in the West.' He called the attention of Conger to the fact that



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the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1878, showed that more frauds had been committed against the Indians in Michigan than in any other State or Territory.

"Mr. Hooker said that Belford and Springer proposed, in violation of the most solemn treaties, to rob the Indians of the territory which had been conceded to them by the Government. If they were a powerful nation, with a great army at their backs which could point cannon at their faces and demand justice, these gentlemen would not dare to take the position they do. He held the Government was powerful enough to do what was right, and to see that justice was done, even though the people who demand it demand it in the name of law and moral right, and not because they have physical power to compel it.

"Mr. Belford said the tide of civilization—of Anglo-Saxon civilization—is sweeping over the country, and that the Indians must yield to it.

"Mr. Conger asked what sort of bill this was which required for its sanction and support a reference to all the world-renowned rascalities practiced on the Indians since the discovery of America. This great nation had made a treaty eleven years ago with a mountain tribe of Indians, by which those Indians were permitted to go far into unknown mountains, supposed to be uninhabitable by civilized people and remain there. They had been driven away from all the land which it was then thought the avarice and greed of white men might desire. But now the enterprise and avidity of the white man had discovered treasures of silver and gold in the neighborhood of these mountains, and one had been found within twenty-five miles of the Ute reservation. In former years, men had waited until miners or agriculturists had stepped over the lines of Indian reservations, but now they were becoming bolder, and now as soon as they came in sight of the mountains—as soon as they came in sight of the foot-hills, twenty-five miles off, the Commissioners appointed to protect the Indians in their rights, brought in a bill to remove the Indians from their territory and

reservation. The whites had not yet passed into their reservation.

"Mr. Haskell denied the last statement, and said already the mountains to the east of Leadville and in the Ute reservation were filled with miners, and the conflict with those miners brought about these difficulties.

"Mr. Conger asked why have the miners gone on this reservation? Why have the citizens of the United States violated the treaty? Because they have power to go there, and because they can make a disturbance there and excite the Indians, and can then rush to Congress and demand that the Indians be driven from their reservation. The history of the past and the history of the present run on all fours.

"Mr. Belford—I most emphatically deny that the people of Colorado have given these Indians any occasion for the late outrages, and I challenge the gentleman to point to anything of the kind. The statement of the gentleman from Kansas, Haskell, is not correct.

"Mr. Conger—I thought it was not correct, but I did not dare to correct it myself. I was feeling my way.

"Mr. Haskell—I re-assert what I asserted before, that the miners are on that reservation to-day.

"Mr. Conger—I do not enter into the question of veracity between these gentlemen. My friend from Kansas may, possibly, be able to stand on the plains of Kansas and know more about what is taking place on the mountains of Colorado than the gentleman from that State knows. (Laughter.) If there be any trouble there, it has arisen from the violation by the citizens of the United States of the treaty made within eleven years, and the government, it seems, has taken no pains whatever to enforce the treaty, and to keep out of this Indian reservation those who have no right to go there. The very battle to which allusion has often been made, the very fight with our troops, was caused by sending an armed force into the reservation contrary to treaty stipulations, and without notice.

“ Mr. Belford—They were sent at the request of the Agent.

“ Mr. Conger—That may be; it was because individual miners went over the bounds of the reservation and violated the treaty, that all the trouble had arisen. I venture to assert that fair investigation will show that more than nineteen-twentieths of our Indian troubles from the commencement of the Government till now have been caused by the violation of the treaty on the part of our citizens. I assert that the provisions of this bill are in violation of the treaty itself, which provides that there shall be no concession of territory except with the consent of three-fourths of the male Indians. I condemn the bill because Congress has no right to resolve that no agreement be made to break a treaty made with any power; I oppose the bill because it is unjust to the Indians; I oppose it because its very advocates say that the Indians must be removed, because they are in the way of the white men. I oppose it because it provides that these Indians shall be located in some other part of Colorado; I oppose it because I think it the duty of the United States, with the strong arm of its power, to protect the Indians in their reservation.

Mr. Conger represents a State (Michigan) which, more than any other in the Union, has, in the past, defrauded the Indians of their rights; but of course that does not matter if Colorado is no nearer right than Michigan was when she drove out the Indians, to possess herself of their inheritance.

It is not a question of comparison, but of fact. If the Utes of Colorado have, as Mr. Belford claims, forfeited their treaty rights by outlawry and resistance, why should the “strong arm of the Government” reach out to “protect the Indians in their reservation?”

The duty of the Government to protect the Indians existed when the latter were living at peace with the Government; and if there had been, as there were not, any encroachments upon the reservation by white men, it was clearly

the duty of the Government to have removed the usurpers. It was also the duty of the Government to protect the people of Colorado from Indian encroachments and outrages, by keeping the latter on their reservation at the same time the whites were kept off of it. But the Government did neither.

It left the Indians free to roam over the entire State at will, armed and equipped for robbery, arson and murder, all of which crimes have been committed from year to year, until the very day when Mr. Conger rose in his place and demanded—what? Not that the murderous and trespassing Utes should be restrained, but that they should be “protected.” Congress has no power, says Mr. Conger, to break a treaty. Then the Utes are more potent than Congress, for assuredly they have broken the treaty of 1868, and have defied the “strong arm of the Government,” by making war upon its army and massacring its Agents.

Apparently, however, there is no power on earth which will convince the East that Colorado does not want the Utes removed, in order that she may inherit after them. Even if this were as true as it is false, there would be both reason and justice in the demand. Their reservation is enormously too large for their diminished numbers, and its mineral wealth is of no value to them whatever. They ceded the rich San Juan country to the United States for a consideration, and it has more than repaid the outlay already, while the Utes themselves are no poorer, or would not be if the Interior Department would pay them their just dues. Now the Government might go down into its pocket a little deeper and buy the rest of the reservation, with equal or exceeding profit. Pay the Indians as much or as little as may be necessary for their land. Colorado does not demand that they shall be robbed, even by the Indian Bureau.

Congress cannot be expected, however, to rise above the influences of the Interior Department in this Ute business, and the people of Colorado

expect little from that quarter. A "delegation" of Indians is going on to Washington, and the average Congressman is no match for the guileless child of the forest when the latter has a grievance. Ouray will have a larger, more sympathetic and far more powerful audience at the Capitol than Teller, Hill and Belford combined. Capt. Jack will be the hero of the day—the Indian who whipped Thornburg in a "fair fight"—so called by the Ute apologists, although the brave men who died with Thornburg in that death-cañon of Milk River may have entertained a different idea as to the fairness of that foul attack. Capt. Jack will claim that it was a fair fight, of course. Congress will believe him, and the penny-a-liners will dilate upon the "wrongs" of the poor Indian, *ad nauseam*. After settling the Ute question to suit themselves, the Indians will come back to Colorado and become ten times more intolerant and dangerous than before, feeling that they have nothing to fear from the "strong arm" of the paternal but, apparently, idiotic Government.

The Ute war is not over, though a truce is called for the moment. The inquiry now in progress at Washington as to the merits of the matter is too superficial and *ex parte* to result in anything but a complete surrender to the Indians. Apparently, there is no disposition to hear white testimony on

the question. The House Committee on Indian Affairs was, some time since, notified that Gov. Pitkin, of Colorado, was a material and competent witness for his people; but, while a palace car load of Utes are sent on, at Government expense, to justify the murders committed by themselves and their kinsmen, the Governor of the commonwealth is not even asked to be present when they are examined, nor is it known that a single white man, other than Government agents, will be present with them in Washington.

The result will be, no doubt, that Congress will do nothing toward their removal or better management, and, in the early spring, there will be more and greater troubles between the hostile Utes and the white settlers, but with this difference—the whites will not get the worst of it in the next encounters. The misfortune of this will be that, in addition to the inevitable casualties of these conflicts, the people of the State will be accused of waging a mercenary war upon the Utes. In that case, they must answer that the "strong arm" of the Government was not raised for their protection, and it became a virtuous necessity to defend themselves. The blood of the martyred Meeker cried from the ground in vain to the Government in whose service he was assassinated, but the brave men of Colorado are not deaf to its demands.



CHAPTER XI.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE UTE QUESTION.

IN carrying out the farce known as the "Peace Commission," appointed to ascertain the guilty ones implicated in the Ute rebellion and the Meeker massacre, and to perfect some plan of settlement, the twelve guilty Indians were at last settled upon. When this much had been done, their work came to a halt for several days, and seemed at one time almost certain to prove fruitless of good. A demand had been made for these guilty wretches, but it was only after extending the time during which they were to deliver over as prisoners these parties, two or three times and after making all sorts of promises as to the fair treatment they should receive, and using all the persuasive means possible, that at last a majority of those called for were brought forth and delivered up. It was then provided by the Government that they should go to Washington, accompanied by several other prominent members of the tribe, and that the Commissioners' duties be continued at that place. Accordingly they were taken to Washington in high style, fed on the fat of the land during the further session of the Commission, and finally all returned to the reservation and turned loose, with one exception, in order that they might be again at liberty to commit such other outrages as they felt disposed. Chief Douglass, however, was imprisoned at Leavenworth, where he still holds the cord, and thus it is that the Government has punished the murderers of Col. Thornburgh, Agent Meeker and their companions. Even Douglass has not had his trial, but is kept in a royal menage by the Government, without even the mention being made of extending to him that courtesy meted out by the laws of the country to other murderers—an invitation to a necktie festival, under the auspices of the civil authorities.

While in Washington, a basis of agreement, in settlement of the Ute difficulties, was arranged be-

tween the Indians and the Secretary of the Interior. This agreement was drafted in the shape of a bill and placed before Congress for its adoption. Here was another delaying barrier to the plan of settlement which must be overcome. This bill dragged before Congress for several months, but was finally pushed through both branches of Congress, and received the President's signature about the 10th of June 1880. In all this course of handling, it had received numerous amendments, and its leading features, as it passed over to the tribe for their ratification, were as follows:

It removed the White River band of Utes entirely out of Colorado, placing them on the Uintah Reservation, in the Territory of Utah.

The Uncompahgre tribe were removed from their present quarters to the lands in Colorado adjoining Utah on the Grand River, which could be utilized for agricultural purposes.

The Southern Utes are to be placed upon unoccupied agricultural lands on the La Plata River, in Colorado, provided there is a sufficiency of such lands on that river, or, otherwise, such other unoccupied agricultural lands as might be found in its vicinity within the State.

It turned over to the people nearly eleven millions of acres of the reservation, which constituted about twelve million acres, all told, and this portion turned over comprised the substance of all the mineral land of the entire reservation, while the best part of the agricultural land was retained by the Indians.

One clause of the proposed treaty provided that it should not become valid until ratified by three-fourths of the male members of the Ute nation. The treaty set forth that the unpaid annuity, due from the Government, which had accrued under the old treaty, and now amounting to something over \$60,000, should be settled immediately upon

the ratification of the agreement by the Ute nation. It further provided that the old annuity should be continued, amounting to \$25,000 per annum, and that under the new treaty an additional sum of \$50,000 should be paid to the tribes annually.

Under the stipulations of the new treaty, it set forth that the head of each family should receive one hundred and sixty acres of agricultural lands, surveyed off by the Government, and a like quantity of grazing lands, and for every other Indian eighty acres. The lands thus apportioned were to become the property of each Indian, to be held inalienable for twenty-five years.

Thus the treaty agreement passed Congress, and a commission was appointed to carry it into effect. This commission consisted of Col. Manypenny, of Ohio, Chairman; Hon. W. S. Stickney, of Washington, Secretary; Col. John Bowman, of Kentucky; Hon. J. G. Russell, of Iowa; Otto Mears, of Colorado. These gentlemen went immediately to work, and by the middle of September, 1880, had obtained the signatures of over four-fifths of the male members of the tribe, being more than the number necessary to carry the agreement into effect.

During the sessions of this commission occurred the death of Ouray, head chief of the Ute nation. He died on the 24th of August, 1880, of disease of the kidneys. Some said, at the time, he was probably poisoned by a jealous chief, who held a position subordinate to Ouray. This is generally considered incorrect. As soon as it was known that he was dangerously sick, the best of medical assistance was procured to save his life, but all in vain. Ouray was the greatest diplomat in the whole tribe, and his cunning and careful watchfulness after the interests of his people is often said to have out-generated that of an ordinary Secretary of the Interior. He was recognized as the white man's friend, and has, in a large measure, been the means of maintaining peaceful relations between the Government and the Utes during years past. Ouray was a kind-hearted Indian, of noble instincts, if ever there was such a one. In

point of intelligence his successor, Sapavamaro, who was chosen on the 26th of August, is far the inferior of Ouray, but is, nevertheless, at present the recognized head of the Ute nation.

Ignacio, the head of the Southern Utes, had never felt very kindly toward Ouray in late years, and would not recognize him as his superior in authority. It is related that when he learned of Ouray's favoring the treaty, he firmly refused to sign it. In this protest he held out for several days. About this time Conatche, an old ex-chief of the Southern Utes, was struck by lightning and killed. This, taken together with the impression left in his mind by Ouray's death, is said to have brought to the front his Indian superstition that the Great Spirit was displeased with his actions, and he very suddenly changed his mind and signed the treaty, and after him followed all the Southern Utes.

In respect to the sums of money to be paid the Indians, and the selecting and surveying of their lands, these portions of the treaty are now being carried into effect. By those acquainted with the lay of the country, it is said there will be difficulty in procuring the requisite quantity of unoccupied agricultural lands on La Plata River and vicinity, to take care of the Southern Utes according to the treaty agreement. But, in regard to the money part of the agreement, Representative Bedford, Senators Hill and Teller and Governor Parker, of Colorado, have all united in sending a request to the Government headquarters that its promises may be faithfully kept this time, and thus any further difficulty with the Utes may be prevented for a term of years at least. It would have been better for the Government to remove the whole Ute tribe from the State, while it was treating the subject, yet the present agreement is a gain for Colorado. But in a few years the new settlers will again so encroach upon these remaining lands in the State, and there will be such a demand made for the use of their agricultural land, which it will be seen, they will not utilize, that the result may be another Ute war, in years to come.

the ultimate outcome of which is more than likely to be the removal of the entire tribe beyond the borders of the State. With these predictions, the statement that the Ute nation is found to be rapidly decreasing, having now only 2,600 Indians

in the entire tribe, and the statement that all troubles with the Utes may now be considered at an end, the writer finds that he has set forth all the important historical points upon the subject treated up to this date.



PART II.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

CHAPTER I. THE DENVER PACIFIC.

THE natural desire of a new community for railroad communication was intensified in the case of Colorado. The expense of freighting across the six hundred miles of arid land between the mountains and civilization, and the impossibility of utilizing thousands of tons of low-grade ores lying neglected on the dumps, because the cost of the transportation of means for their reduction was too heavy to permit them to be worked at a profit, rendered the coming of the railroad the most important factor in the development of the State. Of course, so young and comparatively poor a community could not be expected to do much in the way of railroad building, but it was willing to help, and watched anxiously the western progress of the rival trunk lines, ready to turn its hands in the direction that gave the promise of the most speedy connection with the great East. In 1865 came the first glimmer of hope. The Union Pacific had then commenced the building of its line, and the faith of the people of Denver in the future greatness of their city was so strong that they could not understand how a great transcontinental line could afford to pass Denver by on the other side, and so they waited patiently while the northern trunk line pressed steadily onward, every day coming nearer and nearer Denver, and raising the hopes of her citizens. In the latter part of 1866, it began to be whispered that it was possible that the Union Pacific would not touch Denver, but would pass a hundred miles to the north of this city. This suspicion became a certainty in the early part of 1867,

and the people commenced looking for relief from other sources. The Kansas Pacific was then away down in Kansas, coming westward certainly, but coming so slowly that it could not be foretold when it would reach Denver; besides the managers of the line were uncertain what to do—whether to build north, connecting with the Union Pacific, or to build south to Pueblo. The latter town, even at that early day, indulged in the hope of becoming the capital of the future State, and held out strong inducements to the Kansas Pacific, and between the several projects then on foot, there seemed to be but little hope of a railroad reaching Denver, unless its own people took the bull by the horns and compelled respect from the railway magnates, who acted as if they held the destinies of Denver in their hands.

The first loophole of escape from the threatened danger to the commercial interests of the city was afforded by a project to build the Colorado Central from some point on the Union Pacific road, the intention being to extend the line to the mountain towns; and it was then authoritatively stated that if the Colorado Central would grade the road to Cheyenne, the Union Pacific would complete the construction of the line. On this proposition a meeting was held at the Planters' House July 10, 1867. But few of the leading citizens were present at the meeting, and a public meeting was called for the following evening. At this meeting a resolution was adopted requesting the County Commissioners to issue a proclamation calling an

election to vote \$200,000 in bonds, in aid of the railroad. On the 13th of July, the Commissioners ordered the election for that purpose to take place on August 6, attaching the condition to the call that the road should be built from some point on the Union Pacific road by the most direct route to Denver. Before the day of voting on the proposition, it became apparent that the managers of the Colorado Central did not propose to build the road as stipulated, but proposed building on the north and west side of the Platte, and to make the terminus of the road at Golden, sixteen miles west of Denver. This resolution grew entirely out of the attitude assumed by Golden toward Denver, Golden also having aspirations toward becoming the capital, and contending that its location was the only point at which the railroad system of Colorado could properly center. In this claim it was supported by the mountain towns, and thus, at the very outset of her efforts to secure railroad connection with the East, Denver found herself opposed by the most thriving of the outside communities. On account of this suspicion, that the interests of Denver would not be secured by a connection with the Colorado Central, the Commissioners of Arapahoe County so changed the order of election that the issue of the bonds was made conditional upon the construction of the road upon the east bank of the Platte. The result of the vote was 1,160 for and 157 against the issue of the bonds.

In September, it became apparent that the Colorado Central Company would not accept the bonds with the condition attached, and for the time the hope of a connection with the Union Pacific died, and again the Kansas Pacific seemed to be the dependence of Denver. On November 5, Mr. James Archer, of St. Louis, one of the Kansas Pacific Directors, came to Denver, and, at a meeting of the principal business men gave them to understand that they could only hope to secure the building of the Kansas Pacific to Denver by the contribution of two million dollars in county bonds. Much as a railroad was desired, such a contribution was

out of the question, and the only recourse was to again seek a connection with the Union Pacific. To facilitate the negotiations, a Board of Trade was organized on November 13. On the following day, George Francis Train arrived in Denver, and, true to his instincts, desired to address the Board of Trade. Accordingly, a meeting was called for that evening, at which he spoke, and at which a provisional Board of Directors for a railroad company was elected. On the 17th, another meeting was held, at which estimates for the construction of the road were presented. A committee was appointed to select incorporators, and another committee to learn what changes, if any, were necessary to be made in the incorporation law. On the 18th, the committee reported the organization of a railroad company, under the name of the "Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company," with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, and a Board of Directors. On the 19th, at another meeting, the Board of Directors announced that they had elected Hon. B. M. Hughes, President; Luther Kountze, Vice President; D. H. Moffat, Jr., Treasurer; W. T. Johnson, Secretary; F. M. Case, Chief Engineer, and John Pierce, Consulting Engineer. The organization of the company was now complete, and the Committee on Subscriptions went out at once. Before the following night they had secured subscriptions of \$225,000. By the 22d, the subscriptions had swelled to \$300,000.

An effort was then made to induce the Colorado Central to fulfill the original arrangement, and accept the county bonds, but the offer was refused, and nothing now remained but for the road to depend on its own resources and the energy of the gentlemen having it in charge. On December 27, the County Commissioners issued a call for a special election to be held on January 20, 1868, on the question of giving \$500,000 in county bonds, in aid of the railroad, for which a like amount in the stock of the company was to be received by the county. On the following day, December 28, 1868, the company advertised for proposals for furnishing ties, the first movement looking to the



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actual commencement of operations. Before the election took place, the Kansas Pacific made repeated efforts to induce the company to build to meet them, but, as lines had been established, and active support of the Union Pacific had been promised, it was thought they had gone too far to recede. At the election, the vote was 1,259 in favor of, and 47 against, the bonds. Soon afterward, an arrangement was made with the Union Pacific, that company agreeing to complete the road as soon as it should be graded and tied.

On March 9, 1868, a bill was introduced in Congress granting the road the right of way through the public lands, and soon afterward Gov. Evans and Gen. John Pierce, representing the Denver Pacific, met the Union Pacific Directors in New York City, and there the promises on the part of the Union Pacific, which had heretofore been merely verbal, were reduced to writing. In this memorandum, which was signed by a majority of the Union Pacific Directors, it was agreed that they should execute the contract when, 1st, the road should be graded and tied; 2d, the Denver Central and Georgetown Railroad Company should be organized; and, 3d, an application should be made to Congress for a land grant to the Denver Pacific. The contract for the construction of the railroad was let in Cheyenne to Dr. Durant and Sidney Dillon, of the Union Pacific, they stipulating to complete the road when the Denver parties should have expended \$500,000 thereon.

A route was immediately laid out and submitted to the Union Pacific Directory. They asked for a change in the northern part of the proposed line, which was made, but failed to formally approve of the whole line. This delayed the road some time, as the construction of the line before approval by the Union Pacific would render void the contract existing between the two companies. It was finally resolved to commence work on the southern part of the line, which had been accepted by the Union Pacific, and accordingly ground was broken at the Denver end of the line on May 18, 1868, several thousand people assembling to witness the formal

commencement of a road that was inaugurated solely by Denver enterprise and capital. The southern half of the road was graded to Evans in three months. Meantime, nothing was heard from the Union Pacific in relation to the northern part of the line, that company being absorbed in the construction of its own line and being somewhat embarrassed financially.

Early in the session of Congress for 1867-68, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the usual land grant to the Denver Pacific. Before action on the bill was had, an agreement was made with John D. Perry, then President of the Kansas Pacific road, to transfer to the Denver Pacific the land grant of the former company between Cheyenne and Denver. The pending bill was amended in such a manner as to grant a subsidy in bonds to the Kansas Pacific as far as Cheyenne Wells, and the bill, thus made satisfactory, passed the Senate July 25.

In February, 1868, Gen. Hughes resigned the Presidency, and Maj. W. F. Johnson was elected his successor.

In September 1868, the company commenced grading from Cheyenne, completing the grade along the entire line during the fall. The Union Pacific had so far done nothing toward the fulfillment of its contract, and further progress was necessarily delayed.

During the session of 1868-69, the Senate bill was defeated in the House, owing to the popular feeling against railroad subsidies of all kinds, but another bill, containing all the important features of the defeated act, was passed and approved March 3, 1869, and the road was ready to finish the work which had been fought through, step by step, during nearly three years. The line was now graded, and ties were ready.

December 14, 1868, the first annual meeting of the company took place, at which W. F. Johnson was elected President; Luther Kountze, Vice President; D. H. Moffat, Jr., Treasurer, and R. R. McCormick, Secretary. The death of Mr. Johnson, March 5, 1869, caused a vacancy, which

was filled by the election of Gov. Evans, under whose management the road was pushed through to a successful issue, his associates remaining practically unchanged.

In the spring of 1869, the Union Pacific was called on to fulfill its contract and iron the road to Denver. The reply was made that Denver would have to wait, as the Union Pacific was still embarrassed financially. The officers of the Denver Pacific insisted that Denver could not wait, and Gov. Evans proposed that if the Union Pacific would cancel the contract and sell the iron to the Denver Pacific, the company would complete the road itself. This proposition was agreed to, and an agreement was at once entered into with the Kansas Pacific, that company agreeing to build their road into Denver, and complete the construction of the Denver Pacific, taking a certain amount of Denver Pacific stock. From this time, the difficulties of construction appear to have been overcome, and the building of the road progressed steadily until the 22d day of June, 1870, when a silver spike, contributed by the miners of George-

town, completed the first connecting link between Denver and the outside world.

The road gave promise of great prosperity at the period of completion, a promise that has not, in all respects, been fulfilled.

Since its completion, the road has passed through the vicissitudes that so frequently assail Western roads, has been the subject of legal contention between the different claimants, and is now in the hands of a receiver. In 1877, the Union Pacific, regretting its failure to make a connection with Denver, made an effort to obtain a connection, either by contract or purchase, through the Denver Pacific, but failed, a circumstance that led to the construction of a parallel line.

By a recent action of the stockholders, however, a consolidation has been effected with the Union Pacific and the Kansas Pacific, and the road now forms a part of the great Union Pacific system under the control of Jay Gould and his associates. The road is now doing a fair business, with good prospects for the future.

CHAPTER II.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE.

THIS line, which forms a most important factor in the railway system of Colorado, enjoys the distinction of being the pioneer narrow-gauge road of this country, and the greatest interest was felt in its success by railroad men both East and West. Although the Colorado Central had projected a narrow-gauge line before the Rio Grande road was begun, the latter made the first actual advance, work having begun on the first division, between Denver and Colorado Springs, in the summer of 1870. The "Baby Road," as it was then called, has since grown to be the biggest *little* road in the United States.

In the beginning, this road was built almost entirely by Philadelphia capital, and its officers were, mainly, citizens of the Quaker City. Gen. W. J.

Palmer, its first and last President, is a Philadelphian, and many of his subordinates came out with him to Colorado. Though Philadelphia has not achieved much fame as a promoter of distant railway enterprises, she deserves credit for having given Colorado the first narrow-gauge road, and for building it in the face of apparently insurmountable obstacles and discouragements.

Ten years ago, it required some nerve to launch out southward from Denver, through a new country, in which a railroad experiment had not been tried, to develop a region, full of promise, indeed, but which might not realize half the bright expectations of enthusiasts like Gov. Gilpin. Ten years ago, there was no Colorado Springs, nor any intermediate settlement along the seventy-five miles

between Denver and Pike's Peak. Ten years ago, the silver San Juan was, to a considerable extent, a *terra incognita*. Ten years ago, Pueblo and Cañon City, though important trading posts, were not in any ravenous need of railway connections, and the whole southern portion of the Territory was a rough diamond, deeply incrustured with Mexican semi-civilization. Behold how wondrous a change a decade has wrought! Gen. Palmer and his associates found no great engineering obstacles in the way at the outset of their work. Their line skirted the base of the mountains, and, though the country was rough and broken about the divide between the Platte and the Arkansas, a passage was effected with little trouble, and, in 1871, the road had reached the foot of Pike's Peak. The configuration of the country was such as to prevent the road from reaching in its course either Manitou Springs or Colorado City, the old town a few miles below the soda springs. A new town was laid out on the east bank of Monument Creek, just above its junction with the Fontaine qui Boille.

The location was admirable, and events proved the wisdom of those who projected the new venture. The Rio Grande Company showed their faith by their works, and established the general offices of the road at Colorado Springs, where the accounting offices have since remained, the general operating offices having been removed to Denver. The town thus ushered into existence in 1871 now numbers 5,000 or 6,000 inhabitants, and is the center of intellectual and social development—the Athens of Colorado. It is the seat of the State Asylum for the Deaf and Blind and of Colorado College, and the home of large numbers of wealthy and cultivated people from all parts of the world, whose tasty and beautiful homes, surrounded by well-kept lawns and adorned by a profusion of flowers, present a scene of cozy comfort unsurpassed in any city East or West. The salubrious climate, the magnificent scenery, the broad and level avenues, lined on either side by double rows of shade trees, at whose base streams of water of

limpid clearness constantly flow, all combine to render Colorado Springs, as a place of residence, one of the most delightful in the West.

At the time the road was finished to that point, but one house marked the spot, and that was a low, flat, mud-roofed log-cabin hotel, kept by Capt. Richard Sopris, the present Mayor of Denver. Stages arrived and departed in different directions, the principal travel being to the southward, to Pueblo, Santa Fe, Cañon City, etc.

Colorado City was a thinly populated village, and Manitou was almost without inhabitants. A rude frame building, elongated like a rope-walk, and about as imposing in appearance as a bowling-alley, was the only "hotel" on the spot. It was a poor and small affair, but large enough to meet the demands of travel at that time. To the chance traveler from "down East," it seemed as if the baby railroad had reached the end of everything, and would not only stop there, but find it a lonely stopping-place.

But the scream of the locomotive whistle was the "open sesame" to the limitless possibilities of Southern Colorado. The new town sprang into life and action as if by magic, and Manitou took on another phase of existence almost as suddenly. Hotels and cottages were built and inhabited, and the fame of the great watering-place went abroad through all the earth. Elegant carriage roads were built in all directions. Gen. Palmer built a summer residence in Glen Eyrie, near by. Photographs of the magnificent surrounding scenery were distributed by tourists, and the Garden of the Gods and its environs soon became household words. The little railroad advertised itself by photographing the scenery along its line, and business began to pour in upon it. Its local trade increased continually, and villages sprang up all along the line.

Nor did it tarry long at Colorado Springs. Following down the valley of the Fountain about forty-five miles, it reached Pueblo, and opened up a new era of prosperity for the southern metropolis. From Pueblo, a branch line was built to

Cañon City, forty-one miles, while the main line was pushed forward toward New Mexico.

At Cucharas Creek another separation was made, one line leading south, toward Trinidad, and the other west, toward the Spanish Peaks and the Sangre de Christo range of mountains, which divide the Arkansas slope from the valley of the Rio Grande del Norte.

Thus far the energetic little road had passed through a romantic but not very difficult country. Henceforward its path lay over mountains, and the real engineering difficulties of the route were to be surmounted. A more beautiful country than that upon which the road now entered, it would be hard to find in Colorado.

The Spanish Peaks themselves are magnificent beyond description. Unlike any other mountains in Colorado, they stand alone, rising abruptly from the plains, and lifting their heads above the timber line, almost to the regions of perpetual snow. They are visible from Pueblo, nearly a hundred miles distant, and are the most notable land-marks of the whole country around them. Passing along the valley at the base of these twin peaks, the road climbs onward and upward toward Veta Pass.

Entering the Sangre de Christo Range, it follows for miles a narrow, winding valley, rich in variegated scenery, and enters upon the herculean task of scaling the Rocky Mountains. Rounding the Mule Shoe Curve, the locomotive climbs onward and still upward over a grade of 217 feet to the mile, crawling slowly up the side of Dump Mountain and still onward and upward, higher and still higher, until Inspiration Point is reached, away above the clouds—2,339 feet above the sea. This magnificent triumph of engineering skill was accomplished during the summer of 1877, and the road descended the western slope of the Sangre de Christo Range into the vast and beautiful San Luis Valley, and sped across the level park to the Rio Grande River at Alamosa. At the same time, the branch from Cucharas was pushed forward to El Moro a few miles from Trinidad, when

the road found itself involved in varied complications with its broad-gauge rival, the Santa Fe line. Transferring its forces into the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas, at Cañon City, the Rio Grande began work on its Leadville extension. The Santa Fe following, there began the celebrated Grand Cañon controversy, out of which grew some of the most important railway litigation known to Colorado or the country, the history of which is fresh in the minds of the public, and which it is unnecessary to recount here. The temporary suspension of active operations thus enforced, only served to infuse new life and energy into the "baby" road, which, as soon as the restrictions which the long and tedious litigation imposed were removed, emerged a veritable "little giant" in its strength and resources. Work was at once resumed with redoubled energy on both its Leadville and San Juan extensions, and prosecuted with a vigor and rapidity which astonished even men accustomed to the enterprising and energetic spirit of railroad management in the new West. The Grand Cañon through which the Leadville extension is built, is the finest east of the continental divide, and the entire line between Cañon City and Leadville leads through one of the most romantic portions of Eastern Colorado. The Royal Gorge presents a scene of stupendous grandeur unequalled by any similar mountain defile yet penetrated by any railroad in the country. Granite precipices rise abruptly on either hand, to an immense height, the chasm in many places being so narrow that the track passes along balconies cut into the face of the cliff, while in one place an iron bridge of immense weight is built to carry the road over a point otherwise impassable. It is at this point the huge walls of red granite reach their greatest height—no less than twenty-five hundred feet of perpendicular cliffs between which dash and foam the turbulent Arkansas on its way to the great plains, from its source and the perpetual snows. Reaching Leadville in July, 1880, it stopped not in its course, but at once set out on two extensions, one to the prosperous mining camps of Kokomo and

Breckenridge, and the other through Tennessee Pass to Red Cliff and the Eagle River country.

The following descriptive letter from the facile pen of J. G. Dillenback, of the *Denver Daily Times*, is such a vivid and faithful pen-picture of the new and wonderful country traversed by the San Juan extension of the Rio Grande road, that we copy it entire :

"It is no small matter to build a railroad from the great plains over the Sangre de Christo Mountains, scaling the awful heights of Veta Pass, and descending into the vast basin called San Luis Park. But, the Denver & Rio Grande Railway having done that, and justified its name by running its trains to the Rio Grande River which far, far away to the south, on its way to the Mexican Gulf, forms

our southern bound, 'way down to Mexico,' was not contented to rest in that most beautiful of valleys.

"It hardly paused for a breathing spell at Alamosa, which lies near the center of the park, apparently at the foot of Sierra Blanca, though in reality over twenty miles distant. And yet no railroad could have a more beautiful goal. Around it are hundreds of square miles of plain, as level as a floor, and sparsely covered with sage brush and greasewood, with here and there a winding thread of dark green verdure that marks the course of the Rio Grande or some of its affluents. To the southwest, for a hundred miles, are ranged the snow-capped peaks of the Sangre de Christo Mountains, as rugged and fantastic as any that ever delighted the eye of an artist. To the east, rising sheer upward from the level park, without foothills, are the sublime heights of Sierra Blanca, the Mount Blanc of Colorado. To the northeast, for another hundred miles, stretches the Sangre de Christo Range, a long line of serrated peaks, the other side of which is seen by the people of Silver Cliff. To the north and northwest are the Seguche and San Juan Mountains, and to the west rises the main range. Southward the park is broken by mesas, or high plateaus, that rise near

the center of the plain, and to the southwest is the vast, isolated mountain of San Antonio, smooth and regular in shape, like an inverted tea saucer. The range of vision can best be understood by the statement that the extent of the park is almost equal to the area of the State of Massachusetts.

"From Alamosa, the road was extended thirty-seven miles, west and south, to the Mexican adobe village of Conejos—just as a bit of excursion, 'to keep its hand in,' as the saying is. But the Denver & Rio Grande is a romantic, ambitious, adventurous road, and must be searching for new fields and greater achievements. From Conejos, or San Antonio, as the new station, a mile from Conejos, is called, the road runs southward down the park into New Mexico. Some fifty miles down, it reaches the picturesque Camanche Cañon, or will reach it, and beyond there is a world of magnificent scenery. Where the terminus is to be, is as uncertain as the *Ultima Thule* of the ancients. It is, apparently, a railway hopelessly gone astray, a sort of kilted errand railway in quest of adventures, a new Columbus, with cars instead of ships, in search of undiscovered realms. Glancing along its rails, there comes to the mind of the traveler visions of the stately capital of the Montezumas, and the vast ocean beyond that covers a third of the earth.

"But all this is only one episode in the adventures of this wonderful railway. Far to the West, across the main range of the Rocky Mountains, lies a region untouched by railroads, in whose mountains and streams are inexhaustible treasures of silver and gold—the great San Juan country. The railway heard the tales of the prospectors and miners, and looked westward from Conejos toward the new land of promise. The scene could not have been more alluring. Low, smooth, gently rising foothills, covered with grass, and timbered with scattering pines and groves of poplar, extended as far as the eye could reach, their gentle slopes and flowery vales looking down upon the park, and affording romantic views of the mountains beyond. They seemed to promise a very Eden for tourists.

And the railway yielded to the seductive beauty of the foot-hills, and the travelers' tales of the riches of the San Juan, and set out again to the West. For miles it curved among the hills, keeping sight of the plains and catching frequent glimpses of the village. Its innumerable windings along the brows of the hills seemed in mere wantonness, as loath to abandon so beautiful a region. Almost imperceptibly the foot-hills changed into mountains and the valleys deepened into cañons, and, winding around the point of one of the mountains, it found itself overlooking the picturesque valley or cañon of Los Pinos Creek. Eastward was the rounded summit of the great mountain of San Antonio; over the nearest height could be seen the top of Sierra Blanca, canopied with perpetual clouds, in front were castellated crags, art-like monuments and stupendous precipices. Having allured the railway into their awful fastnesses, the mountains seemed determined to baffle its further progress. But it was a strong-hearted railway, and, although a little giddy a thousand feet above the stream, it cut its way through the crags and among the monuments, and bore onward for miles up the valley. A projecting point, too high for a cut and too abrupt for a curve was overcome by a tunnel. The track-layers are now busy at work laying down the steel rail at a point a few miles beyond this tunnel. The grade is nearly completed for many miles further. From the present end of the track for the next four or five miles along the grade, the scenery is unsurpassed by any railroad scenery in North America. Engineers who have traversed every mile of mountain railroad in the Union say that it is the finest they have seen. Perched on the dizzy mountain side, at an altitude of 9,500 feet above the sea—nearly to Vero Pass—a thousand feet above the valley, with battlemented crags rising five or six hundred feet above, the beholder is unsurpassed with the view. At one point the cañon narrows into an awful gorge, apparently but a few yards wide and nearly a thousand feet in depth, between almost perpendicular walls of granite. Here, a high point of granite has to be tun-

neled, and in this tunnel the rockmen are at work drilling and blasting to complete the passage, which is now open to pedestrians. The frequent explosions of the blasts echo and re-echo among the mountains until they die away in the distance.

"Looking down the valley from near the tunnel, the scene is one never to be forgotten. The lofty precipices, the distant heights, the fantastic monuments, the contrast of the rugged crags and the graceful curves of the silvery stream beneath them, the dark green pines interspersed with poplar groves, bright yellow in their autumn foliage, that crown the neighboring summits—height, depth, distance and color—combine to constitute a landscape that is destined to be painted by thousands of artists, reproduced again and again by photographers, and to adorn the walls of innumerable parlors and galleries of art.

"Beyond the tunnel for a mile or more the scene is even more picturesque, though of less extent. The traveler looks down into the gorge and sees the stream plunging in a succession of snow-white cascades through narrow cuts between the perpendicular rocks.

The track is now laid to within about eighteen miles of the Pinos-Chama summit. It follows the Los Pinos Creek, and crosses the summit at an altitude of about 10,000 feet—9,962 in exact figures. From there it follows the waters of the Chama for some distance, through what marvels of scenery I hope to learn soon after it is completed. Twenty-five miles beyond the Pinos-Chama summit it crosses the continental divide, at an altitude a few feet less than that of the former summit. If the winter is not too inclement, Durango, a newly platted town near Animas City, nearly 150 miles beyond the present end of the track, will be the next temporary terminus, before next spring, to which the crowd of track followers will move their warehouses, hotels and saloons, to build another magic city."

From Animas City, which point the road is expected to reach the coming spring, a branch will be built north to Silverton, and, eventually, south-

west into Arizona, as the development of the country will warrant. A branch is now in course of construction from Cañon City, up the beautiful Grape Creek Cañon, to Silver Cliff, and the present autumn will undoubtedly see that thriving city—the second mining camp in Colorado—connected by iron rails with the outside world, and its wonderful mineral products adding to the already enormous receipts of the pioneer narrow-gauge railway. Already a contract has been let for the grading of a branch from South Arkansas via the already famous health resort of Poncha Springs, through the Marshall Pass to Gunnison City, thus competing with the South Park road for the rich productions of the vast and comparatively undeveloped region known as the “Gunnison Country.”

An important movement has been the completion, during the past summer, of a branch from Colorado Springs to Manitou, and five daily passenger trains are now run between those points. Lying, as it does, in a lovely little nook at the very foot of Pike's Peak, whose snow-clad summit towers majestic above it at a height of over fourteen thousand feet above the sea, Manitou is justly entitled to its pre-eminence as the queen of mountain resorts.

Its climate is pure and salubrious; its air dry and invigorating; its scenery grand and inspiring, while its surrounding attractions are so numerous and diversified, presenting such entire dissimilarity of scene, that days, weeks and months may be spent by the lover of nature in exploring and admiring them. But two miles to the eastward lies the famous Garden of the Gods, filled with its grotesque and fantastic grouping of rocks and boulders, and, a little further on, Glen Eyrie, in which lovely retreat President Palmer has estab-

lished his summer residence. Among its many famous attractions are Williams' and Red Rock Cañons, Ute Pass Falls and the Ridges, each within easy walking distance, while Cheyenne Falls and North Cheyenne Cañon are but a little further away. Monument Park, whose name implies its character, is a beautiful spot but nine miles away, and a trip of twenty-one miles through the Ute Pass brings one to Manitou Park, the most delightful of them all.

Add to these climatic and scenic attractions the famous mineral springs with their health-giving waters, whose medicinal properties have been fully demonstrated, the elegant hotels, its accessibility in a few hours from all points in the eastern part of the State, and it is not at all surprising that Manitou is drawing to itself, with each succeeding season, an increased number of tourists from all parts of the world.

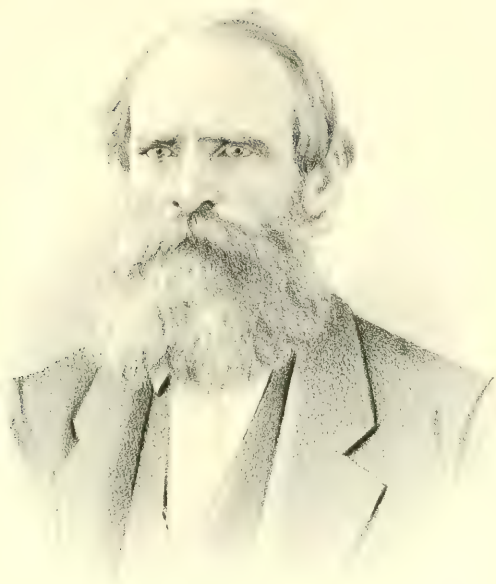
The importance of the Rio Grande Railway to the commercial interests of Colorado, and of Denver in particular, cannot be overestimated. With its six hundred miles of road now completed, reaching out its various branches to the south and west, penetrating the rich agricultural and pastoral regions of Southern Colorado and New Mexico, piercing the mountains and threading the gorges of the silver San Juan, connecting with iron rails the capital of the State with the greatest mining camp of the world, just making its first bow to the people of Silver Cliff, reaching over into the undeveloped country of the Gunnison and Eagle Rivers and bringing their combined treasures of gold and silver and pouring them into the lap of the Queen City of the Plains, the Rio Grande Railway has before it a future whose greatness is but dimly foreshadowed by the successful record of the past.

CHAPTER III.

THE DENVER, SOUTH PARK AND PACIFIC.

ONE of the most important roads to Denver and one which presents some of the most remarkable instances of the triumphs of engineering skill over apparently insurmountable obstructions, is the Denver, South Park & Pacific. Very soon after the settlement of Colorado, when the marvelous discoveries of California Gulch, the famous Printer Boy vein and other deposits of metalliferous wealth, filled the world with the fame of Colorado, the theory was advanced by prospectors and others who had made the formation of the mountain ranges and spurs a study that as yet the surface had been only skimmed, and that only on the outside of the vast deposits. As early as 1864, the prediction was made that Colorado would develop one of the largest and richest deposits of precious metals ever discovered on the globe. The prediction had special reference to gold, for silver was little thought of then, and many prospectors held that the only discovery worth looking for was the source of the gold found in California Gulch and many other gulches, all heading in the same general locality. The result of this firm faith in the wealth of the interior mountain ranges was to give birth to the idea of a railroad traversing the three great parks of the Colorado mountain system, and drawing its support from the mines by which those parks would be mined. Gov. Evans was one of the first to recognize the practical value of the idea, if he did not originate it, and for years urged the formation of a company to carry it into effect, in such a manner that whatever benefit was to be derived from it would accrue to Denver, instead of some other locality favored by situation or circumstances. The Governor believed in the extension of railroads for the development of the country, and that the presence of a railroad in the heart of the mountain region would stimulate prospecting,

for, where a miner found a good lode, he would not be compelled to expend all his profit in getting his ore to market—the truth of which idea was remarkably illustrated recently by the re-opening and profitable working of mines which had been abandoned by their owners many years ago, because the ore could not be taken to the market at a profit. For several years the road through the Platte Cañon was urged by the Governor and those of his business associates who had faith in the project, but it was hard to convince people that it was possible to construct a railroad along a mountain cañon in many parts of which a trail was impossible and the possibility of a wagon road a myth. It was urged in opposition to the road, that for a great part of the route the mountains would have to be tunneled at an enormous expense, and that, where the track could be laid along the water-line, the torrent that sweeps through the cañon every spring would toss away the embankments like so many bundles of straw, and cause the entire receipts of the road to be absorbed in repairs. Others laughed at the idea of a road ever becoming profitable on a route a great part of which would lie in sections where the snow lies on the ground during seven months of the year; as to the metalliferous wealth of the country proposed to be traversed, opinions differed—only the few, however, insisting upon the wealth of the mountains. Another argument advanced was, that the grades on any route likely to be selected in crossing the high ranges surrounding the plateaus of the Rocky Mountain system, would be, if not impracticable, at least so heavy as to be expensive beyond all computation, and the treasury of any company that might undertake the task would be subject to a constant drain to meet expenses, and with the most stringent economy would be unable



John Davis.

to make both ends meet. The truth or fallacy of these objections will be demonstrated as we proceed in the history of this remarkable work.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, which, to most men, would seem insuperable, the few gentlemen who had joined their faith to an intermountain line of railroad, continued sanguine, and with unremitting zeal pressed the idea upon the public, and, continually gaining accessions to their ranks until early in 1873, it was thought the time was ripe to put the project into execution. On the 14th of June, 1873, a company was organized and articles of incorporation filed. Arapahoe County became a subscriber, by voting \$300,000 in bonds, in exchange for a like amount of stock, and individual subscriptions were secured to an amount that warranted the commencement of active operations. Gov. Evans was the first President of the company, and still holds that position, together with Charles Wheeler, Secretary.

The projected route was from Denver, via the Platte Cañon, through Park County, through Trout Creek Cañon to the Arkansas, at the mouth of Trout Creek. This latter seemed to be the *point d'appui* for further extensions through the entire mountain region. From there an easy water-grade led up the Arkansas to its head, numerous passes afforded favorable routes to the then newly discovered San Juan country, and a practicable route led westward to a connection with the Utah system of railroads, and through them to the Pacific Coast. It was also decided to build a broad road to the valuable quarries at Morrison, making the entire road, as projected, one hundred and fifty miles in length.

The building of the road was let to a construction company, consisting of prominent Denver men, and ground was broken in the fall of 1873. At the very outset, the company was met by the most discouraging obstacle that had yet been encountered—the financial panic of 1873. Railroads were the heaviest sufferers thereby, the ill-success of many heavy railroad enterprises causing all schemes of this character to be regarded with

doubt and suspicion. The depressed condition of business and the want of faith of aggregated capital in all enterprises requiring heavy outlays of money, very much retarded the progress of the work; and it was not until July 1, 1874, that the first sixteen miles of the road—seven miles of the main line, and nine miles of the Morrison Branch—were put in successful operation. Besides this, the grading of that portion of the main line extending from Morrison Junction to the mouth of Platte Cañon had been completed, and the company was ready to commence work upon the heaviest portion of the line—that extending through the cañon and over the mountains into the South Park. The financial crisis had, however, not yet been passed; those who, in the fall of 1873, had been willing to extend aid to the enterprise, refused to contribute further; and those who had declined to assist were as firm as adamant in their refusal. In consequence of this state of affairs, the further prosecution of the work was suspended.

During the next two years, nothing was done on the extension of the road. The Morrison Branch was successfully operated, and the original projectors of the road labored hard and incessantly to induce a renewal of confidence in their enterprise and its ultimate financial success. At last, in the spring of 1876, the financial skies, which, for nearly three years, had spread a pall-like blackness over the entire country, began to lighten, and a new, determined and united effort was made to secure the renewal of active operations. The effort was successful. A sufficient amount of money was raised on subscriptions to the capital stock to warrant the commencement of the extension, and a bold move was made into the cañon, which had been pronounced impassable, not alone by non-professionals, but by experienced civil engineers.

Few, except those who have seen the road, or were on the ground during the progress of the work, can form a reasonable idea of the physical difficulties that presented themselves to the constructing engineers. In many places walls of per-

pendicular rock descended sheer to the water's edge, presenting a smooth, unbroken surface, worn by the action of the water until it was impossible to obtain a foothold for the workmen. Other portions of the route presented an equally difficult problem—the confining of the torrent within narrower limits, or the turning of the creek in order to avoid an impassable curve, with all the attendant risks of a freshet, which would sweep away thousands of dollars' worth of labor at a single dash. Men were hung over cliffs at a dizzy height to drill the holes for blasting. Others were compelled to stand waist-deep in water fresh from eternal snows, and rushing past at the rate of six miles an hour, a pressure against which it was exceedingly difficult for them to maintain their footing. At some points, a shovelful of earth would be torn away by the rushing stream almost as soon as it was thrown into the spot it was intended to occupy, and all of the embankments built in the water required nearly four times the amount of labor that would be needed to do the same work on land.

The heaviest part was, of course, that through the cañon, but when these difficulties had been overcome, the Kenosha range of mountains, skirting the eastern edge of the South Park, had still to be surmounted, and here again engineering estimates were at fault. Even those who had witnessed the successful operations for more than three years of a similar piece of work at Veta Pass, said that the thing could not be done—that no safe road-bed could be constructed along the route laid out on Kenosha Hill—that the first storm would send the road-bed into the cañon below.

Notwithstanding all of these objections, which certainly seemed insurmountable to most men, the road has never stopped an instant since the first day of resumption of active operations. In the early spring of 1878, it had penetrated the lower cañon several miles; at midsummer the road had passed through the lower cañon, and had arrived at Bailey's Rancho. In the spring of 1879, it had reached the foot of Kenosha Hill, and since that time it has scaled that immense height, crossed the

South Park, traversed the mountains which skirt the western margin of the park, passed through the Trout Creek Cañon to Buena Vista, whence its trains run over the track of the Denver & Rio Grande to Leadville. From Buena Vista, the line extends down the Arkansas to the mouth of Chalk Creek, and up that stream, being already completed and running trains to Heywood Springs. A tunnel under the summit of the Arkansas Range is now in process of construction, and during the summer of 1881 it is expected that the road will reach Gunnison City, thus furnishing a market for the rich products of the extensive coal-fields and valuable mines of the Gunnison country.

The discovery of the valuable carbonate deposits of Leadville was almost providential for the road. In 1876, upon the renewal of active operations, Leadville was unheard of, and carbonates an unknown quantity. The road was to be pushed forward upon the general principle, steadfastly adhered to by the original projectors, that there *was* wealth in the mountains, and that it would be found. Almost before they had fairly got their working forces drilled—certainly before they had succeeded in building the road through the cañon, Leadville burst into prominence as a mining center, amply justifying the anticipation of the company, and travel and freight for Leadville began to crowd the road to its utmost capacity. The result is, that not a dollar of the company's bonds was placed on the market, the receipts from business that came of its own accord paying all the expenses of construction. Day after day, the stream of Leadville travel increased, and day after day the company's platforms at the temporary terminus were crowded with sacks of ore and pigs of base bullion, that had to be left behind on account of the lack of transportation facilities. Nothing in the history of this wonderful discovery, rivaling in the splendor of its settings and results the most extravagant dreams of the hashesh-eater, conveys the idea of the reality of the wonderful richness of Leadville and its outlying camps, more perfectly than this brilliant achievement in railroading, pay-

ing the expenses of constructing a mountain road from the receipts occasioned by the never-ceasing stream of travel and traffic resulting from the development of the mines.

The road at its highest point is 10,139 feet above sea level—the highest railroad point in North America, and 800 feet higher than the justly celebrated Veta Pass, in the southern portion of this State. The heaviest grade is not greater than 175 or 180 feet to the mile; and, notwithstanding that for two-thirds of its entire length it runs in mountain cañons, the maximum curvature is twenty-six degrees—two facts which, taken together, are evidence of the engineering skill that has governed the construction of the road.

As will readily be gathered from the foregoing, the financial standing of the company is excellent; its bonds are still in its own possession, the money for its construction was principally raised in Denver, its stockholders are men who have accumulated large fortunes in other branches of business, and in every instance the company's obligations have been met either before or at maturity.

The success of the South Park road is an exemplification of the resistless energy that has characterized the successful business men of Colorado from the first. None but those who had a personal interest in the company thought it could be built, or, if it could, that it would be built, or, if it ever was built, that it could be made to pay. Those who did believe, however, went to work, and the result is a finished enterprise that is not only a credit to the projectors, but has proved a positive benefit to every portion of the country through which it has passed, receiving contributions of freight from almost every mile of its line, and demonstrating the truth of the constantly reiterated assertion of Gov. Evans, that the business along the line would pay the running expenses.

By a recent action of the stockholders, the capital stock of the company has been increased to \$15,000,000, and its charter so amended as to allow the building of either a broad or narrow gauge road to Pueblo, Silver Cliff and various other points.

CHAPTER IV.

THE COLORADO CENTRAL RAILROAD.

OF Denver's six railway lines, not least in importance is the above-named road, and in some high respects it is the most noted and best known of all Denver roads. It was the first to penetrate the fastnesses of the mountains, and its sinuous trail in and through Clear Creek Cañon has made it famous on two continents. Although other mountain roads now vie with the Colorado Central in magnificent scenery, the prestige of the latter has not been diminished in any degree by rivalry, and it is still sought out by all strangers coming to Colorado.

Starting from Denver, this line traverses the entire northern portion of the State, taps the principal mining centers of this section, and carries travelers to some of the spots most famed for

scenic beauty and natural grandeur. It connects Denver and other Colorado towns with the Union Pacific at Cheyenne, and thus affords connection with trains east and west on the great continental thoroughfare. The Cheyenne Branch penetrates the very heart of Colorado's best agricultural region, giving the traveler a better idea of our farming resources than he can gain from any other railway transit, and also connects at Boulder with stages for the mining camps of that county. Through Jefferson, Boulder and Larimer Counties this branch is lined, for a great part of its length, with wheat-fields, and passes the important towns of Golden, Boulder, Longmont, Loveland and Fort Collins.

But it is the mountain division of the road which is the most famous for interesting scenery

and unexpected physical development. The mountain division is a narrow gauge, and the traveler must needs change cars at Golden unless northward bound. Taking his seat in the narrow-gauge train, he is soon swallowed up, as it were, in the cavernous depths of Clear Creek Cañon, which is entered at once after leaving Golden. For many miles the road follows the course of Clear Creek, often turning curves which seem beyond accomplishment, and climbing grades which would tax the energy of an ox team, but which only serve to slacken, not stay, the speed of the iron horse.

The scenery in this grand cañon is unparalleled save in the cañons of the Colorado and Arkansas Rivers. The rocky walls rise precipitously on either hand to immense heights, almost shutting out the sun, and yet there is nothing gloomy about the scene to mar the pleasure of the traveler. The tourist rides leisurely and comfortably along on a railway car and looks out upon scenery which, in Switzerland, he would have to climb tediously on foot to see. The wild waters of Clear Creek rush along at a breakneck speed, foaming and roaring among the rocks, giving a better idea of the "down grade" of the road itself than the engineers' figures, for seeing is believing. Great granite walls, not hundreds, but thousands of feet high, rise almost perpendicularly over the train, and in one place a chamber has been cut through the overhanging rock for the passage of the train, there being no room elsewhere sufficient for that purpose.

Anon the train glides swiftly across a little valley dotted by miners' cabins or more pretentious ranche houses, but for the most part of the distance between Golden and Black Hawk, the cañon is so narrow as to leave no room for side-tracks, and these turn-outs are forced to occupy the gulches which enter the cañon almost at right angles. The effect of this arrangement upon travelers is often astonishing, as these sidings have the appearance of branch lines leading nowhere. The scenery is thus varied, in some places rough and wild, in others soft and beautiful, but, always and

under all circumstances, it is sublime and deeply impressive.

Although the road is largely patronized by summer tourists and sightseers, it does not depend entirely upon this class of traffic for support, as one is speedily convinced upon visiting its mountain termini. You take the Colorado Central for Golden, an important industrial city and the headquarters of the Colorado Central Company; for Black Hawk, a large mining town and former location of Hill's extensive smelting works; for Central, the county seat of Gilpin County, until recently the largest ore-producing county in Colorado; for Idaho Springs, a famous watering-place as well as an important mining center; for Georgetown, the "Silver Queen" and the capital of Clear Creek County; for Boulder, county seat and principal town of rich Boulder County, famous for its mines and for its crops; and for numbers of lesser towns whose tribute of trade is the heritage of the Colorado Central road, in most cases without competition.

Middle Park, too, the great hunting-ground, and location of the famous Hot Sulphur Springs, is reached from Denver via the Colorado Central, tourists leaving the cars at Empire or Georgetown, at pleasure, and continuing their journey by stage over Berthoud Pass one of the finest mountain roads in the State. Since Leadville has loomed up so prominently, a new stage road has been built from Georgetown to the carbonate camp, and much Leadville travel follows that line. It is thought that the Colorado Central will shortly be extended over the same route, which is at once direct and practicable.

The inception of this important enterprise dates back to June, 1861, when the Overland Stage Company was seeking a nearer outlet from Colorado to Utah and California. Golden was just then the most ambitious town in Colorado, and joined with the Stage Company and some public-spirited citizens of Gregory Gulch and Spanish Bar in fitting out an expedition to explore and survey a route for a wagon road from Golden to

Salt Lake. Capt. E. L. Berthoud, now and for many years engineer of the Colorado Central road, headed the party, which was absent from June till September, and explored some 1,100 miles of country west of the starting-point. It was claimed for this important survey, that it established two important facts, viz.:

First, that the main difficulties of a good direct wagon route were the first ten miles of the cañon of Clear Creek, and the main central range at the Berthoud Pass, 10,914 feet above the sea.

Second, that the country traversed west of this pass was fine valleys, and that excellent coal abounded, while the total distance from Golden to Salt Lake was only 458 miles, thus shortening the overland route fully 200 miles.

Two years later, Hon. W. A. H. Loveland and E. B. Smith, leading citizens of Golden, went before the Territorial Legislature and procured a charter for a wagon road up Clear Creek Cañon to the mines. Some work was done on the line, but it was subsequently abandoned as impracticable, and the old wagon road from Golden Gate continued to be the great highway between the valley and the mountains. Loveland never lost faith in the cañon route, however, and his next scheme was the building of a railroad where the wagon road had failed.

In the year 1865, the Colorado Central Railroad Company was chartered. H. M. Teller, John T. Lynch, John A. Nye, William A. H. Loveland, Thomas Mason, A. Gilbert, Milo Lee and E. K. Baxter, of Colorado, with James Mills, George Hoyt, John A. Dix, Ebenezer Cook, W. W. Wright, Thomas Small, L. C. Pollard and William Bond of New York, M. Lathin, of Chicago, A. McKinney, of Boston, Samuel Wheelwright, George B. Satterlee, W. V. Ogden and Jonathan Cox were incorporated to build a railroad from Golden westward to Black Hawk, Central City, and, by the South Fork, to Idaho and Empire City, thence, over the Berthoud Pass, to the west boundary of Colorado, in the direction of Provo City, Utah, and easterly, by Denver, to the east

boundary of Colorado, and northeasterly, by the coal-fields of Jefferson and Boulder Counties, and the valleys of St. Vrain, Big Thompson and Cache la Poudre, and thence to the northeast corner of Colorado, where the Northern Branch of the Pacific Railroad intersects said boundary.

At that time, and for some years thereafter, the idea of building a railroad up Clear Creek Cañon was considered undiluted nonsense, and nobody thought it would ever be done, except Mr. Loveland and a few of his friends, who were inspired by his strong faith in the ultimate success of his scheme. He knew that the trade of the mines would support a railway, the only question was how it should be built. Before he could enlist active aid in his enterprise, it was necessary for him to make a preliminary survey, which was done by private subscription. Even then, when the practicability of the proposed route was established by the engineers' figures, nobody was ready to invest, and the work waited. A mistake had been made in providing for a broad-gauge road, which required several tunnels and a large amount of expensive rock work. Narrow-gauge roads were then almost unknown, and their special fitness for mountain defiles was still undemonstrated.

To Capt. E. L. Berthoud belongs the honor of first suggesting a narrow gauge for the mountain division of the Colorado Central. The Captain was then stationed at Fort Sedgewick, and, at that distance, could only present his views by correspondence. Mr. Loveland caught the idea at once, but his associates did not fully share his confidence in the success of the new idea and nothing was done.

In 1866, when the Union Pacific Company was surveying the passes of the Rocky Mountains, a party of their engineers went over the old Berthoud trail and pass, and reported a practicable route from Golden westward. Every effort was put forth to induce the company to locate its line in this direction, but without success. Then the engineering difficulties were too great. Besides the work in Clear Creek Cañon, a tunnel over a mile long was

deemed necessary in crossing the range, and the northern route was adopted and built upon.

After the termination of this survey, in 1866, the subject rested until the spring of 1867, when the Colorado Central Railroad Company, fully re-organized, proceeded to inaugurate the construction of its line. The first work was done between Golden and Denver, in aid of which Jefferson County voted \$100,000 in bonds. A survey was ordered between Golden and Cheyenne, to connect with the Union Pacific, but this survey was abandoned. The line ran from Golden northeast to Boulder Creek, down Boulder to the St. Vrain, thence to Big Thompson and the Cache la Poudre, crossing the Poudre a little west of the spot where Greeley now stands, and from there to Cheyenne direct, a total distance of 118 miles.

Work on the Golden and Denver line was nominally begun in January, 1868, and actively entered upon in May of that year, the design being to reach Denver simultaneously with the Denver Pacific from Cheyenne. The co-operation of Denver was diverted, however, by the action of the company in locating its line not to Denver direct, but to a junction with the Kansas Pacific two miles below the city, a mistake since corrected at considerable expense to the company. The fourteen miles of road were not finished the first year, nor the second. It was not until late in 1870 that the line was opened for business, and then it was compelled to run its trains into Denver over the track of the Kansas Pacific Company. In this, as well as in other respects, the rivalry between Denver and Golden has been maintained to the disadvantage of each party.

Though latterly, by force of circumstances, the Colorado Central has been made a part and parcel of Denver's railway system, the original plan ignored this system entirely. Denver did not figure on the first maps of the road, and the building of the first line was not so much to connect the two towns as to separate them. It was intended that the Kansas Pacific should be extended by the Colorado Central to Golden, making Denver merely a

way-station, and the Union Pacific connection was planned to avoid Denver entirely. The plan was admirable enough in conception, but there was a fatal defect in it, in that it underestimated the strength of the opposition. Denver built to a connection with the Union Pacific at Cheyenne before the Colorado Central was commenced, and, in a short time thereafter, projected a line to the south which at once made the capital of the Territory also its railway center.

In 1870, the Boston managers of the Union Pacific interested themselves in the promotion of the Colorado Central scheme, with a view to making that road what it has since become, in a certain sense, a "feeder" of the main line. At that time, the Union Pacific had no Colorado connection, the Denver Pacific having been absorbed by the Kansas Pacific. Chief Engineer Sickles, of the Union Pacific, became associated with Capt. Berthoud, Engineer of the Colorado Central, and together they surveyed and staked a narrow-gauge line from Golden up the cañon to Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties, the main line dividing at the forks of Clear Creek and extending up each branch of the stream. At the same time, a survey was made of a broad-gauge line down the Platte to Julesburg, and work was commenced upon each division of the road. The narrow gauge was pushed up the cañon as rapidly as possible, but it was not opened for traffic until 1872. Upon its completion, work was pushed upon the main line for some time, but after the whole distance had been either completely or partially graded, and the track had been laid to the Boulder County line, a few miles beyond Longmont; work upon the Julesburg branch was suspended for several years, but recently it has been resumed, track being now laid from Julesburg to Greeley.

About this time another road, called the Golden City & South Platte Railway and Telegraph Line, from Golden to form a junction with the Rio Grande Railroad near Littleton, was projected, but after grading eighteen miles of the line, to a point near the town of Acequa, work was suspended for a time,

but it having been recommenced, three miles of the line are now in operation, with a fair prospect of the entire work being completed. The delay of these two enterprises was chiefly due to the panic of 1873, which proved peculiarly fatal to all new railroad enterprises.

The history of the Colorado Central for the next three or four years was eventful, by reason of the struggles of rival factions for its control. The Union Pacific held a majority of the stock. In the spring of 1875, a consolidation agreement was entered into between the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific, by which the Colorado Central was to be merged into the Kansas Pacific. The minority stockholders, of whom Mr. Loveland was chief, opposed the scheme, but were unable to prevent its consummation, which occurred in December, 1875. Until the spring of 1876, the line was operated as a part of the Kansas Pacific, but, in May of that year, the Colorado stockholders met, threw out a vote of 7,200 shares of Union Pacific stock, and elected themselves Directors of the road. A few days later, the officers elected by the new board took possession of the road. These proceedings, and certain subsequent acts of lawlessness in holding possession, did not redound greatly to the credit of Colorado railway management, and perhaps the less said about them the better. It was undoubtedly true, however, that the immediate patrons of the line, particularly the counties which had voted bonds to help build the road, were better satisfied with the Colorado management than any

other, and public opinion sustained Mr. Loveland in his possession.

After fighting for a whole year to get control of the property, the Union Pacific people proposed a compromise, which was finally effected, and which resulted in several important extensions of the line. The long-looked-for outlet to the Union Pacific was finally completed via Fort Collins to Cheyenne; the Georgetown Branch of the Mountain Division was extended from Floyd Hill to Georgetown, and the Central Branch from Black Hawk to Central. About the same time, the Denver line was straightened from Clear Creek, crossing so as to run into Denver direct, and depots and their appurtenances were established at the capital. From that time forward, the road did a profitable business. Its traffic contract with the Union Pacific has lately been changed into a long lease to the latter company, which manages the road as a part of its main line, and proposes to extend it to Leadville in the near future.

Mention has already been made of the large and constantly increasing traffic of this road, but until one sees its crowded passenger trains and heavily laden freight cars, no proper idea of its business can be obtained. Georgetown and Central alone would give the line profitable employment, and they are growing every day in population and commercial importance. The Colorado Central is destined to be the most important link in Denver's chain of railways.

CHAPTER V.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC.

KANSAS CITY—DENVER! Two of the most active, enterprising and prosperous young cities of America and of the world, forming, with Chicago, a great triumvirate, whose wonderful vitality, marvelous growth and indomitable enterprise have astonished the world and outstripped the most visionary anticipa-

tions of their most confident and enthusiastic promoters! The one, the metropolis of the Missouri Valley, and the gateway to the rich prairies and the plains beyond; the other, the Queen City of the Plains, and the threshold to the vast mineral regions of the Rocky Mountains. The one, less than half a century ago, a small trading-

post on the extreme western frontier, the rendezvous of a few *cowboys* and *vagabonds*, trappers and traders, who plied their trade in the most primitive manner, between the Missouri River and the mountains; the other, a quarter of a century later, totally unheard of and entirely a thing of the future. The one, in 1880, a great and important city of sixty thousand inhabitants; the other, six hundred miles distant and separated from it by a dreary stretch of barren plain, springing, in a little more than two decades, from a barren waste, the home of the buffalo and the Indian, to a beautiful, proud and wealthy city of nearly forty thousand people.

To the Kansas Pacific Railway belongs the honor of being the first to connect these two important points—the pioneer road between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains, and it is most appropriate that an enterprise of so great importance to the State, and exerting so great an influence upon its prosperity, should receive more than a passing notice in a history of Colorado.

With the whole vast territory west of Kansas City lying undisputed before them, with no rivals in the field, with the full privilege of choosing whatever route they would, the originators of the Kansas Pacific Railway would have shown great lack of wisdom had they failed to select the best route, the shortest and most direct, the most easily constructed, and leading through the most fertile portions of the State through which their course must, in any event, lie. Nor did they fail. After carefully and thoroughly examining the various lines, they selected the one running westward through the central and richest part of Kansas, through a section of country which many of the most eminent men have not hesitated to denominate the "Golden Belt."

The Union Pacific Railroad bill was passed by Congress in May, 1862, and in June the following year, a contract was let to Messrs. Ross, Steele & Co., to build 350 miles of the Kansas branch, and they soon afterward began work at Leavenworth. Gen. John C. Fremont and Samuel Hallett, about

thesametime, undertook the construction of the main line of the Kansas branch, afterward known as the Kansas Pacific Railway, and now denominated the Kansas Pacific Division of the Union Pacific Railway. They soon afterward bought out the franchises under which Ross, Steele & Co. were at work at Leavenworth; and, beginning work at Kansas City on the 7th of July, 1863, they completed forty-three miles of the road-bed on the 18th of the following November. Thus was begun a work which has contributed more than any other enterprise to the rapid progress and permanent greatness of the Centennial State and its capital city. on the 19th of December, 1864, the road was opened to Lawrence, Kan., and in August, 1871, was completed to Denver, which city has remained the western terminus of the road.

The following is a condensed sketch of this great thoroughfare over the 639 miles of its course from the Missouri River to Denver:

Leaving Kansas City, it crosses the Kansas River near its junction with the Missouri, after which its course lies along the north bank of the Kansas, traversing a country whose rich and varied scenery of forest, field and stream, forms a most attractive panorama.

Thirty-five miles west of Kansas City and near the city of Lawrence is the junction of the main line with the Leavenworth branch, which extends northeast thirty-four miles to Leavenworth. This is a beautiful and growing city of over twenty-five thousand people the seat of Fort Leavenworth, one of the most important military posts in the West. Having important railway connections with extensive coal mines in the vicinity with its fine churches, elegant public buildings and progressive people, its future growth and prosperity is assured.

Continuing southwest from its junction with the main line, this branch extends to Carbonade, thirty-two miles distant, and in the midst of the extensive and exhaustless coal-fields of Osage County. Near the junction of the two lines is Bismarck Grove, which, during the past few years, has become famous as the spot where have been



Charles Dabney.

held some of the largest and most important outdoor meetings in the West.

In 1859, the principal gatherings in the grove were the Second Grand National Temperance Camp-Meeting, presided over by Francis Murphy, and the Quarter-Centennial Celebration of the settlement of Kansas, participated in by such men as John W. Forney, Edward Everett Hale and Walt Whitman, the poet. At this grove was instituted, during the same year, a church encampment modeled after the celebrated Chautauqua Lake Religious Educational Encampment in New York.

The Grand National Temperance Camp-meeting, from the 20th to the 30th of August, and the first annual fair of the Western National Fair Association from the 13th to the 18th of September, were but two of the many important meetings held at Bismarck Grove during the present year.

The most important city in the vicinity, educationally and historically, is Lawrence, the scene of the initial struggle of the great conflict between the friends of liberty on the one side and the border ruffians on the other, whose history is written in letters of blood, and whose thrilling events marked the period from 1855 to 1858. Lawrence is a beautiful city, the view from College Hill, where is situated the State University of Kansas, being pronounced by Bayard Taylor, one of the most magnificent he had ever seen in all his extended travels. The site of Lawrence was fixed in 1854, and it now has a population of ten thousand inhabitants.

From Lawrence to Topeka, the capital of the State, the road passes through fertile fields, just cultivated farms and through smiling villages, the homes of peace and plenty, for a distance of twenty-one miles.

The writer recently asked a commercial traveler, who had visited every part of the United States, what city he would choose as a permanent home, and his answer was, "Topeka, Kan., or Denver, Colo." Topeka is a beautiful city. Its streets are broad, its houses well built, its churches nu-

merous and attractive, its society of a high order, its newspapers enterprising, its business interests flourishing, and its political prestige a source of constant life and activity. Its educational interests are cared for by Bethany College and Washburn College and a finely managed body of public schools." From Topeka, west, the road continues to follow the north bank of the Kansas River, to Junction City, a distance of seventy-one miles, passing through immense corn-fields, and a number of flourishing towns. Says a visitor to this section: "I shall not soon forget those amazing maize-fields—say about 200 miles long, and width not measurable by vision, and with a soil rich, strong and bottomless. They are diversified in a mosaic work of wheat, oats, barley and varied shades of grasses—meadow, prairie grass and clover. The valley is decorated with neat farmhouses and pretty cities, and the most conspicuous features in every settlement are the American emblems of patriotic civilization, pretty little churches and commodious schoolhouses. I would defy stolidity itself to repress imagination or suppress enthusiasm under the impulse of the magical pictures which flit through the visual and mental kaleidoscope, under the inspiration of the electrical atmosphere and the enchanting picture of the prairie pageant."

At St. Mary's, one of the towns passed on the way to Junction City, is located the largest Catholic school in Kansas, while Manhattan, a town of about two thousand inhabitants, is the seat of the State Agricultural College. Junction City is so called from the fact that the Republican and Smoky Hill Rivers here unite to form the Kansas. From this point, the Junction City and Fort Kearney Branch extends northwest along the Republican Valley, through several thriving towns and a most beautiful and delightful section of country, to Concordia, seventy miles away.

Returning to Junction City, the passenger over the Kansas Pacific is hurried rapidly along the north bank of the Smoky Hill River, through prosperous villages to Salina, one hundred and eighty-five miles west of Kansas City, and the

headquarters of the land department of the Kansas Pacific Railway. Salina contains about four thousand inhabitants, and, in all that goes to make up a typical Western town, is fully equal to any of its size in the West. The Salina & Southwestern Branch of the Kansas Pacific leaves the main line here for McPherson, thirty-six miles to the southwest.

From Salina, the tourist is whirled along seventy-seven miles to Russell, the next most important point west, and thence onward a hundred and fifty-eight miles further, ascending all the way, to Wallace, the last station of any note in Kansas. Leaving Wallace, the State line between Kansas and Colorado is soon passed, and the train rushes on past a number of small stations to First View.

"If the day be clear, the tourist obtains, at this point, the first view of the Rocky Mountains. Towering against the Western sky, more than one hundred and fifty miles away, is Pike's Peak, standing out in this rarefied atmosphere with a clearness which deludes the tourist, if it is his first experience, into the belief that he is already in close proximity to the mountains. Henceforth he

feels, in the presence of the mighty peaks which disclose themselves one after another, that he has entered another world—a land of unapproachable beauty and grandeur."

The train moves on over the plain, past small stations, the shipping-points for the immense cattle trade of Eastern Colorado, and all the while "the mountains have been unfolding themselves, as if the wand of some fabled necromancer held them in faithful obedience. Peak after peak appears. The shadowy range takes more definite shape; the dark rifts in the cañons become visible, and then, in this transparent air, the whole range for two hundred miles bursts full upon the view. Less and less heed is paid to objects close at hand as the tourist moves along in sight of this entrancing panorama. Deer Trail, Byers, Kiowa, Box Elder and Schuyler pass almost unnoticed, for the mountains aggrandize as they are approached, and hold the gaze as the beacon-light enchains the mariner at midnight. The train rolls on over the swelling bosom of the prairie, and soon makes its last stop, at Denver, the unique and beautiful City of the Plains."

CHAPTER VI.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE.

KANSAS and Colorado were, originally, one, the county of Arapahoe, then in the former State, embracing nearly all the territory since included in the State of Colorado.

But, although civil boundaries have been drawn dividing this extended territory, and a new State has been erected, no legislative enactment could, if it would, separate or destroy that community of interest which exists, and must ever continue to exist, between the two States; for this mutuality of interests depends upon natural laws which are higher and more authoritative in their nature than any parliamentary act or legislative decree. The fertile fields of Kansas, producing annually their

millions of bushels of the great cereals of the country, and the mountains of Colorado, sending forth their treasures of gold and silver, form the opposite poles of a natural magnet, mutually attracting each other and producing a complete commercial circuit, over which the products of the two States must pass like the opposite currents of electricity.

Great trunk lines of railway, forming commercial highways, become, therefore, an absolute national necessity, which shrewd, far-seeing men were not slow to recognize nor tardy in devising means to meet. Without the two great railroads which traverse the entire State of Kansas, and the

vast plains of Eastern Colorado, this State would fall far short of being the rich and prosperous commonwealth that it now is.

What the Kansas Pacific is to the Northern and Central parts of the State, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe is to Southern Colorado and New Mexico. It is fast transforming barren wastes into fertile fields, and vast deserts into rich pastoral and agricultural domains, the abode of a numerous and prosperous people. It binds with "bands of iron and ribs of steel" the rich mineral-producing regions of our country to the great manufacturing and agricultural sections of the East. It brings, every year, thousands of emigrants to swell the great, toiling army who annually find homes within our borders. It transports immense quantities of food for their sustenance, and machinery for the extraction of the rich treasures which lie imbedded in our mountains. It is penetrating and opening up the vast pastoral and mineral regions of the Southwest, and will soon form the eastern portion of the great southern highway from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean.

Leaving Kansas City, whose marvelous growth has kept pace with the development of the country to the west and southwest, thus demonstrating her favorable location and the enterprise of her citizens, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe passes along the valley of the Kansas River, through the rich fields and past the fertile farms of Eastern Kansas, till it reaches Topeka, the capital of the State, where is located the main office of the land department of the road, to which is due, in a great measure, the peopling of Southern Kansas with sturdy and industrious men, who have converted the old Santa Fe trail into a garden, and made "the wilderness to blossom as the rose." Here it unites with the line from Atchison, which follows the beautiful valley of the Grasshopper, in a southwesterly direction, to the common central point. From Topeka, the road continues southwesterly through Emporia, until it strikes the Arkansas River at Newton.

Between these points, numerous lines branch off to important towns to the north and south of the main line. From Newton, a branch line extends south to the young, flourishing and enterprising city of Wichita, and continuing thence south, with branches to Arkansas City, Caldwell and Anthony.

From the *Rocky Mountain Tourist* we quote: "At Newton we are at the end of the first division of the road, and at the entrance or gateway, so to speak, of the Arkansas Valley, the most glorious domain of rich, fertile and well-watered land on the Western Hemisphere. * * * Beyond, step by step, the landscape leads you over swelling plain, to vast distance, which melts by imperceptible gradations into the gracious sky, and impresses the heart with a conviction that just beyond your power of sight is a better, nobler clime—a lovely land where all is beautiful. The first sensation of the prospect is simply one of immensity. The sweep of the vast spaces is bounded only by the haze of distance. Opening out at Halstead, to a width of fully fifteen miles, the valley glows with universal vegetable profusion, the earth is carpeted with vernal green, and the prodigality of vegetation reigns supreme."

Extravagant and fanciful as this picture may seem, the truth remains, that the Arkansas Valley, at this point, and thence in its southeasterly course to the Mississippi, as well as for some distance up the river, presents a scene, which, for wealth of vegetation, beauty of landscape and fertility of soil, is excelled by no part of our Western domain.

Continuing westward, the road passes along the northern bank of the Arkansas River, through Hutchinson, Sterling, Larned, Kinsley and other thriving young towns, to Dodge City, the center of the cattle-shipping interests of Southwest Kansas, Northern Texas and Eastern Colorado, and thence on to the State line between Kansas and Colorado, a short distance beyond which it crosses to the southern, or, at this point, the southwestern shore, whence its course lies along the south bank of the river until it nears Pueblo, when it recrosses to the northern shore.

About midway between the State line and Pueblo, it passes Fort Lyon, near the prosperous and growing town of Las Animas.

At this point we copy again :

With Fort Lyon on our immediate right, and Las Animas but a mile away, we catch, between the two points, our first glimpse of the mountains, the outlines of the Greenhorn Range being plainly discernible, although fully ninety miles distant. On particularly clear days, and when the peaks are snow-capped, with the rich evergreen foliage densely covering the sides of the mountains, the contrast is exquisitely effective; and later in the season, when the range is covered with snow, and stands out bold against the soft, graded light beyond, one would scarcely believe the distance twenty miles. At times, when the intervening plains are hidden 'neath one of the wondrously deceptive mirages characteristic of this elevation, the mountains appear to double their height, the hoary-headed old peaks extending so far heavenward as to realize one's most enthusiastic dreams of towering grandeur. As we pass on beyond Las Animas, we strain our eyes forward, catching, for a moment, faint outlines of higher mountains, so dark in the blue of the lessening distance as to cause hesitation as to their being real substance or mere formations of rapidly changing clouds. A few moments, and we are satisfied of the fact that the shadowy outlines are stationary, and we realize one fond ambition, that of beholding Pike's Peak, though it may be one hundred miles away. A few miles more and the symmetrical pyramids known as the Spanish Peaks stand out from the clouds, entwining their snowy heads, and bid us welcome to the confines of the Spanish Range, over which they have for unknown centuries stood faithful sentinels. Nearing Pueblo, the southern hills, which will soon be mountains, shift rapidly their wavy outlines, and the thick forest growth becomes more and more distinct. Stretching far away to the left, perfectly outlined in its characteristic smoky blue, appears the Greenhorn Range. As we approach, the smoky whiteness of the en-

veloping haze is dissipated and gives place to a more pronounced blue; the billowy hills roll more sharply clear to the eye; the irregular lines of the foliage stand out distinct, and here and there shaggy and disheveled pines cut the sky-line upon the summit ridge.

"At Pueblo, we have merely reached the footstool, as it were, of the greatness, the sublimity and immensity of the rock-ribbed heights of Colorado. By and by, when we shall go from forests of luxuriant splendor to mountains of unutterable barrenness and grandeur, from still lake to roaring cataract, from verdure and cultivation, into galleries of nature's strangest fantasies, without the slightest hint of what the next transition may be, then we shall confess that each picture has a hundred phases rivaling each other in beauty and interest, and that all that is exquisitely perfect in mountain scenery, in lake, river and valley scenery, is garnered here."

Pueblo, the present western terminus of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad in Colorado, and the point where that line connects north, south and west with the Denver & Rio Grande, making it a railroad center despite the fact that it has but two principal railways, is the commercial, political and social metropolis of Southern Colorado. Though not a handsome town, owing to the mixed order of its architecture and the absence of shade-trees, except on the mesa of South Pueblo, it atones for its lack of beauty by abundant enterprise, great hospitality, and true Western spirit. The location of the town is commanding in a commercial view, holding the key to the trade of the West and South. Its future is foreshadowed by its past. It has grown steadily since 1859, and has never failed to advance with the prosperity of the rest of the State. It was never in a better position than it is to-day; Leadville has already been, and Silver Cliff soon will be, connected with Pueblo by iron rails, and, though Denver has a strong lead to-day, it is not impossible that Pueblo will some day prove a successful rival.

From La Junta, near Las Animas, the Colo-

rado and New Mexico Division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad passes in a south-westerly direction up the Las Animas Valley to Trinidad, the metropolis of the extreme southern part of the State. Here it met the forces of the Rio Grande Company, and a race for precedence occurred, both roads making a simultaneous dash for the possession of the pass over the Raton Mountains into New Mexico. In this, the Santa Fe was victorious, and at once entered upon the stupendous engineering task of climbing up through the Raton Cañon and surmounting the great natural obstacles of the Raton Pass, nearly eight thousand feet above the sea level, from which it descends the southern slope, through Willow Cañon, and out upon the plains of New Mexico. From Trinidad to the summit of the pass the distance is a little over fifteen miles, and the grade, in some places, one hundred and eighty-five feet to the mile. At last, after surmounting the stupendous engineering difficulties in its course, cutting its way through the solid rock, building riprap to protect embankments, throwing iron bridges across the cañon, the road reaches the foot of the crest of the divide, up whose steep sides no human machinery can climb. Through this obstacle, it was decided to run a tunnel two thousand feet to the opposite side; but, in the meantime, a temporary means must be devised, and, accordingly, a switch-back was constructed. By it, the cars leave what will be the direct line, and are carried over a steep inclined track running diagonally up the hill; thence, reversing their direction, they shoot up another incline; then, reversing again, they climb to the summit, thus zigzagging up the steep, they cannot directly scale. Even by this indirect route, the enormous grade of 316.8 feet per mile is

attained. Circling around the summit of the pass, the road descends on the New Mexico side in a similar manner, and reaches a point where the direct line comes out of the tunnel, after having achieved the two thousand feet of what will hereafter be the tunneled distance by going nearly three miles around." The tunnel will soon be completed, when the cost of hauling a train from one side of the mountain to the other will be but one-fourth what it now is. Beyond the Raton Mountains, the engineering difficulties were comparatively slight, and during the past summer the road has been completed through Las Vegas to Calisteo, whence a short "stub" extends northward to the ancient city of Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, the main line continuing on through Albuquerque and Socorro to Fort Thorn, whence two proposed branches extend, one southeast down the Rio Grande River to El Paso del Norte, in Mexico, and the other southwest to Tucson, Arizona, where it will connect with the Southern Pacific for California, continuing its own line, however, directly south through the Mexican State of Sonora to Guaymas, on the Gulf of California. From Albuquerque, the proposed line of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad extends westward through Arizona and California to the Pacific Ocean. From Pueblo, a branch is now building to Silver Cliff, and will thus compete with the Rio Grande for the trade of that important mining camp.

From this brief sketch, it will be seen that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway is a most important factor in the development of our country, and one whose future prospects are most flattering.

CHAPTER VII.

THE DENVER & BOULDER VALLEY.

THE question of obtaining an adequate supply of fuel to meet the increasing demands of a rapidly growing city like Denver, situated in a treeless plain, 600 miles from the Missouri River, and fourteen miles from the nearest foot-hills, early assumed an importance which led to a search for the immense deposits of coal which were supposed to underlie a considerable portion of the eastern slope of the mountains in the northern part of the Territory, and resulted in the opening up of a number of coal mines in Boulder County and the western part of Weld. This demand for fuel was still further increased by the building of the Denver Pacific Railway, between Cheyenne and Denver, and the completion, soon afterward, of the Kansas Pacific across the plains to the latter city. The Denver Pacific, it is true, passed through the county of Weld on its way to Cheyenne, but failed to take in, in its course, the coal-fields of that county, which lay some distance to the westward, while those of Boulder County were still further away and near the base of the Rocky Mountains.

Prior to 1870, all the coal consumed in Denver, as well as the supply for the Denver Pacific Railway, was hauled in wagons from the mines to the yards in that city, or to the stations along the line of the Denver Pacific, and cost in Denver about \$8 per ton in summer, while in winter it was not unusual for the price to reach and even exceed \$15 per ton.

It was to meet this demand and reach the coal deposits of Northern Colorado that a number of prominent citizens, embracing Gov. Evans, Walter S. Cheesman, William E. Turner, William N. Byers, William Wagner, Joseph F. Humphrey and Cyrus W. Fisher, met, and organized the Denver & Boulder Valley Railroad Company, with

a capital stock, \$825,000. The Trustees for the first year were John Evans, J. B. Chaffee, Granville Berkley, Peter M. Housal, Walter S. Cheesman, Edward C. Kattell and William J. Palmer; the first officers being: J. B. Chaffee, President; W. S. Cheesman, Vice President; R. R. McCormick, Secretary, and D. H. Moffat, Jr., Treasurer. The design was to start from a point of connection with the Denver Pacific Railway, and proceed by way of the coal-fields of Weld County up the valley of Boulder Creek to Boulder City. The company was incorporated October 1, 1870, and operations were begun at once.

Starting from Hughes Station, now Brighton, on the Denver Pacific Railroad, eighteen miles north of Denver, the work proceeded without interruption, and the road was completed during the fall of 1870, or the succeeding winter, as far as the Erie Coal mines. Beyond that point its path lay along the beautiful and fertile Boulder Valley, through an agricultural district unsurpassed anywhere in Colorado, past comfortable homesteads and smiling farms, which had been opened up years before, and whose rich products of grain and vegetables were to furnish a considerable portion of the revenue of the new road.

Work, however, progressed but slowly during the next few years, and it was not until 1873 that the road reached Boulder City, its present terminus, from which point a short feeder, known as the Golden, Boulder & Caribou, extends to the Marshall coal-banks in the same county, a distance of six miles. Since its construction, the road has been operated under a lease, by the Denver Pacific Company, until recently, when it was turned over to Messrs. Gould and Sage, under a mortgage, and now forms a part of the possessions of the great railroad magnate in Colorado.



UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO.
BOULDER



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, CENTRAL CITY.

PART III.

HISTORY OF GILPIN COUNTY.

BY JAMES BURRELL.

CHAPTER I.

GRAND OPENING OF THE GOLDEN GATE.

IF the early pioneers, wending their way across the plains to Pike's Peak, as the country was then called, could have lifted the curtain and taken a peep at the Colorado of to-day, they would not have listened quite so complacently as they did to the discouraging tales of returning parties, sometimes outnumbering two to one their own "outfit."

The writer well remembers that while encamped for a night with the ex train he was with, on his way here, and near the same place where some returning stamperers were also encamped, of listening to their recital of the discouraging circumstances that had met them at the outset. They claimed to have seen the "Elephant," and were bound for "America."

They had evidently become too much imbued with the idea that "yellow dirt" was the object of their lives, and, not finding it in paying quantities the first week or month, had reversed their banners and guidons for "home, sweet home."

Some said, that, if they had only been a little earlier at the place in the mountains where the gold was found, they might have had some "show," but, as it was, others had camped there before them, driven their stakes, and commenced building their cabins, and, not then

finding evidence in the vicinity equal to the first discoveries, concluded that they had come too late.

They told us that at a place called Cherry Creek we would be likely to hold up, and probably never get any nearer Pike's Peak, after all.

These things, however, though discouraging, were not considered by our party "fast colors," and did not turn us back.

But, remembering now, as we look back to those early times, the solicitude with which those who had made the junction of Cherry Creek with the Platte River a starting-point for trade with the mountains, inquired of us when in town, about our successes in the "Gregory diggings," we can see that the settlers there were pinning their faith upon the success of mining industry in the mountains, rather than upon the shifting sands of Cherry Creek, or the barren plains, as they were then termed, that surrounded them, fit only, as was believed, to be the abode of Indians, buffalo and ante-lope.

How these anxieties of the then denizens of our present great metropolis fluctuated, increased or diminished, according to the success or otherwise of the mines discovered and

being discovered, in what is now known as Gilpin County, may be inferred from the fact, that, while many pitched their tents where Denver now stands, others equally as enterprising, intelligent and persevering, pushed on to the Gregory diggings and engaged at once in mining trade, or the various occupations and professions best suiting them, as opportunity offered.

Gilpin County has sometimes been fictitiously called the mother of Colorado statesmen, but, whether the soft impeachment has been verified by the assent of the State at large or not, no other section has denied her the honor of furnishing more than her full quota in proportion to her size of enterprising citizens of all classes, occupations and professions, for distribution and assistance in other sections as needed, or for doing duty in behalf of the State or country at large, as the necessity of the times demanded.

The year 1857 had been a year of great financial disturbance all over the country—men of intelligence and careful business habits, in spite of industry and perseverance, had been wrecked in the storm, and by the years 1859-1860, had regained the shore with such fragments of the wreck as could be saved, and were ready for new homes, new enterprises or

new fortunes, if the fickle dame should open up to them a prospect where she might be wooed and won.

One of the favorable results of all this was, that, with the influx of the great tide of immigration to Colorado in those early years, came a better class of men for permanent citizenship than the chronic rough and roving adventurer, and Gilpin County got her full share of them.

But to the Golden Gate: Where the stage road from Golden to Gilpin County enters the mountains, at the mouth of Tucker Gulch, a natural gateway, of quite limited dimensions, surprises the traveler, even now, to find that nowhere else, practically, can he gain access within the heights on either side.

When we passed through there in the spring of 1860, we were admonished by parties establishing a way-station there, that no Divinity had ever passed its portal, that his Satanic Majesty had always held complete control beyond, and would ever claim supremacy.

How this claim of the mythical old warrior was afterward contested, and is still held in abeyance, in these grand old mountains whose foot hills we were just then entering upon, will appear further on.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY DISCOVERIES OF GOLD—MINES—MINING AND MILLING, AND OTHER TREATMENT OF ORES.

WE are under great obligations, through permission of the authors, for much of our subsequent data, and many extracts relating to the history of Gilpin County—its mines, mining, etc.—to the able and reliable authorities of Samuel Cushman and J. P. Waterman, in a book published by them in 1876, relating exclusively to Gilpin County, and also to the more recent excellent work of Frank Fossett entitled "Colorado," published the present year.

To discover gold in a region of country like the county of Gilpin, where its creeks, gulches,

hill-sides, and apparently solid bed-rocks, are everywhere permeated more or less with gold, and where its mineral crevices and true fissure veins crop out or underlie the debris on its surface like the network of a trellis, would be no marvel of skill, when once the practical miner was on the ground prepared to thoroughly examine the situation. But the good judgment that would guide, even the skilled prospector, to the very best spot in the country, for the inexperienced gold-hunters coming in, seemed to partake of more than ordinary human direction.



A. C. Everett

Wending his way up the sinuous course of the Clear Creek Valley, in the spring of 1859, John H. Gregory, a Georgian by birth, who had had some mining experience in his native State and in California, with only one companion, William Kendall, might have been seen, the first discoverer of the riches of Gilpin County.

He examined the various tributaries or branches of Clear Creek, as he ascended the stream, by testing the sands and gravel-beds, with only the miners' common prospect-pan, and by that process, determined upon which of two branches of the stream, when he came to them, to continue the search for gold. No thought of silver was in the minds of any of the early pioneers.

Indications favoring the branch we now call North Clear Creek induced him to proceed up its stream to the place where the town of Black Hawk now stands.

There he held up to inspect the hillsides of the gulch now known by his name, which made, with its confluent branches above, a junction at that point with North Clear Creek. Here the indications of that gulch, and its banks, even among its "grass-roots," satisfied him that the sources from which their golden sands had been drifted, were near, and, if not in "mass and position," were at least in "rock in place" or positive environments.

With evidences of his discoveries in hand, and in April snow storm at his back, he returned to the valley for more and better supplies to further prosecute discoveries. He returned soon after with a party consisting of Wilkes Defrees and brother, Dr. Casto, James D. Wood, H. P. A. Smith, C. H. Butler, James Hunter, C. Dean, Capt. Bates and Charles Tascher, with transportation for their supplies, consisting of two yoke of oxen, a pair of forward wagon-wheels and some pack animals. They entered the mountains by a route northerly of Clear Creek Cañon, and another party, under the leadership of Capt. Sopris, now Mayor of Denver,

came in and joined the Gregory party soon after, at the same point, Gregory Gulch, by the way of "Chicago-Bar Diggin's," which were on the South Fork of Clear Creek.

We give the discovery and first operations of the Gregory lode in the admirable language of Messrs. Cushman and Waterman in their work above referred to :

"The discovery of Gregory Lode occurred on the 6th of May, 1859, the day following the arrival of the main party. The first panful from the lode yielded about \$4. Gregory was greatly excited, and his expressions on seeing the gold all over the bottom of the pan would be pronounced very profane history indeed, and not altogether delicate. No doubt he comprehended the value and possibilities of the discovery better than his associates.

"In the seventeen years since this discovery, scores of wonderful lodes have been discovered in this and other counties, and, while interested parties may and will deny that this has never had a successful rival, none will deny that considering the inexperience, isolation and comparative poverty of the pioneers the Gregory lode was the most available spot to which they could have been directed by the overruling Power. The same may be truthfully said of this county as compared with other counties. California Gulch, and other tributaries of the Arkansas, Blue, Swan and Snake Rivers, furnished extensive and rich diggings, but were far less accessible.

"What could the pioneers have done with the tellurides of Sunshine and Gold Hill, the silver ores of Georgetown and Caribou and Park County, or even with the riches of the San Juan country? The large masses of decomposed surface ore, carrying free gold, the rich placer mines, the low altitude of about 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, and 2,000 feet above the level of the plain, the short distance of twenty-five miles from the foot of the mountains, and the abundance of timber and water, conspired

to make this the most available region yet known. Neither machinery nor capital nor experience were essential to success, and, as a result, immigration commenced to roll in like a flood.

"Returning to details, we find it recorded that the first forty pans of dirt from the Gregory Lode yielded \$40. Representatives of larger parties returned to the valley for supplies, and to inform their partners of the welcome facts, and soon the entire movable population was en route for Gregory diggings. Mr. E. W. Henderson, now Receiver in the Land Office at Central, and his party, had the honor of bringing in the first wagon which was ever 'snubbed' down the precipitous declivities of the old 'Gregory trail.' The toll-road of later times was not open for travel until a month or two later, and the character of the first roads may be inferred from the fact that twenty yoke of oxen were required to haul in a small boiler.

"The outcrop of the lodes being strong and plain, new discoveries took place in rapid succession. The Bates Lode was found on the 15th, the Smith on the 20th, the Dean and the Casto on the 22d, the Gunnell, Kansas and Burroughs on the 25th, etc., etc. Nearly all the since notable lodes, and many that have not become famous, were found and opened before the end of June. The Bobtail had a less marked outcrop, and was not discovered until June, when it was uncovered by a Mr. Cotton. The first pay-dirt was hauled down to the gulch for sluicing, with a bobtailed ox in harness, the quartz wagon being a forked stick, with a rawhide stretched upon it.

"This unique outfit suggested to the mind of Capt. Parks the euphonious cognomen of 'Bobtail' and the name stuck and was so recorded.

"Notwithstanding the facilities with which lodes were found, Gregory was in great demand among the inexperienced prospectors, and was often paid \$200 per day for his services.

"Sluicing from the Gregory commenced on the 16th of May, with five men, and on the 23d

they cleaned up \$972. Another run of five days, by the same parties, yielded \$942. Pages of well-authenticated yields by sluicing might be given, but it must suffice, for comparison with other districts, to state, that, before the 1st of July, there were not less than one hundred sluices running in Gregory Gulch and below, and that the production was from \$20 to \$30 per day to the hand. The yield of dirt from the Kansas, Gunnell, Burroughs, Clay County and many others, including some in Russell District, was quite as large. It is well to note these facts for comparison with the statements from new, remote and altitudinous camps, which are heralded with all the force that striking head-lines, with many marks of astonishment, can give. We have no disposition to disparage any section of our mining country; neither should it be forgotten that the mines of this county, in all the elements that make mines profitable, have not been equaled by any other discoveries in Colorado."

We do not propose to undertake to write the history of mines. Others may grapple with the task, and, with praiseworthy efforts, some have already done so, but none assume to write them up as we do Gilpin County, from reliable historic data, from its earliest dates to the present time.

If a panorama of the infinite past could be unrolled to our view, and we were able to comprehend it, or even so much of it as relates to our little earth when it "was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep," we might, perhaps, understand more of the primeval causes and laws that formed and placed gold and silver and other metals, where we find them. But, whether eliminated from the ever-accumulating solids and fluids in nature's grand laboratory, by sublimation through her constantly contending elements—cold, gravity and chemical affinity, with their results, including solar heat—or by the direct fiat of an infinite and intelligent Power upholding all—they seem to be placed here for us to discover,

and as best we can, if we will, to find out the process of their formation.

This would, indeed, be a history of mines and of minerals that would not only be very interesting and instructive, but would settle many a controverted point in science and theology.

But we must leave to theological and scientific pens to write up and settle these questions if they can, while we proceed to the easier task of referring to some of the lodes and mineral deposits of our own county, and to the milling and other treatment of their ores.

To enumerate all the well-known lodes in Gilpin County, especially if we were to give a partial description of each—its production and management—would occupy more space, in a work of which this county is only a part, than the publishers could allow to be devoted to the whole history of the county. We must, therefore, proceed in a more summary manner with the subject of this chapter, especially its statistics. They have been well written up by other authors, whose purpose was more special to that subject.

Our purpose is more for the basis of a standard history that may be relied upon, not only for our time, but for the generations to come, and especially for the preservation, in permanent form, of the *earliest* reliable data of this portion of the Centennial State.

Again referring to Cushman and Waterman: Early in the fall of 1859, several arrastras were put in operation below Black Hawk, working the headings from the sluices and the quartz from the lodes. These were quite successful in saving the gold, but their speed is only suited to the Mexican, to whom a day is as a thousand years, and *vice versa*. Some unique contrivances for quartz-crushing might have been seen in those days. One Mr. Red exhibited the quality of his genius in a trip-hammer, pivoted on a stump, the hammer-head pounding quartz in a wooden trough. For obvious reasons, this was dubbed the 'Woodpecker mill.' The first quartz-mill

was a home-made six stamper, built by Charles Giles, of Gallia County, Ohio, run by water-power, and situated near the mouth of Chase Gulch. The stamp-stems—shod with iron—the cam-shaft, cams, and mortar were of wood. This rude concern netted the owner \$6,000 that summer and fall.

"The first imported mill was the little three-stamper of T. T. Prosser, which was set up in Prosser Gulch, about the middle of September. Coleman & Le Fevre brought in a six-stamp mill, which was first set up just above the present Briggs mill, and afterward removed to and run with the Prosser mill. In November, this mill was producing from Gunnell quartz from \$60 to \$100 per ton, the gold being saved in riffles supplied with quicksilver. It would be interesting to know what such quartz would yield in a modern mill. Next, Mr. Ridgeway got his six-stamp wooden mill into operation on Clear Creek, below Black Hawk. Then, about the 6th of December, came the Clark, Vandeventer & Co., nine-stamp mill, built by Gates & Co., of Chicago, the first regular foundry-built mill in the country. This was set up at the junction of Eureka and Spring Gulches, in the heart of the present city of Central. The success of these first mills was sufficient to convince every man that all he needed to acquire a fortune was a quartz-mill. Some notice of the Placer Mines closes the record of 1859. Green Russell, who made the discovery of the Montana Diggings above Denver, in 1858, came in from the States about June 1, 1859, with 170 followers. His party camped in Central, where the Welch row now stands, and one fine morning they 'folded their tents like the Arabs and silently stole away' over to Russell Gulch, where they had found rich diggings in the main gulch and its tributaries. By the end of September, there were 900 men in that district, and all found profitable work. Here parties produced as high as \$35 per day to the hand; \$5 per day was considered a fair average.

This would indicate about \$50,000 per week as the maximum production. At the same time, over 200 men were gulch-mining on the upper tributaries of Gregory, with equal results. The yield of the 100 claims in Gregory Gulch, the four mills and half-dozen arastras, cannot be guessed at so closely as the placer production. There are no means of determining the yield of the mines in those eight months of 1859, as nearly all the gold was taken to the States by private hands. No old settler will estimate the production at less than \$500,000, and some claim that \$1,000,000 is nearer the proper estimate. We know that John Gregory captured \$39,000, and Green Russell about \$25,000. Scores left in the autumn with dust enough to purchase and freight out a quartz-mill, and nearly everyone made a 'good stake.'

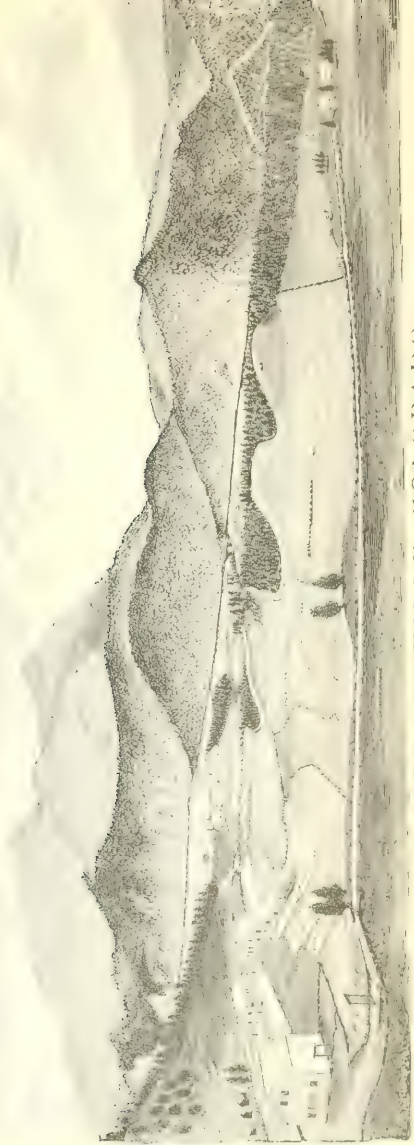
"The necessity of a larger supply of water than the gulches afforded, was apparent the first summer. In July, three companies were organized for building ditches, and three ditches were commenced, viz., the Metropolitan, the Russell and the Nevada. The latter was built from North Clear Creek to Nevada, and used until 1861 when, after long difficulties with the Black Hawk mill owners, the use of the ditch was permanently stopped. The two former were consolidated and became the Consolidated Ditch, which is said to have cost \$100,000 in labor, but which did not cost the owners half that sum, as so much labor and material were donated. After selling water ever since for \$1 per inch per twelve hours, the ditch is now for sale to the county for \$50,000. The County Commissioners have offered \$25,000, and rightly stand firm upon their offer.

"The outlook for the year 1860 was full of promise. Mining had been progressing to some extent during the winter, well-constructed quartz mills were coming in almost daily, and the Consolidated Ditch, now about finished, would supply the gulch-miners with all the water needed. By the 1st of July, sixty mills

had been brought into the county, and the immense influx of immigrants made labor cheap and supplies reasonable. The mill men were unacquainted with the use of amalgamated copper-plates for gold-saving. There began to be general complaint that the mills would not save the gold. Pyrites of iron and copper were reached in many of the older lodes, and because little or no gold could be saved in the riffles from the 'iron,' as it was called, it was believed to be not only worthless, but a material foreign to the vein matter, that had somehow displaced for a time the gold-bearing quartz. A subscription was made and work actually commenced on the Gregory to sink through the pyrites to the brown quartz! Nothing better illustrates the universal ignorance of the whole business at that time than the facts above stated. Generally, when the sulphurets were reached, work was suspended. Still, 1860 was a prosperous year. There was still plenty of surface quartz, and the gulches, being more systematically worked, with an abundant supply of water, yielded a very large return. It was the great year of immigration. Men and families came in, built houses, shops and stores, until the entire length of all the gulches was 'settled' upon. Thousands came that found no work, and poured out into new camps, or to find new mines in unprospected districts.

"Notwithstanding the general backset before the close of the year, on account of the failure of the mills to save gold from the pyritous ore, the remarkable sluice yields of the previous year were supplemented with no less remarkable mill-runs from the same and other lodes. On Burroughs quartz, an eight-hours' run with six stamps, produced \$321.55; a twelve-hours' run produced \$400, and 150 tons of the same produced \$4,400. Fisk Lode quartz yielded \$20 per ton, which may, perhaps, be taken as an average, the range being from \$7 to \$90 per ton. This, it should be remembered, was realized before the introduction of amalgamated copper-

ROLLINSVILLE, COLORADO



plates, or of uniformly fine screens. Will some San Juan enthusiast try a few tons of little Annie quartz, in such a mill, by way of comparison?

The most noteworthy event in the milling business of 1861 was the use of amalgamated sheet copper for gold-saving. Like many other things well understood in mining countries, the pioneers then first learned its value. So immediately apparent was the advantage in its use, that copper sold from \$4 to \$7 per pound for this purpose. But a fair success was by no means immediate. No one knew the business, and the measure of success subsequently obtained was the result of patient and persevering experimenting, which cost in lost treasure more than was saved. There are no statistics of yields extant from which the average of these years can be calculated. We have it recorded, however, that 180 tons of Gold Dirt ore yielded \$34 per ton; twenty tons of Bobtail ore, \$94 per ton; five tons of same, \$260 per ton, and one ton, selected and run upon a wager, over \$600 per ton. The average yield, however, was probably below \$15 per ton. Only a few mills were doing good work even for that time, and many were so badly constructed that good work was impossible.

"Then came another backset. The deeper mines 'went into cap.' This term was applied indiscriminately to cases where the vein matter became too lean for profitable working, and where the vein became 'pinched' below a profitable working width. Hundreds gave up all effort against such a sea of difficulties, and scattered out to avail themselves of surface workings in newer fields. Other hundreds attempted to sink through 'cap' with too short a purse, and failed. Some who had husbanded their profits, were able to continue until their veins 'opened out' or 'struck pay' again.

The gulch mines were not yet exhausted, and, with the improved methods, were much more prosperous as a rule than lode mines.

The year 1862 brought a more hopeful feeling among the lode miners. Several prominent mines passed through the cap, and were now producing better than ever. The mines were from 100 to 200 feet deep and no one questioned their permanence. Probably twenty mines could be selected, the ores from which yielded from \$20 to \$30 per ton; the others from \$10 to \$20. The premium on gold rising more rapidly than prices of labor and supplies, further stimulated activity. The mill process was now generally understood, and the gulch mines still gave employment to hundreds of men.

On the other hand, there were ores shown to be rich by assay, from which the stamp process would extract but little gold. The increasing depths of the mines made steam power indispensable. The water was increasing. Unskillful timbering must be renewed, and shafts must be straightened for permanent work. These things did not diminish faith in mining, but began to be talked of as evidence that 'poor men had no business to pursue mining.'

The year 1863 was a fairly prosperous one. Lode mining was on the increase, and gulch mining profitable, though of limited amount. Gold still advanced more rapidly than prices of supplies, reaching 172, and averaging 145 through the year.

To avoid repetition, it may be remarked here that the general characteristics of all the lodes are the same. The country rock, chiefly granite, with some gneissic varieties; coarse, east and west, or from 10° to 15° north of east and south of west, dip nearly vertical, rarely reaching an angle of 15°, possessing all the characteristics of true fissure veins, and notably free from faults.

The productive portion of the veins commonly carries a vein of solid pyrites, inclosed in or upon the side of the quartzose and feldspathic mixture, having pyrites more or less disseminated through it. The distribution of

ore, both horizontally and vertically, is not uniform, sometimes pinching to a mere seam and again opening to twenty feet. The existence of pay chutes or courses of ore, sometimes nearly vertical, in some localities dipping east and in others west, is denied by those only who have failed to make careful observations.

"All the gold-bearing ores contain more or less silver. The percentage of silver in the smelting ores, as compared with the total of gold and silver, is indicated by the following :

"In 688 tons of Bobtail ore, of the total assay value in gold and silver, 6 per cent was silver ; in 428 tons of Burroughs ore, $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ; in 424 tons of California ore, 28 per cent, and in 95 tons Prize ore, 44 per cent. From the statement of the Boston & Colorado Smelting Company, it appears that of the assay value of the Gilpin County ores purchased, 20 per cent was silver ; but this doubtless includes some lots of strictly silver ore.

"Prices of labor and supplies of all kinds had by that time reached a price corresponding with the highest price of gold, and, owing to the distance from the base of supplies, did not fluctuate and fall with gold. Laborers in all departments were in great demand, on account of the immense amount of new work commencing, and readily commanded, as an average price, \$5 per day, while their desire to earn their wages was in the inverse ratio. The prices of supplies were enormous. Mules and horses sold for \$400@ \$500 each ; wood, \$12 per cord ; hay, \$120@ \$250 per ton ; corn, 12 @ 20 cents per pound ; flour, \$25@ \$30 per hundred pounds ; candles \$16@ \$30 per box of 40 pounds ; steel 60@ 75 cents per pound ; powder, \$12@ \$15 per keg ; fuse, \$4 per 100 feet ; iron, 30 @ 35 cents per pound ; lumber, \$60 per M. and all other supplies in proportion. It should be observed that the high prices of 1864 and 1866 were not wholly chargeable to the war, but were enhanced by the difficulties of wagon transportation through 600 miles of hos-

tile Indian country, the main road through which was in the sole possession of the Indians for two months in 1864.

"If, then, war prices, a distant purchase market, Indian war, processes, hard winters, wet summers, ignorance of the business, and last though not least, 'conducting the war from Vienna,' were sufficient to break the well-organized, solid companies, what could be expected of the 'kiting' class ? What could be expected of a company which paid \$60,000 for sixty wildcat claims on as many different lodes ? or what of that numerous class of company's agents, the 'jolly dogs'—usually nephew of the president, or son of the head director—excellent masters of the billiard cue, with uncommon pride in high boots and spurs, whose champagne bills were charged to 'candles,' and whose costly incense to Venus appeared on the books as 'cash paid for mercury' ? It was a charming farce to witness a Gen. Fitz John and staff of assistants, all finely mounted, reviewing the corps of masons on the stone 'folly,' or riding to and from the mine ; but was it business ? And those spectacled 'professors,' with their heads in the clouds and the most honest intentions in their hearts—what good did their costly experiments ever do, but to show 'how not to do it' ? But whether agents worked faithfully or played at doing business, all plans seemed to end in comparative failure, if not disaster. Company after company retired from the field disgusted, until at one time, five or six years after the stock mania, but one foreign mining corporation was doing business in Gilpin County. That, the Bobtail Gold Mining Company, Mr. A. N. Rogers, Manager, never suspended, and is to-day one of the most prosperous concerns in the county.

"The capital stock of the mining companies in this county aggregated about \$100,000,000. A large number of the companies never made a move toward business. Another large per-

centage did business with great spirit, chiefly in the mill-building line, till the managers unloaded their shares. The percentage that tried honestly and in a business-like way to make a success was small.

"Another cause of failure was the absence of smelting works, or any other reduction works, for the suitable treatment of the richest portion of the ore. This brought upon us a horde of process men. Indeed, the plague began in 1863, and lasted as long as there was money to be wasted. Pans of every name and pattern were in use in the mills, were piled around them and garnished the wayside. Keith desulphurizers loomed up here and there; Crosby & Thompson roasting cylinders, thirty sets in all, infested every district; Bertola's miniature pans and processes delighted ladies and children; and the Monnier—but why finish the list? Were they not all devourers of greenbacks, giving little or no gold in return?

"Lyon's smelting works, upon which the hopes of the people were wrecked, were built in 1865, and continued in a state of intermittent operation and change till the end of 1866, when they were closed permanently, and the property passed into the hands of the Consolidated Gregory Company. From all these failures we gladly turn to what has been properly called a general revival of the mining business, which had its beginning in 1868. There were hundreds of miners and workmen of all kinds, and scores of agents, thrown upon their own resources. The mines were considerably opened and provided with machinery. The mills were idle. Every one saw that it was a country of great possibilities, and realized the effect of completed railroads and successful smelting works. All had learned something from the failures of the past. As the work of companies on their own account gradually ceased, the system of leasing mines came in vogue. The agents or owners leased the mines or parts of them to the miners, principally Cornishmen,

for a percentage of the proceeds. Properties that had steadily absorbed the product, or more, now began to yield a small revenue to the owners. It was soon discovered, however, that the short leases worked a damage to the mines. There was no incentive to open new ground, to do permanent timbering or even to conserve the property. Gradually from that time to the present, one mine after another has been reopened under leases, running from one to five years, all the time tending to longer leases. Many of the superintendents and owners who at first lacked the necessary experience, are now very successful lessees and are working on a large scale. It is believed that one-half or more of the present bullion product of the county is from the work of lessees.

"Consolidation of adjoining properties upon the same lode has been another fruitful source of the increased and increasing prosperity of the business. The Bobtail Gold Mining Company, which at first owned but 433½ feet, have absorbed by consolidation and purchase, other properties on the same lode, till now they own 900 feet. The Briggs Brothers, by purchase of the Black Hawk Gregory and lease of the Consolidated Gregory, now control and work 1,040 feet of that great lode, and 400 feet of a smaller vein. The Buell mine, consisting of 3,000 linear feet of lode property adjoining and contiguous, is an example of consolidation by purchase. Six hundred feet of the Burroughs lode, belonging to two different companies, are under a thirty-two years' lease to Sullivan & Company, a good example of consolidation by leasing. The relocation of abandoned property under the act of Congress of 1872 and Territorial legislation in conformity thereto, has resulted in numerous consolidations of detached claims. Several such properties are now producing liberally."

The building of two railroads to Denver in 1870, and of the Colorado Central into Gilpin County in 1873, were indispensable to success

in mining. The reduction in wages, in prices of mine and mill supplies, and in the cost of living, due directly to cheaper transportation, will be seen by an examination of the following table comparing the prices in 1866 (the last year of freighting by wagon the whole distance from the Missouri River) with prices at the present time. In 1866, gold, as compared with greenbacks, was about 140.

ARTICLES	1866	1880
Labor, per day.....	\$ 1.00 to \$ 5.00	\$ 2.50 to \$ 9.00
Lumber, per thousand.....	60.00 to 65.00	25.00 to 25.00
Flour, per sack of 48 bushels.....	20.00 to 24.00	3.25 to 3.75
Corn, per bushel.....	13 to 18	2 to 2.4
Fine, per thousand feet.....	30.00 to 40.00	7.00 to 7.00
Sheet copper, per pound.....	80 to 1.00	33 to 35
Nails, per pound.....	20 to 25	3.25 to 3.25
Iron, per pound.....	25 to 30	4.1 to 5
Sheet iron per pound.....	25 to 35	6 to 7
Quicksilver, per pound.....	1.65 to 2.00	48 to 50
Wood, per cord.....	8.00 to 9.00	6.00 to 6.00
Coal oil, per gallon.....	2.75 to 3.00	33 to 35
Lard oil, per gallon.....	2.75 to 3.00	35 to 40
Shovels, each.....	2.75	1.40
Bellows, thirty-six inch.....	75.00	25.00
Amalgam, per pound.....	40	20
Ropes, per pound.....	1.00	18
Milling ore, per ton.....	35.00 to 50.00	15.00 to 20.00
Carpeting, wages.....	5.00 to 6.00	3.00 to 3.00
Masons.....	5.00 to 7.00	3.50 to 4.00
Wood measures.....	7.00 to 12.00	4.00 to 4.00
Miners.....	4.00 to 5.00	2.00 to 2.00
Wine fermenters.....	4.00 to 7.00	3.00 to 3.00
Hay, per ton.....	8.00 to 100.00	25.00 to 30.00
Candles, per box.....	18.00 to 20.00	6.00 to 6.00
Bowser, per keg.....	10.00 to 12.00	3.90 to 3.90

Another important cause of the improvement in mining affairs in Gilpin County, has been that home markets have been established for the direct sale of her ores to purchasers within her own limits.

It was found that such ores as were known by assay to be very valuable, but which under stamp-mills yielded but small profit, could by smelting (though a more expensive mode of treatment) be made to yield a larger profit to the miner. This opened competitive sampling works for the purchase of ores. All galenous ores especially were compelled to seek such markets.

And the improvements made in stamp mills has been another cause of success which has placed the county in the very front ranks of the gold producing sections of the country, and, it may be said, of the world.

The segregation of mining from milling, unless under very favorable circumstances for the combination of both, has been found to be another move in the right direction for the successful management and improvement of each branch.

The incentives for each in competition with its class have led, and are constantly leading, to greater excellence and improvement in each division of mining industry.

Frank Fossett, in his "Colorado" of 1880, second edition, from which we are permitted to make well-written and reliable extracts, says in regard to the mines of Gilpin County and its mining and milling industry, that, "Rising abruptly from the dividing ravines and city streets, are a number of lofty hills, among which the mines are located. From Black Hawk westward to Nevadaville are Bates, Bobtail, Gregory, Mammoth, Central City, Casto, Gunnell and Quartz Hills, which, with their intervening gulches, are intersected by numberless metalliferous veins or lodes, the sources of the golden millions of the past and present. From these lodes, that are traced along the surface for distances of a few hundred feet to one or two miles, gold was washed by the rains and floods of former ages into the recently profitably mined creeks and gulches. The lodes are divided among many owners, each of whom has more or less extensive underground workings that go to make up a mine.

"The main rock or formation of Gilpin County is a gneissic one, but granite occupies most of the territory where the mineral veins are found. Some veins lie between granite and gneiss. Hornblende occurs in dikes, and there are occasional patches of porphyry. There are two main systems of lodes in the gold belt—those having an east-and-west direction, which are much the most numerous, and those extending almost northeast and southwest. Of the former class are the Bobtail, Kansas, Gardner, California, and of the latter, the Gregory, Bates, Leavitt or Buell, and Fisk.



S W Fisher

"Some veins are nearly or quite perpendicular, and others incline ten, twenty, and even forty, degrees therefrom. Some dip to the northward several hundred feet and then change their course to the opposite direction. The veins termed gold-bearing are composed of copper-iron pyrites, or sulphurets of iron and copper, carrying gold and a less value in silver. The gangue includes quartz, feldspar, crystals and other matter. Many veins contain galena, and some of them in large quantities. The vein matter is usually decomposed near the surface and down to a depth of seventy or eighty feet. This is called surface quartz. The gold contained therein is more freely extracted and more frequently visible than in the vein material of greater depths. Many silver veins north of Black Hawk have a south-of-east strike. This is also the case with many of the gold lodes. Copper is present to a greater or less extent in nearly all Gilpin County lodes. Two or three per cent of some ores are copper, and more rarely 5, 10 and 15 per cent. Gray copper and ruby silver are found in the richer ores of the new silver district, and a great deal of lead in those between Black Hawk and Clear Creek County.

"The main portion of the gold-bearing veins is located in an area less than four miles long by one wide, and in the midst of this is the almost continuous city known under the names of Black Hawk Central and Nevada; but many valuable gold lodes and all of the silver district are situated outside of this. This gold belt continues northerly into and nearly through Boulder County, and southwesterly into Clear Creek as far as and beyond the Freedland mine on Trail Creek. Of the precious metals contained in the ore, the proportion of gold is larger as compared with silver in the veins near Gold Dirt and Black Hawk, and smaller in those on Quartz Hill, and toward and beyond South Clear Creek. Thus, on the western end of Quartz Hill, lodes contain more silver than

they do one mile farther east. There are exceptions to this, however. This is shown in assays, in smelting returns, and in the difference in value per ounce of stamp-mill retort. Near Idaho Springs and Trail Run lodes on the same belt carry nearly as much silver as gold, and some have increased their silver yield as depth was gained. It has been ascertained that the retort gold as it comes from the mills runs pretty much as follows in fineness: Bates, .746 in gold, .241 silver; Bobtail, .849 to .866½ gold, .128 to .140 silver; Briggs, .803½ to .816 gold, .172 to .180 silver; Buell, .800 to .860 gold, .120 to .140 silver; Burroughs, .820 to .833½ gold, .158 to .166 silver; Illinois, .781½ gold, .211 silver and Kansas and Kent County about the same. The value of Bates retort is \$14.30, of Bobtail, \$17 to \$18; Briggs, \$16.30 to \$17; Buell, \$16.70 to \$18; Burroughs, \$16.50 to \$16.90; Illinois, \$15.90; Kansas, \$15 to \$16; Kent County, \$14.50 to \$15; Gold Dirt, Ophir and Perrigo, \$17.50 to \$18; Dallas, \$14 to \$14.50. Continued tests show that the average of all the Gilpin County gold mill retort or bullion handled contains about 787 parts of gold, 198 silver and 15 copper.

"What is termed the new silver belt of Gilpin County extends to the northwest of Black Hawk, across North Clear Creek and other hills, from York Gulch, Chase Gulch and Wide Awake to Dura Hill. The first silver discoveries of that locality were made late in May and in June and July 1878. Prospecting has continued since, and hundreds of lodes have been located, some of them of proved value. One or two already appear to rank with first-class silver veins of Georgetown and San Juan districts. Silver lodes were worked with profit in Silver Gulch, near the smelting works of Black Hawk, from nine to eleven years ago, and more recently in Willis Gulch and Virginia Mountain.

"Mining in Gilpin County fairly began in the summer of 1860, with the completion of the Consolidated Ditch and the introduction of

many stamp-mills. Before that, work had been done by sluicing, racking and panning, and by means of arastas. In a year or two, the more productive gulches had been worked over, the decomposed vein matter in the leading lodes had been exhausted, and the mill men were at a loss to know how to get gold in paying quantities from the solid ore, or 'iron,' as it was termed. At one time, nearly all of these mills were idle, but afterward the ore was handled with less difficulty. In 1862-63, many rich 'strikes' were made on claims that had shown nothing but barren rock after the surface pockets were exhausted. The Gregory, Bobtail, Bates, Kansas, Burroughs, Gunnell, Gold Dirt and Perrigo were paying enormously for much of the time up to 1863, when the Eastern companies began operations. The gold product continued to be large until 1866, when many companies had discarded the old stamps and were spending their money in putting up and testing process mills. On returning to stamp-mill crushing in 1867-68, business revived.

"At this time, the district possessed a population such as has rarely been gathered together in so small a compass, and remarkable for enterprise, intelligence and sterling qualities. Operations were carried on by numerous companies, whether they paid expenses or not, and lessees and owners of mines were making money at intervals, all over the hills.

"There was Eastern money as well as Western gold to help matters. A large number of mills and stamps were in operation in 1868, and, in the summer of 1869, nearly seven hundred stamps were operated, but not continuously. In November, 1869, when several water mills had closed down, there were still twenty-nine mills and six hundred and twenty-four stamps at work. Outside of the companies, the California and Union Pacific Railroad lodes, worked by Gilpin miners, were paying largely. The companies on the Gregory, Bobtail, Bates, Hunter, Burroughs and other lodes, were sus-

pending operations in 1869, 1870, 1871, and their employes began to lease some of the same company properties, and to start up other mines, new and old, that had been idle. Quartz Hill and Nevadaville were the most active localities in 1870-71, when nearly all the mines or claims on the Kansas, Burroughs, California, Gardner, Flack, Prize, Suderberg, Jones, Roderick Dhu, Illinois, and some other lodes were in full blast. From 1871 to 1875, the Buell mine was the leading producer of the lower part of the county.

"In these years, large numbers of the miners left for the new silver districts of Georgetown, Caribou and of Park County, which some of their own number had been discovering. Gilpin County has furnished explorers, settlers and colonists for every new mining camp that has been started, thereby earning the title of 'the mother of Colorado mining camps.'

"Those who remained at Central and Nevadaville finally exhausted the pockets and ore bodies of many leased mines, and left them to fill with water, and in bad condition for succeeding operations, as they were poorly timbered, and many of them 'in cap.'

"The entire district had a dull appearance in 1873-74, but the previous record and known value of the lodes caused several Central men to resume work on their own or leased properties. The success which rewarded their nerve and enterprise, caused others to do likewise. Time and money were required to remove water and sink or drift into new ore bodies, but a few years brought about a great increase in production and prosperity. When many of these re-opened mines got fairly to producing, in 1876, the county's gold yield was larger than at any former period. Since then, every month sees great improvement and progress. These results are largely due to the enterprise of such Colorado men as Briggs, Fagan, Sullivan, Buell, Fullerton, Kimber, Mackay, Young,

Standley, Thatcher, Holman and others, whose faith in the mines has been proved to have been well founded.

"Many old properties are now worked under one management. Some lessees have made enough money to buy the mines of the owners, the companies or their successors, and others have retired in one, two or three years, with a fortune. These were the mines that the companies could not make pay. If these company stocks had been made assessable, as in California and Nevada, the mines would probably have been worked steadily, and, eventually, have paid a profit, where the agents were good for anything. Non-assessable stocks permit of the dog-in-the-manger policy, for some stockholders will not advance money when it is needed for exploration, development or machinery, while sure to come in for their share of the dividends if any money is made."

"All that is left for these stockholders who are anxious to have work progress is to pay for it, and take all the chances on loss, and only a part of those on gain, or else let the mine lie idle. The latter has been the course generally adopted.

"In Nevada, men who will not pay their assessments are sold out, to give room for those who will. Had this not been the case, the great bonanzas of the Comstock, (whose yield and profits for five years were the grandest in the history of mining), would never have been found.

"The best way for these old companies to do (that are not working their properties), is to sell out for any price, for their claims are usually too small to work successfully by themselves. The only other sensible move would be to buy up adjoining claims, and so procure territory enough to pay for deep mining. It should be remembered that it takes just as much machinery and steam-power to work 100 or 200 feet of the vein to a depth of 1,000 feet, as it would to work 1,000 feet of territory

to the same depth. The only companies that have operated since their formation, in 1864, with hardly an interruption, are the Consolidated Bobtail, and New York and Colorado, and the reason is largely due to the fact that they had more than the usual quota of contiguous property on one vein, and have subsequently increased it by purchase.

"As to the stocks in the old defunct companies, they may be considered utterly worthless. Any mining company organized in 1864-65, in Gilpin County, which is not now at work, is never likely to make any money. Stockholders should consider their stock worthless.

"The permanent and healthy character of the revival in mining in this district, is shown by the large number of mines supplied with steam-hoisting works. Steam machinery indicates deep mining, extensive operations, probably extensive production, and, at all events, a high estimation of the value of the property. No heavy mining work can be carried on without steam-power. There are now forty-four different mines in the district operated in this way. Some of them have engines of from forty to one hundred horse-power each. One engine answers for a long stretch of territory, and for what was once several separate properties. Out of these forty-four mines, the Consolidated Bobtail, the Briggs-Gregory and the New York and Colorado-Gregory, the Gunnell and Monmouth-Kansas are each supplied with one, or several hoisting engines of great capacity, besides additional ones for the great pumps with which they are supplied. In place of three or four active steam-hoisting works on Quartz Hill, as in most previous years, there are now twenty, most of them put up during the past twenty months on mines that had been idle for years.

"For twenty years Gilpin County has been the leading gold district of Colorado. In that time it has probably turned out more bullion than any one gold mining locality in America. So uninterrupted has been this outflow of the

precious metals, that the county has justly earned the title so often applied to it of the "Old Reliable." This production has been going on ever since the arrival of the pioneers in Gregory Gulch, in 1859, and is much larger now than at any former period. There are more valuable lodes in the immediate vicinity of Central, Black Hawk and Nevada ville, than in any section of equal size in the known world, and there are more mill stamps in operation than anywhere else. Various causes have prevented all of the profitable or valuable mines from being operated at any one time, but the closing of one was usually followed by the re-opening or discovery of another. No suspensions are reported of late; but more than a score of mines have lately resumed. Parts, or all, of every valuable lode (with a few exceptions), are now in active operation, and the time is not distant when every mine on these lodes will be worked separately, or with consolidated properties. The untiring character of so many hundred veins, and their combined and continuous production long ago caused this, the smallest of Colorado's counties, to be considered the richest district of the State.

"Gilpin County ores are treated either by the stamp-mill or by the smelting process. Most of them contain too little value to stand any other treatment than that of stamp-milling.

"One smelting process saves very nearly all of the gold, silver and copper, and another nearly all of the gold, silver and lead.

"Since the last reduction in smelting charges, gold ores are bought at a price allowing for a charge of \$25 per ton, and 10 per cent deduction from the assay for waste, etc.

On ores containing \$120 in gold, \$30 in silver and \$10 in copper or lead, the miner would receive \$110 for his ton of ore. The same ore treated by amalgamation in stamp-mills, would return but \$70 or \$80, allowing for a saving of 60 or 70 per cent of the gold, and very little of the silver or copper. But most of the ore

mined contains but \$15 or \$20 of all the metals per ton, and the stamp mills that handle it for \$2 or \$3 per ton, comprise the only means of profitably extracting the gold. The ore of a mine is now divided into separate lots, a few tons of very rich mineral being sent to the smelter, to ten, twenty or thirty times as much crushed in the stamp-mill. By this means as much money is made in gold mining as on smaller but richer silver lodes.

"The stamp-mills crushed about 21,000 cords, or 108,000 tons, of ore in 1875, of an average yield of \$9.70. The average yield of 1876 was a little over \$10, and that of 1878 was \$9.12. This decrease was not due to growing poverty of ore, but to closer assorting, and sending a larger proportion of the rich ores to the smelters.

"From seventeen to nineteen quartz-mills were at work in 1878, with from 550 to 630 stamps. The average number of stamps at work in 1876 was 560, and in 1878 it was about 590; yield nearly \$1,300,000.

"The total number of available quartz-mill stamps in Gilpin County is 936, besides those in two concentrating mills.

"The stamp-mills handled about 140,000 tons of ore in 1879, and the smelting works 7,000 or 8,000, besides as large a tonnage of mill tailings.

"The removal of ore leaves extensive cavities. There are mines where this worked out ground extends (for the few feet in width between the walls of the vein) hundreds of feet vertically and horizontally. There are seven or eight shafts on the Kansas lode over 300 feet deep, two of them about 600, and one 1,000 feet deep. The Burroughs and California Gardner are opened in a similar manner, and so are the Gunnell, Gregory and Bobtail.

"About fifteen hundred men have usually been employed in and about the mines, mills and works of Gilpin County, and the result of their labors is a product of over two and a quarter million dollars in bullion per annum.

This, if equally divided, would give \$1,520 to each person directly engaged in obtaining it; or allowing an expenditure of half a million for machinery mining and milling supplies and other outlays, and there would still be \$1,166 to each employe, or nearly \$300 for each man, woman and child in the district. As the operations in many mines for a year or two, have been mainly of a preparatory character prior to the heavy production now setting in, the results hereafter are likely to be 20 per cent better than those given above. The three banks of Central have very nearly three-quarters of a million of deposits from the miners of the district, which is a very large sum when the fact is considered, that so much is continually expended in opening mines, in expensive buildings and machinery, and in permanent town improvements, besides money sent out of the State to friends and relatives.

Every year there are nearly or quite one hundred and thirty or forty thousand dollars sent away in the shape of money orders through the post office of Central, and nearly or quite as much at Black Hawk and Nevada ville. All of these facts indicate how profitable and enduring the mines of these mountains are. No Eastern town or county can show average returns to the whole population anywhere nearly so large as are known in all leading Colorado mining camps.

"The Gregory lode stands pre-eminent as the first found, and the most productive, of Colorado mineral veins. While not yielding as much at present as some of the later discoveries, its total output from first to last still surpasses that of any American lodes excepting the Comstock and two or three others on the Pacific Slope. It has been located and claimed for nearly a mile, including extensions, but the productive and developed portion is embraced in 2,440 contiguous feet of ground. This extends from the summit of Gregory Hill, northeasterly across Gregory Gulch, into Bates Hill, and embraces what

are now known as the Narragansett, Consolidated Gregory, Briggs and New York and Colorado properties.

"The Gregory vein material has maintained a width and continuity far above the average, and has, consequently, yielded immensely. The width between walls has usually been several feet, and sometimes ten or twelve, and even twenty.

"The distribution of the ore is variable occurring in seams of from a few inches to two or more feet with intervening bands of poor rock, and sometimes for short distances it has pinched out or given place to vein matter of barren quartz and feldspar. There have been huge bodies of ore extending for hundreds of feet in length and depth and very broad in places. The walls are not regular, being sometimes smooth and well defined, and again rugged and uneven.

"The inclosing rock is granitic gneiss, showing much mica in some places and little in others. The retort gold from the Gregory is of higher value than the average of the county, indicating that the proportion of silver is small. Seams and pockets of ore of surpassing richness have occasionally been found in both upper and lower workings, and a large amount of nugget and wire gold. On the northeastern slope of Gregory Hill is a parallel and branch vein of the Gregory, called the Foot and Simmons, which is evidently the same as that known further east by the name of Briggs. This is separated from the Gregory by a granite wall from a few feet to seventy in width.

"The lode, like others in the early times, was staked off in claims 100 feet long. After a time, the surface dirt was exhausted and the owners were disconcerted at the appearance of the solid iron pyrites or barren cap rock. All difficulties were to some extent sooner or later overcome, and some portions of the lode would return to pay as others grew poor and unproductive.

"The following will show how productive and profitable were the Briggs and Black Hawk claims at one time, notwithstanding it was in the era of high prices and heavy expenses. In 1867, the Black Hawk Company obtained 12,193 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces of gold, worth, in currency, \$279,647.76, from about 12,000 tons of ore, showing an average yield of \$23.30 per ton, with an outlay of \$194,425.63, or a total average expense of \$11.43 per ton, or over double the cost at the present time. Gold was \$1.37. The pump then broke down, and the water prevented further mining operations until a new and powerful pump was placed in the shaft. During the year ending July 1, 1869, when the company closed business, the yield was \$154,135.76; the outlay, \$92,381.78, and the profits, \$61,753.98. In four years and six months previous to 1869, the Black Hawk, 300 feet, produced \$1,358,149. In four years and eleven months the Briggs, 240 feet, yielded \$534,615. During these years gold ranged from \$1.33 to \$1.50 in currency. The expenses in the Black Hawk property in 1867, in coin value, were \$8.17 for mining, \$2.48 for milling, and \$1.05 for teaming; this makes a total of \$11.50, or \$10.45 without teaming. In 1869 the cost was \$11. It is now \$4.50.

"The Briggs mine comprises 240 feet, known as the Briggs claims, and 300 feet formerly owned by the Black Hawk Company, and includes the diverging but nearly parallel Gregory and Briggs veins. Over the Briggs claims and shafts is a fine brick mill building, containing powerful hoisting works, pumps, and fifty stamps, with double-issue batteries throughout, one-half furnished with automatic ore feeders. Here is the main shaft, 925 feet deep, driven a portion of the way, forty feet long and ten wide. From this shaft levels are being driven at intervals through the entire 1,040 feet, including the 500 feet of leased ground, called the Consolidated Gregory. The amount of ore in reserve between these levels, ready to be broken, is im-

mense. Very little stoping has been done in the lower 450 feet of the Briggs property, and in the lower 600 feet of the Consolidated Gregory.

"There is ore enough to keep fifty or seventy-five stamps at work for five years without sinking the shaft deeper. The machinery and appliances are first-class, and embrace many improvements not yet introduced in many mines. Among the pumps is one which was put in by the old Black Hawk Company, that is fifteen inches in diameter. The mine usually makes 140 gallons of water per minute. There are several shafts between 500 and 600 feet deep. Both the Briggs and Gregory veins are worked, and are connected here and there by cross-cuts.

"The Briggs Brothers conduct operations at a less cost per ton of ore mined than any other firm or miner in the State. The yield of the mine for the last year or two has ranged from \$11,000 to \$16,000 monthly, and the profits are said to average over \$6,000 per month for the entire year. When the expenses reach \$9,000 per month, about \$5,500 go for labor, \$2,300 for supplies, \$1,000 for coal, \$300 for powder, and \$175 for candles. The working force, including both mine and mill, approaches 100 men. A few men work on tribute, that is, pay a certain royalty or percentage on ore taken out from a piece of ground worked by them. Expenses are very low, the average cost per ton, of mining, being \$1.90, of hoisting, 40 cents, and of milling, \$1.70, or \$4 altogether. The hoisting and pumping machinery of the Briggs mine is of the most efficient character, and embraces great engines and boilers of 100-horse power or less, one of which furnishes power for the fifty-stamp mill.

"The mines on the Gregory lode yielded \$225,934 in 1875, and \$222,405 in 1876. The monthly bullion shipments of the Briggs portion of the lode have since increased. Its yield was about \$134,000 in each of the years 1875 and 1876, and \$150,000 in 1877.

"It is reported that the Briggs mine yielded \$31,500 in the months of May and June, 1878, combined, with \$18,000 profit, and that the yield of August and September together was \$34,500. The sales of smelting ore ran from \$6,000 to \$8,000 per month nearly all of the year, and, as the mill ore generally paid expenses, these figures may be supposed to represent the clear profit of the mine. Last year rich pockets and fine gold specimens were found. Three lots sold at one time returned as follows: 100 pounds yielded \$32 per pound, or at the rate of \$64,000 per ton; a few hundred pounds sold at the rate of \$4,000 and \$1,200 respectively. Other small lots have gone at the rate of \$7,669 per ton, \$1,541, and \$408; 156 pounds yielded \$1,496, and \$2,350 worth of gold was panned out of only ninety-two pounds of ore. Such returns help along the profits, but the thousands of tons of mill ore yielding less than \$8 a ton, with a profit of \$3.50 per ton, and the hundreds of tons of ore that the smelter buys for \$100, or so, per ton, are the reliances of the mine. As the mill is directly over the mine, and no hauling is required, nearly or quite all of the crevice matter is fed into the stamps. This and close sorting for the smelter, are causes of the low grade of the mill ore. Of the two veins, the Gregory averages the largest.

"The New York & Colorado Company own some 1,200 feet on the two veins northeast of the Briggs mine. This company absorbed the Smith & Parmelee Company, and took in its property; 800 feet of the veins are developed by long levels, extending from a shaft that is nearly 800 feet deep, and gradually getting deeper. Over this shaft is a building containing a forty-stamp mill and fine hoisting works, propelled by an eighty-horse power engine, which also furnishes power for the Cornish pump. The yield of this mine was \$76,310.75 in 1875, with a small margin of profit, and matters have continued in about the same way ever since. The ore is generally of low grade, but

there is a great deal of it. The company's workings extend from Gregory Gulch, under Bates Hill. These lower levels can be carried forward as far to the northeast as the veins extend.

"The Briggs mine, which includes the old Black Hawk mine and the adjoining Consolidated Gregory, now worked by the Briggs firm, embrace the 1,040 feet in the central part of the lode. From the best data at hand, it would seem that the yield from this 1,040 feet, from discovery to July, 1879, was not far from \$4,205,000, coin value, or \$5,500,000, reckoning the currency values in which the gold was sold. This property is now said to have as much ore above the line of the deepest workings, as has already been mined and milled by the upper excavations.

"The Narragansett Company, of New York, own 400 feet of the Gregory lode, adjoining the Consolidated Gregory property on the southwest; and their buildings, on Claims 11 and 12, are on or near the crest of Gregory Hill. This mine has been operated only at intervals, and has never yielded as well as those described above. Last fall some practical miners obtained a two years' lease, and have since been sinking and drifting with fair results. The deep shaft is down over 530 feet.

"The Bobtail is one of the great lodes of Colorado, ranking next to the Gregory in past production. Its ore has been of a higher grade than that of its great neighbor, but until recently a smaller amount of ground has been worked, owing to unproductiveness near the surface. This is why the aggregate yield has been less than that of the Gregory. Yet the total foots up over \$4,500,000. Much production was prevented by the closing down of the company claims with which the lode was too much subdivided.

"The intersection of the vein by tunnel, the consolidation of different properties, and the re-opening of them by deeper shafts and levels,

have enabled the Consolidated Bobtail Company to work to great advantage and profit. From 1875 to the time when the Little Pittsburg mine began to produce so heavily, the Bobtail was the most productive of Colorado mines. It still continues to increase its product, and, now that it has paid off the purchase price of numerous claims, and of a seventy-five (now 125) stamp mill, besides rebuilding the latter and furnishing the mine with new shafts and splendid machinery, it will undoubtedly pay dividends much more frequently than heretofore.

"In 1864, Eastern companies purchased most of the best-developed parts of the lode, in very small claims, excepting the Bobtail Gold Company. It survived and prospered when the others failed at depths of four or five hundred feet, because it had as many feet of territory on the lode as all of them combined. In the two years ending September 1, 1868, the Sensenderfer, 128 feet, produced \$197,155, which was mined and milled at a cost of \$77,935, leaving a net profit of \$119,220, or of over 60 per cent. Ten dividends of over \$10,000 each were paid previous to November, 1867. At that time, mining, milling and other expenses footed up an average expense of \$13.50 per ton, coin value, as against \$6 at the present time. The Bobtail, Field and other claims also paid largely. In 1872, when most of the mines were old the shaft houses were burned and the shaft timber work rendered useless and unsafe. The Bobtail tunnel was afterward driven to intersect the lode, and afford drainage and an outlet for the product of the mine. The Fisk lode was penetrated 574 feet and the Bobtail 1,110 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. This was in 1873. Superintendent A. N. Rogers, who had charge of affairs from 1864, then induced the company to re-open the mine on a large scale, and to purchase the adjoining company properties, and the great Black Hawk mill. This required time and expense, but the present yield, the thou-

sands of cords of broken ore on hand, and the immense ore reserves in sight, show the wisdom of these movements in place of suspending work or operating on a small scale. The Bobtail Company owned 433½ feet on the vein originally, and, after many years, bought the Sensenderfer, 128 feet, separated from the Black Hawk Company's 72 feet, the Barstow, 66½ feet, the Teller, 110 feet, and the Sterling, 66½ feet. In the course of several years, these were all purchased, making 900 feet of territory, less 33½ feet owned by J. F. Field, besides the Branch lode and other claims.

"A large excavation in the solid rock at the head of the tunnel and 471 feet below the surface of the hill, contains huge engines and boilers for propelling the hoisting machinery and great pumps. A brick and iron smoke-stack extends up an old shaft to daylight. A splendid perpendicular shaft has been sunk 400 feet below the tunnel level, 8x16 feet in the clear, divided into four compartments, one for sinking, one for pump and ladder way, and two for cage-ways, up and down which ascend the great iron cars loaded with quartz, men or supplies. The cars, each loaded with two tons of ore, are run from the iron tracks of the various levels of the mine directly into these cages. They are then hoisted to the tunnel level, and run out on another track to the ore-building and daylight. Here, the ore is dumped on to a floor below the track, by the two halves of the car parting at the bottom. The hoisting machinery for the cage is as substantial as wood and iron can make it. The two drums are seven feet in diameter. Upon these are wound the flat steel wire ropes, of English manufacture, three inches in width and half an inch in thickness, with breaking strain of fifty tons, which are attached to the cages. These drums are driven by spur-gear, twelve feet in diameter and twelve-inch face.

"The engine driving this makes direct connection, and has reversible link motion. This



Chas. R. Cook.

mine drains other lodes, and makes more water than several of its neighbors combined. It compares, in this respect, with some of the Comstock mines. Drainage is one of the big items of expense, costing in 1879, \$36,639.84. Powerful Worthington pumps have been purchased, and set at work at an outlay of \$10,000, which discharge from the mine 500 gallons of water per minute, or 720,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. The main working shaft of the Bobtail is driven perpendicularly from the tunnel level and off of the vein. Several hundred feet below, cross-cuts, from seventy to ninety feet long, are required to reach the vein. As the lode has once changed its dip, it may do so again, and be found at greater depths on the line of the shaft. The lower workings are over 900 feet below the surface. The company lately sold its twenty-stamp mill, and added fifty stamps to its seventy-five stamper.

"This mill is a model of its kind, and no other in the State, and few out of it, are as large. Early in May, the entire 125 stamps were at work, crushing nearly 100 tons of ore daily. With the additional capacity, the mine's output should approach \$400,000 per annum, and now that mining and milling and pumping demands have been complied with, a large margin will be afforded for dividends. The mills, ore-buildings, shops, compressors, machine-drills, hoisting and pumping machinery are known as permanent improvements, will last for years, and must have cost, with adjoining mining claims purchased, over \$275,000, all paid for by the mine in five years, besides \$147,781.90 in dividends. This sum of \$147,781.90 has been paid in four dividends—on November 1, 1877, November 11, 1878, in September, 1879, and March 30, 1880. The company will be able to pay two dividends per annum hereafter, each amounting to 15 cents a share, or \$34,098.90, and more if the mine improves. There are over 2,000 tons of quartz broken in the mine ready for the mill, and vast reserves of unbroken ore

at depths of from 250 to 425 feet below the tunnel level.

"The company employs over 200 miners, mill men, teamsters and shop men. This includes those working on contract, who generally make about \$2.25 per day, or about the same as those receive who work for wages. The pay roll foots up nearly or quite \$13,000 every month for labor, exclusive of Superintendent and assistants. Five steam-engines, combining 200-horse-power, are employed at the mills, including one used for the air-compressor of the machine drills. There are five engines, combining about 225-horse-power, in the mine. Two machine drills have generally been operated in the underground workings. The expenses for the year 1876, including \$156,553.87 for mining, \$51,154.21 for milling, \$14,358.46 for cranning and superintendence, taxes and other expenses, \$9,181.45. Of the mining expenses, mining contracts took \$51,386.95; day labor, \$49,052.98; candles, powder and fuse, \$13,165.71; fuel, \$18,537.77; timber and lumber, \$3,165.91, and hardware, foundry work and machinery, \$12,591. In the mills, fuel cost \$9,878.09; hauling ore, \$8,734.51; and chemicals, and oil, \$1,052.29. Something like seven-tenths of a ton of coal is burned for every cord or seven and a half tons of ore milled, and the coal consumption of the mine and mill together probably exceed 3,000 tons per annum.

"The Consolidated Bobtail Gold Mining Company has a capital stock of \$1,136,630, in 227,326 \$5-shares. The trustees and officers are George A. Hoyt, President; John Stanton Jr., Secretary and Treasurer; and E. C. Litchfield, Jerome B. Chaffee, L. H. Brigham, E. H. Litchfield, John Ewen, R. J. Hubbard and Walton Ferguson.

"Careful and oft-repeated tests and assays in 1878 show that the quartz mills of the Consolidated Bobtail Company made the remarkable savings of 75.8 per cent of the gold contained in the ore, with the stamps and tables,

and \$7.96 per cent of the gold, and 6 per cent of the silver, including both the product of the batteries and tables and of the buddled tailings. A higher per cent of the gold contents of ores can be saved when they are of low or average grade like the Bobtail than when they are very rich.

The Bobtail Tunnel Company is distinct from the Consolidated Bobtail, but embraces some of the same members. Its tunnel is the outlet of the mine. Ore transportation brought it \$22,079 in 1879. It helps drainage and ventilation.

"In 1879, the Consolidated Bobtail Company mined and milled 3,365 cords of ore, returning \$231,074.35. It sold 434.09 tons of smelting ore for \$51,786.70; 1,753.849 tons of tailings for \$12,943.85; and received from tributors (who milled sixty-two cords of ore and sold 110 tons) \$1,868.74. The actual returns to the tributors was \$11,736.03, which should be counted to get the mine's true receipts, viz., \$310,562.17. The expenses were \$248,471.25, besides \$13,340 for addition to mill, pump connections, etc. The mine or mining cost \$155,469.50, drainage, \$36,659.84; milling, \$47,287.82; and salaries, taxes, etc., \$9,027.09. Average yield of mill ore per cord, including tailings, \$72.76, or about \$10 a ton. The entire Bobtail Lode yielded in five years up to 1880, \$1,888,837.23, which, added to the lode's estimated previous yield of \$3,250,000, gives a total to 1880 of \$5,138,837.23.

"Among the expenses of the Consolidated Bobtail in 1879 are, transportation through the tunnel, cost \$22,079; mining contracts, \$46,585.59; day labor, including mechanics, etc., \$47,855.80; powder, candles, etc., \$14,065.22; fuel, \$14,080.99; timber and lumber, \$3,164.80; hardware and foundry work, \$5,570.39.

The East Bobtail is the name applied to the mine on this vein adjoining the consolidated company property on the east. Little work was done there until recent years, because no

ore could be found near the surface. A shaft was finally sunk, and the vein discovered 400 feet down. Below that a fine ore body has continued to the bottom of the shaft, 850 feet deep, and beneath and east of present workings. The mill ore is often very rich, and the amount of smelting ore is remarkable, averaging a foot wide in some localities. The entire vein averages over two and one-half feet, but has opened in places to five, eight and ten feet. The mine has shown a remarkably large profit in proportion to the total yield. In 1879 from fifteen to twenty tons of ore were milled daily, yielding from \$50 to \$150 a cord, or from \$7 to over \$20 a ton, and about one ton of smelting ore was sold daily, at prices varying from \$60 to over \$180 per ton.

"West of the Consolidated mine are the Lake and Whipple Claims, which with others may be called the West Bobtail. The Whipple property lies at the point where the Fisk crosses the Bobtail. Each vein has been employing about fifteen mill stamps. These claims were idle for years previous to 1878, when Messrs. Potter, Pearce and Wolcott leased them. The ore is of a very good grade.

"Beyond the East Bobtail is the Denmark, 1,425 feet, whose surface ore is said to have been rich. Not long ago J. W. Holman started up work on this with the requisite hoisting machinery. It is expected that extensive exploration will make this a valuable and productive property. The Colorado Central Railway crosses the patented ground of this claim.

"THE BLACK HAWK SILVER DISTRICT.

"This includes Silver Hill and the sections at and near Hughesville, Wide Awake District, Bald Mountain, and the Harper Rancho. The first discoveries were made on Silver Hill, near the close of May, and in June, 1878, by Prof. S. W. Tyler, assayer and engineer, and E. A. Lynn, an old-time prospector. During the summer and fall, while lodes were being opened all

around them they worked their mines, and continued to make an occasional discovery. They located the Cyclops and Fanny at the beginning. The St James was also one of the earliest veins recorded.

"In August, the Hard Money, at Hughes' rancho, a mile and a half from the Cyclops, was discovered; likewise the Boss Lode, on the Harper ranche. All of the above have since produced regularly, and have paid well; at the same time they have attracted many prospectors and miners to their districts, resulting in new discoveries. There are now over 100 men at work and some 500 locations have been made. Among these veins the galena ores seem to be the most valuable, but some ruby silver and gray copper are found. The best ore yields from 400 to over 1,000 ounces of silver per ton. Most of the silver discoveries are among the hills and mountains to the east and north of North Clear Creek. South and west of that stream is the great gold belt. The Cyclops was discovered May 29, 1878, and is owned under the affix of numbers one and two, by Tyler and Lynn. The first ore was sold July 1. Ten shafts have been opened to depths of from twenty to one hundred feet. Six of these, at intervals of 100 feet, have yielded ore, and three of them are now paying handsomely. The ore vein varies in width from a few inches up to three feet, and generally carries from 100 to 900 ounces of silver per ton.

"Some of it shows streaks of ruby silver mineral of unusual size and value. Up to May 31, 1879 the Cyclops had yielded over 20,000 ounces of silver. Good profits have been divided, besides developing the property into its present productive condition. The Cyclops has besides rich vein matter, gangue of quartz and feldspar, or quartz hornstone and calcspar, the latter with true silver minerals. The minerals or ores proper, are galena, zinc-blende and iron pyrites, and considerable proportion of ruby and brittle silver occurring in solid

streaks from one to eight inches thick, or scattered throughout a foot or more of quartz, in the latter class making up the second rate ores.

"The character of the ores of some of the best and richest of these silver veins is exemplified in returns of the Fanny Lode. In the latter part of May 1879, S. W. Tyler sold nine tons and 358 pounds of ore for \$1,832.93, and in the first week of June four and three-fourths tons for \$1,212.65. Average receipts per ton, \$218; average yield per ton, \$260. The four richest lots gave 608 ounces, 605 ounces, 490 ounces and 470 ounces of silver per ton. The three poorest lots gave 71 ounces, 87 ounces, and 88 ounces per ton. Total receipts of sales for less than four weeks, \$3,045.58. Expenses less than \$1,000."

The output and workings of the Cyclops and Fanny Mines, up to September 30, 1880, is as follows:

Fanny. The Fanny is just below the Cyclops, and is owned by Tyler, Lynn, Gray and Pease. The width of the vein is shown by the development to be from two to six feet, with a pay streak of from two inches to three feet in thickness. Working shaft, 190 feet deep; 110 foot level, 80 feet in length; 180-foot level, just started. Total fathoms removed in mine, 131; value gross silver product, \$28,726; net returns, \$19,894.95; profit divided, \$9,100; gross product, per fathom, \$219; net receipts, per fathom, \$151; profits, per fathom, \$70. No ground stoped below 110-foot level.

Cyclops. Deepest shaft now 235 feet; 120 foot level is 320 feet in length; 200-foot level is 225 feet in length. A large amount of ground is still standing above the 120-foot level, in which stoping is now going on. But little stoping has yet been done below the 120-foot level. Value gross silver product, \$58,616; net returns, \$38,345. Most of the development work on the Cyclops has been done by lessees paying 25 per cent royalty. Four companies of lessees or tributors are now working in dif-

ferent portions of the mine, employing fifteen men, and producing about twenty-two tons of ore per month, for which the net receipts run from \$1,600 to \$2,000 per month.

The gross product of the Silver Hill group of mines, since discovery, would be about as follows:

625 tons of ore,)	{ Cyclops.....\$ 58,616
\$87,342.00 gross;)	{ Emmy..... 28,726
\$58,239.95 net.....)	{ St. James..... 8,000
	{ Mary Graham 4,000
	{ Others..... 1,000
	\$100,342

Again referring to Fossett's "Colorado."

"The Silent Friend, Humboldt, Mary Graham and Joe Reynolds, on this same Silver Hill, are promising veins, but have not been opened extensively. The Mary Graham has a good run of paying ore, which is producing well. Between Silver Hill and the Hard Money Lode are many locations, of which the Toronto, Wellington, New York and Emerald are the principal ones. The two first named have turned out much ore, yielding from 80 to 300 ounces per ton. The Wellington, main shaft, is 50 feet deep. This lode is of the unusual size of nine feet, and what are considered average samples of the crevice assay from 20 to 50 ounces of silver. Tons of assorted mineral have been sold, carrying from 200 to 1,000 ounces per ton.

"The Hard Money is owned by Hunderman & Locke. Its size, great value and profits are making it famous. Its product, mainly obtained after October, and from then to July, is said to have been over \$40,000. One report makes it 50,000 ounces of silver; another 55,000. The deepest shaft is 128 feet. The Philadelphia is nearly parallel with the Hard Money. The Rough and Ready appears to be nearly on a line with the Hard Money and Boss Lodes. Time may prove all three to be parts of one continuous vein. The Bonanza, a more recent discovery, bids fair to be a first-class vein. Many locations were made, and some good

lodes found all through this section too late in the year to admit of prospecting, or continuous work. This summer will enable their value to be tested. The Boss Lode, owned by Sayer & Owens, pays handsomely. Steam hoisting works have lately been put on. Smith E. Stevens is driving the Silver Flag tunnel, from North Clear Creek toward the silver belt, and veins of the mountains above and beyond. Many veins will be crossed at great depth. The Queen Emma is a valuable lode.

"The Rough and Ready Lode has probably shown the richest ore in the district, specimens have assayed from 14,000 to 21,000 ounces, and small mill runs which yielded at the rate of several thousand dollars a ton. The Forrester and Fremont Lodes, on Bald Mountain, have shown rich ore. There are more than fifty of these silver-bearing lodes discovered within a year, that are yielding more or less money.

"The district will add considerably to Gilpin County's bullion product, and bids fair to rival most other Colorado silver camps in importance. The number and value of veins discovered in so short a time is remarkable.

Tunnels.—There are a number of tunnels in Gilpin County that are being driven to intersect lodes, and to work the same. Some of these have been pushed forward steadily by the labor and money of business men and miners for many years. The Bobtail Tunnel at the Bobtail Lode has already been noticed. There are several that have not been extended for some time, and others, such as the Centennial, Black Hawk, German, Quartz Hill and Central City, are pushed more or less energetically. The La Crosse Tunnel, owned by the Company of the same name, passes into Quartz Hill something like a thousand feet, one hundred and fifty of which was driven last year. It is only from one hundred and eighty to two hundred feet below the surface above, and consequently can be of no great benefit in working mines. The Central City Tunnel was started by D. G. Wil-



HARD MOUNTY SILVER MINE, GULPIN CO., COLORADO

son, who organized a company on the enterprise. It enters Quartz Hill just above the Quartz Hill Tunnel and the limits of Central, and is headed in the direction of such main lodes as the Burroughs, Missouri and Roderick Dhu, which it will intersect some five hundred feet beneath the surface of the ground. Steam drills and air compressors are used, and are thought to do cheaper and better execution than hand drills. The eastern portion of the Kansas Lode has been intersected, and the Fortune and Corydon, Lewis and Columbia, are some distance ahead. The tunnel had penetrated the hill about five hundred feet at last accounts. The enterprise is a promising one, as old lodes can be explored, and several blind lodes may be discovered. For drainage purposes, this tunnel should be of great service. The German tunnel is a home enterprise of Central business men, which has been driven nearly seven hundred feet into Mammoth Hill. There are many valuable lodes crossing the territory ahead of it, which will be intersected hundreds of feet in depth. Several veins have already been reached. The outlook is good for dividends when the Mammoth and other lodes have been opened.

The Centennial Tunnel is in Mammoth Hill, is about four hundred feet long, and has crossed several blind lodes that have yielded large amounts of ore. The enterprise has paid well at times. The breast of the tunnel must be near the Tierney Lode.

Smelting Works. The smelting works of Argo are the successors of the Boston & Colorado Company's long-established operations in the mountains. Prof. N. P. Hill was the founder, and has ever been the managing director of that company's smelting establishments. He began work at Black Hawk, in January, 1868, with one calciner and one smelting furnace. All around him were wrecks of preceding attempts at ore reduction, but, while encountering many difficulties in the earlier

years, there has never been an interruption of work, general progress or success.

As the ore-supplying mining districts became more numerous and extensive the furnaces and working forces were increased, and, in time, a corps of assistants had been secured such as is seldom met with, and whom it would almost be an impossibility to replace. The rare business and executive qualifications of the general manager have been ably seconded by those whom he has called to responsible positions, while the State has shown its appreciation of services rendered its main industry by awarding him a seat in the United States Senate.

This copper-matte method of smelting, old and tried in other lands, has required many adaptations to the numerous and varied ores it has had to deal with, and, as now conducted at this establishment, can be termed the Colorado, more appropriately than the Swansea, process. When Prof. Richard Pearce took charge of the metallurgical department, away back in 1873, the production of the first absolutely pure silver bullion in the West began. Before that the valuable metals had been sent from Black Hawk across the ocean to Swansea, in the form of copper-matte, where they were purchased, separated and refined. Since 1875, the gold has also been parted and refined in Colorado, and by a method of Mr. Pearce's own invention.

In 1873, branch works were started at Alma, among the Park County silver mines, and, in 1876, an ore-buying agency was established at Boulder. In 1877-78, the capacity of the Black Hawk works was over 400 tons of ore daily instead of ten or twelve as at the beginning. The working force had increased to a hundred men, the annual production of bullion from a coin value of \$165,000 in 1868, to over one of \$2,000,000, and the average stock of ores on hand represented a value of three quarters of a million. Ores were coming in steadily from almost all parts of the State and began to arrive from Montana, even a

thousand miles away. But the question of fuel was becoming a serious one, a more central and generally accessible locality was desirable, and, as it was necessary to again enlarge the works, it was deemed best to build entirely anew, and near the coal measures, and the railway center of the plains.

"A location was selected two miles from Denver, to which the very appropriate name of Argo was applied, after the good ship in which a hero of Grecian mythology is reputed to have set sail in search of the Golden Fleece. The new works were so far completed in December, 1878, that several furnaces were fired up, and soon after all business, except roasting ores on hand, and sampling, purchasing and shipping, was discontinued at the old place at Black Hawk."

We regret that the space in this history, to which Gilpin County is equitably entitled, will not permit us to go into detail in regard to other prominent and well-managed mines and operations in the county, showing, as we have in those alluded to, something of their production and management. But as we have suggested elsewhere in this chapter, our purpose is more for the basis of a standard history.

covered as far as practicable, by the earliest reliable data touching matters and things in general in this portion of our Centennial State.

Such mines, and their management and workings, as the following, might well fill a volume, and be quite as interesting as the ones we have referred to at length—the Kansas, Hidden Treasure, Gunnell, Gardner, Bates, California, Burroughs, American Flag, Illinois, Kent County, Prize, Indiana, Gold Dirt, Ophir, Perrigo, Winnebago, Foot & Simmons, Gilpin, Pewabic, Williams, Grand Army, Whiting, Cashier, Mammoth, Maryland, Boss, White Cloud, Mountain City, Kip & Buell, New Boston, Homer, Fisk, Hubert, Irish Flag, Roderick Dhu, Rolls County, Flack, Alps-Mackie, Saratoga, Grand View and St. Louis.

We have selected the lodes and managing proprietors that have been noticed with something of detail, more because of their priority in time, in the division to which they relate, than for any invidious discrimination; and because that somewhere herein, there should appear some of the leading principles and working details of the plans and management, that especially make mining a successful undertaking.

CHAPTER III.

JOURNALISM IN GILPIN COUNTY.

AS in the discovery of gold, Denver preceded Gilpin County only a very short period, so in the introduction of the Press—the next mightiest engine of a State—she was not far ahead.

To Hon. William N. Byers is due the credit of establishing the first paper in Denver or Colorado. It was published under the name of the *Rocky Mountain News*, April 22, 1859, and is still a leading paper there and bears the same name.

And to Thomas Gibson belongs the honor of publishing the first paper in Gilpin County. It

was called the *Rocky Mountain Gold Reporter and Mountain City Herald*, but flourished only during the summer of 1859. It was located at Gregory Point.

In the early part of the summer of 1862, Alfred Thompson brought out from Glenwood, Iowa, to Central City, a Washington hand-press and type, and on the 26th day of July, 1862, he issued the first number of the *Miners' Register*, as a tri-weekly paper, which to this day, under different names and management, has been the leading paper of the county.

A few days later, the accidental absence of the proprietor, introduced David C. Collier, then engaged in the practice of law, as an editorial writer. His acquaintance with the local and national politics of the time, seemed to make him not only a necessity during the heated political canvass then in progress, but evoked from his pen many a spirited personal appeal to the loyalty of his fellow-citizens in the dangerous situation in which Colorado was finding herself placed in regard to secession.

His services were therefore continued to the end of the campaign, and his name then placed permanently in the head lines of the editorial columns.

Another change in the ownership and management of the *Register* took place April 9, 1863. Mr. Collier, in company with Hugh Glenn and George A. Wells, two of the employes of the concern, bought Mr. Thompson out, and the firm became Collier, Glenn & Co.

Mr. Collier took charge of the editorial department and inside management; Mr. Wells of the mechanical department, and Mr. Glenn of the circulation.

On the 30th of the following month, and as soon as the necessary materials could be obtained, they enlarged it to a twenty-four column sheet. August 10, 1863, it first appeared as a morning daily. The issue of September 29, 1863, announced the sale by Hugh Glenn of his interest to his partners, and the firm then became Collier & Wells. November 7, 1863, the paper appeared in an entirely new dress, and assumed a metropolitan appearance, and in its next issue commenced the regular publication of telegraphic news, the telegraph having been just completed.

The civil war was then the chief matter of interest, and extras were issued as often as important news arrived, day or night. When the carriers appeared with them on the streets, a shout was raised and people gathered in groups to read and listen.

As soon as the carrier put in his appearance at a quartz mill, the engineer would blow the whistle, and presently the mills of the entire county would take up the refrain, and thus the early pioneers of Gilpin County would learn and discuss the latest news.

October 17, 1865, Mr. Wells sold his interest in the *Register* to Frank Hall, afterward Secretary of the Territory, and the firm became Collier & Hall.

July 26, 1868, the name of the paper was changed to *Central City Register*.

Excessive mental labor, resulting in broken health, at length compelled Mr. Collier to seek such repose as retiring from journalism would afford, and, June 12, 1873, he sold out his interest to W. W. Whipple, and the firm became Hall & Whipple, Hall taking sole charge of the editorial department, and Whipple of the mechanical.

This partnership was afterward dissolved, and Mr. Hall became sole proprietor and editor until June 1, 1877, when the establishment went into the hands of James A. Smith and Den Marlow. They continued to conduct it until February 1, 1878, when H. M. Rhodes bought in and conducted the editorial and business departments for a short time.

Meanwhile, in February, 1878, another paper had been started in Central and christened *The Evening Call*, under the control and management of Messrs. G. M. Laird and Den Marlow.

But this continued only until May of the same year, when Laird & Marlow purchased the *Register* establishment and consolidated the *Call* with it. They gave to the new publication the name of the *Register Call*, publishing a daily and weekly edition, with Col. John S. Dormer in charge of the editorial department, and J. P. Waterman, mining reporter.

This paper has been and still is Republican in its politics.

The *Columbia Miner* was the name of a weekly paper started in Black Hawk in 1863.

by W. Train Mayr. After several changes this became, during the same year, the *Black Hawk Daily Journal*, with Hollister & Blakesley, and afterward Hollister & Hall, as publishers.

A company purchased the establishment in 1866, and moved it to Central City, where it was known as the *Times*. Henry Garbanati and O. J. Goldrick were the editors, and the politics of the paper was Democratic. At the beginning of 1868, Thomas J. Campbell bought the property and changed the name to the *Colorado Herald*, published daily and weekly. Late in 1870, Campbell was succeeded by Frank

Fossett, who continued to publish the *Herald* for nearly three years, or until the publication ceased.

September 4, 1876, a new weekly paper named the *Post* was started in Black Hawk by William McLaughlin and W. W. Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan sold out his interest soon after to Col. James R. Oliver. Mr. McLaughlin soon after deceased, and the establishment passed into the hands of Col. Oliver as editor and proprietor. It is now published by Oliver & Brandgeest, and has always been Democratic in its politics.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY ORGANIZATION OF MINING DISTRICTS—THEIR LAWS, RULES AND CUSTOMS—RECOGNITION OF SAME BY CONGRESS.

THE first organization of a mining district in the county, and probably in the country, is graphically described by Cushman and Waterman as follows:

"The first organization of Gregory District took place on the 16th of May, 1859, when there were but sixteen men in the camp. Wilkes Defrees was chosen President of the district. No records are extant, but it is known that the number and size of lode, gulch and building claims were then agreed upon, as they were afterward established by popular vote. By June 1, the camp had increased to eight hundred or a thousand men. The late arrivals set up a clamor that the first-comers had 'gobbled up' all the good lodes. They demanded a redistribution of lode property, giving each one twenty-five linear feet on the vein. About the 15th of June, a mass meeting was held to determine the question. By this time, the malcontents outnumbered those interested in maintaining 100 feet as the length of a lode claim as ten to one. Among the early pioneers, however, were many old political wire-workers, men accustomed to lead mass

meetings and manipulate conventions. This handful of men succeeded in obtaining control of the meeting by the election of Wilkes Defrees, Chairman, and James D. Wood, Secretary. The 'twenty-five-foot' men demanded that the lodes should be re-staked by those who could reach them first, and, in anticipation of an easy victory, members of every party or firm in their number went out in advance with an ax and stakes in hand, ready to drive them upon the best ground the moment they got the signal from their friends that the measure was carried! But the race was not to the swift. The adroit and cool-headed pioneers succeeded in carrying a vote to have a committee of twelve on resolutions appointed, and a majority of their own number were assigned to that committee. Casto, Gregory, Slaughter, Allen, Sopris, Barker, Bates, Henderson, Russell and three others were the committee chosen. Of course, this committee reported resolutions confirming all the rights they had previously claimed. The discussion that ensued was, to speak mildly, a spirited one. Before the vote on each resolution was taken, the managers took



David S. Green.

pains to raise side issues, getting their opponents separated and squabbling among themselves, when the resolution would be pronounced 'carried,' with great force and dignity. Outraged and angry, the crowd was a turbulent one. Every man had his six-shooter with him in those days, and no less pluck and determination were shown in maintaining the action of the meeting than there had been of cunning and adroitness in securing the result. But the occasion passed without a fight, and soon the malcontents became owners of claims of their own finding, and were no longer agrarians. The segregation of lodes into claims of 100 feet has since been found to be a great mistake, and the law has been changed: but those who bemoan the early division as disastrous to prosperity will see that it was the best that could be done.

"On the 9th of July, another mass meeting was held, at which were elected by ballot a President (Capt. Richard Sopris); a Recorder of Claims (Dr. C. A. Roberts), and a Sheriff (Charles Peck), to serve one year. A committee was appointed to codify the laws, which had now obtained general consent, and were adopted without opposition. This code formed the model of the laws of the several districts which, during the fall, were set off from Gregory District, viz., Eureka, Nevada, Central City, Lake and Quartz Valley. These 'local laws' were subsequently confirmed by the first Territorial Legislature, and were recognized by Congressional enactment when not in conflict with existing statutes."

It should be remarked here, however, that Congress reserved the right—when, in its first enactment of July 26, 1866, upon the subject

of the "mineral lands of the public domain," they were formally opened "to exploration and occupation"—to primarily dispose of the soil, and to hold all occupants thereupon "subject to such regulations as *may be* prescribed by law," as well as "the local customs or rules of miners" then in force and not "in conflict with the laws of the United States."

No right was ever granted to municipal bodies to interfere with the primary disposal of the soil as against *individual* interest, however public and beneficent the object might be.

The Territorial Legislature of Colorado undertook the very laudable purpose, by statutory enactment, approved August 15, 1862, "to create a fund for the benefit of schools" by setting apart from each lode thereafter discovered one hundred lineal feet in perpetuity for that purpose, and also February 9, 1866, the same additional amount "for the use and benefit of the Miners' Relief and Territorial Poor Fund." But in each instance its action was not only not recognized by Congress, but positively rejected by the Department of the Interior when the better right of the *individual* came up for patent.

These mining districts and subsequent ones were generally bounded by natural divisions of the country, dividing ridges called "divides," and creeks and gulches. Later, Congress required that applicants for patents to mines and mining property should designate in their applications the particular mining district as well as county in which the claim was located.

These districts could not, therefore, be well consolidated distinctively into the subsequent divisions or precincts of the county made for general election and county purposes.

CHAPTER V.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND SABBATH SCHOOLS.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

WE find no data extant that any private secular schools were being taught among the earliest settlers of what was afterward Gilpin County. It is probable that there were not children enough coming in with the settlers until 1862, to make the undertaking of public schools desirable. But October 11, 1862, we find that Daniel C. Collier, Esq., had been elected Superintendent of Public Schools for the county of Gilpin, and that October 13, 1862, he divided the county into districts and published a notice thereof.

Shortly after, meetings were called in the several districts to organize and establish public schools.

Central.—At the first school meeting in Central City, being School District No. 1, Mr. Collier, Hiram A. Johnson and A. Jacobs were present. A tax of \$800 was then levied upon the citizens by a vote of the meeting in support of public schools.

We find that during the winter of 1862-63, a school of 166 pupils was being taught in Lawrence Hall, by Thomas J. Campbell, assisted by Miss Ellen F. Kendall. The next teacher was James C. Scott, with the same assistant.

In the year 1864, the names of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Arnold, and W. F. Richardson and John L. Schellenger, appear as teachers in Central.

In April, 1867, an election for city officers having been held, there arose a contest respecting fraudulent votes having been cast in some of the wards, and consequent disqualification of some members of the Council, claiming seats therein. The contest came up in Council, and was for a long time in the courts before final

adjudication was had, and some of the questions involved are said to be still pending, on appeal, in the Supreme Court, though the main question at issue—fraudulent votes—was decided and proven against the Council first organized, known as the "Teats Council," and their proceedings declared illegal, before the expiration of their fiscal year. Their warrants were also declared and adjudged invalid.

There seems to have been no contest in regard to the election of Mayor—Hon. Robert Teats—but contestants for seats in his Council drew off and organized another city government. Mayor Teats refusing to act with them, they elected a Mayor pro tem. This state of things interfered very materially, not only with the harmonious action of the city officials generally, but especially with school matters.

A stranger looking on, might have supposed that the country was growing so fast that these double-headed arrangements had become a necessity; or that money was so plenty, and so easily obtained, that the community did not know how otherwise to dispose of it. There being, practically, two separate and distinct city governments, two school boards were appointed, and a second public school established in opposition to the one already running, of which John L. Schellenger was the Principal. The new school was opened in the spring of 1868, in the old bowling-alley which stood where the Teller House now stands, with H. M. Hale as Principal, and Mrs. James Burrell, assistant. Previous to the organization of this school, the colored children had been taught in a separate school. Now they were admitted to the general school. The suspension of the old school after running a few months, caused such

an increase of attendance at the new, that it became necessary to provide greater accommodations, and steps were taken toward the erection of a permanent schoolhouse. At the election held April 5, 1869, bonds to the amount of \$15,000 were voted by the district for the purpose of building; and work was immediately begun on the first public schoolhouse, worthy of the name, erected in Colorado.

By September, 1870, the house was ready for occupancy. The total cost of site, building and furniture, being about \$20,000. Mr. Hale continued principal of the school, with the exception of one term taught by N. M. Ambrose, until the close of the school year 1873, when he was called to the office of Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction. John L. Jerome was Principal during the following two years. He was succeeded by a Mr. Brown, who remained one year, when Isaac C. Dennett was elected and entered upon his duties in September, 1876. He was Principal until the close of the year 1877. H. M. Hale was then again elected Principal, and took charge in January, 1878, which position he occupies at this date.

Nevadaville.—Public schools were commenced in Nevada District, being School District No. 2, in 1862. At the first school meeting a tax was levied for their support, and the following-named Directors chosen: J. H. Gest, President; J. W. Ratliff, Treasurer, and John Bird, Secretary. A school building was purchased of David Ettien for \$1,000, and the lower part rented for a store. In 1872, they sold it to the Good Templars for \$1,500, and erected their present house, arranged for three departments—grammar, intermediate and primary.

The school now has an average attendance of one hundred and twenty-five scholars, and is taught ten months in each year.

Black Hawk.—The earliest record that we find of proceedings for public schools in Black Hawk School District No. 3, were had at a meeting called to organize a school board.

The meeting was held at the law office of Remine & Marsh, November 7, 1862, and the following-named persons were then elected as a board of officers: H. P. Cowenhoven, President; A. Marsh, Secretary, and I. C. Bruce, Treasurer. The following electors were present: H. P. Cowenhoven, S. W. Bradley, I. C. Bruce, A. Marsh, G. Germain, Joseph E. Bates, W. Fitzpatrick, Albert Selak, W. Graham, G. B. Bachus and John Maroney. They also by vote authorized the board to provide for, establish and open at once a public school, to continue as a term until May 1, 1863.

At an adjourned meeting November 11, 1862, the Secretary reported the value of the taxable property in the district to be \$250,000. The meeting thereupon levied a tax of one mill on the dollar, for a teacher's fund.

We have not been able to obtain the names of the first and successive teachers of all the schools of this county, nor of this district, except that, some time in 1863, John L. Schellenger taught a school in Black Hawk of 120 scholars, assisted by Miss Amanda Batchelor, now Mrs. Butler, of Gold Hill, Colo.

The school census, as taken the present year (1880), in the various districts of the county, is as follows: District No. 1, 694; District No. 2, 233; District No. 3, 464; District No. 4, 44; District No. 5, 83; District No. 6, 13; total, 1,531.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Although there seems to be no record extant of the earliest Sabbath school in Gilpin County, yet it is well remembered by the old settlers, that, with the organization of the "Union Church" in 1859, by Rev. Lewis Hamilton, a Sabbath school, composed mainly of adults, was commenced. At that time, but very few families had ventured to cross "the great American desert," and, when there appeared coming up into the "Gregory Diggins," in a "prairie schooner," indication of a family—a woman and children—three rousing cheers for "calico."

made the welkin ring and echo along the hill-sides.

At one time in those early days, "right in meeting," a lady, it is said, started to leave, apparently very much distressed because she could not keep her baby from crying, when some one in the audience called out, "Let the baby cry; it reminds us of home." She then sat down again somewhat comforted, whether the baby was or not!

But October 27, 1861, the Central City Union Sabbath School commenced a regular organization. January 5, 1862, a constitution and by-laws had been printed for them by the *Rocky Mountain News*, and was then formally adopted, of which the following is the

PREAMBLE:

WHEREAS, We, citizens of Central City and vicinity, Gilpin County, Colorado Territory, firmly believing that, to establish upon a permanent basis, and sustain in a prosperous condition, a union Sabbath school, to which candid Bible students, of whatever creed, craft or profession, are admitted with an equal and cordial welcome, is one of the best means of promoting the public good; and further, believing that such a school can, and ought to be, established and sustained in this place, and that, to secure the correct and harmonious action of its official members, a system of rules and regulations for its government are required; therefore, we, a body of teachers, adopt the following constitution and by-laws:

The following officers were then chosen:

Rev. L. Hamilton, Superintendent; Mr. Lee, Assistant Superintendent; F. G. Niles, Secretary; F. B. Smith, Treasurer; A. B. Davis, Librarian; D. S. Green, Assistant Librarian.

On the 30th of November, 1862, Superintendent Hamilton, having been appointed Chaplain of the Second Regiment of Colorado Volunteers, resigned, and bidding the Union Sabbath School and Union Church good-bye and God-speed joined the regiment then at Fort Lyon, taking with him the record of the

Union Church. F. G. Niles was elected to fill the vacancy, and Luther H. Wolcott to be Assistant Superintendent. A new library and Sunday school papers had just been procured by Samuel Cushman, of Denver.

The school at that time numbered about one hundred members, and it was no unusual thing that the number of verses committed to memory from the Bible, and recited at a session of the school, would be over five hundred.

At a picnic of the school July 2, 1863, held at a bower well fitted up and prepared for the occasion, in Quartz Valley, near Central, over two hundred children and as many adults were present to enjoy themselves generally, and partake of refreshments upon the well-spread tables, and to listen to addresses from Revs. Messrs. Warner and Crawford and others present.

Later, Mr. Warner had returned to the East and the school had appointed Rev. William Crawford its Superintendent.

Later still, the school had been merged into the different religious denominations that had been organized in and about Central City.

We have been thus particular in the history of this Union Sabbath School, and in its connection with the early "Union Church" composed of the members of the various evangelical denominations," first organized in Gilpin County, that others may compare, if they will, the present with the past usefulness of both churches and Sabbath schools in their Master's kingdom here, especially in view of the expense and labor required in sustaining them.

We do not expect to maintain the old maxim that in "union there is strength," as against the sophistry of theologians, that in *diversity* of effort in the moral as in the physical world, there is more of strength, because the latter seems to be a foregone conclusion.

CHAPTER VI.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS

EARLY in the summer of 1859, while others were wonderfully excited in their discoveries of gold in and about the "Gregory Diggins," the Rev. Lewis Hamilton commenced preaching on the Sabbath in the open air, or wherever opportunity offered in the same vicinity.

These labors resulted in the organization by him, in June, 1859, of a Union Church, composed of the members of the various evangelical denominations in what is now Gilpin County. He also organized, in connection therewith, the "Union Sabbath School," to which reference has already been had in Chapter V of this history.

In June, 1861, these meetings, both of the church and Sabbath school, were transferred from Hadley Hall to Gregory Point, where they had been previously held, to the hall over the post office in Central City, and were carried on there under the united or sometimes separate management of Revs. Hamilton, George W. Warner and William Crawford, until the close of the year 1863.

It is to be regretted that the record of this early Union Church cannot be found. E. W. Henderson, Esq., now Receiver of the United States Land Office in Central City, who not only assisted in its organization but was its Secretary, is our authority that when, on November 30, 1862, Mr. Hamilton left Gilpin County to join the regiment of which he had been appointed Chaplain, he took the record with him; that when the war was over, and Mr. Hamilton was residing in Denver, he admitted to him that he still had the record and promised to send it to him, he being as Secretary its proper custodian; but that it had never reached him.

St. James M. E. Church, Centrat.—Although there seem to be no records extant of the earliest organization of Methodist Churches in Gilpin County, still it is well authenticated by some of the earliest settlers of that persuasion that, as early as the spring or summer of 1859, the Rev. G. W. Fisher, a local preacher of that denomination, from Missouri, preached in the open air where their church now stands and that in 1860, under the supervision of Rev. Adriance of the Kansas Conference, an organization took place, with twenty-seven church members, whose meetings were held in the house of Aunt Clara Brown, the colored pioneer, on Lawrence street, and that some time during the year 1862, services were regularly held in Lawrence Hall then recently erected for general public services. The following-named persons, members of Quarterly Conference, were members of this organization: John Rowen, Robert Frazier, William Shepherd, W. M. B. Sarrell, John Reed, D. S. Green, Charles Fish, Clara Brown, W. T. Chambers and John Cree. In 1862 the lot upon which their church now stands was purchased and graded, plans were adopted upon for our large and commodious one made for the work. But their meetings were still held in Lawrence Hall until 1865, after which their services were held in the courtroom, and continued there until the basement of the church was completed and they occupied it.

Mr. Adriance was the first settled Pastor of the church, then Rev. W. H. Fisher, then Rev. B. F. Vincent, of Rock River Conference. In 1867 Rev. G. H. Adams was sent here from the Illinois Conference, and assisted materially in promoting the interests of the church, and

in completing their house of worship. His has been a continuous work of love and devotion up to the present time.

In 1869, the main audience-room was finished, and dedicated by Bishop Calvin Kingsley. In 1870 Rev. W. D. Chase, from New York, was placed over the church, and remained its Pastor three years. Next, Rev. C. W. Bloodgett from Des Moines Conference, Iowa, succeeded him, and, in 1874, Rev. R. S. Harford, D. D., was Pastor; Rev. L. J. Hall in 1875, and Rev. J. Edmundson in 1877.

Rev. Matthew Evans, present Pastor, was transferred from the Wisconsin Conference, in 1879, to Colorado Conference, and stationed at Central City. During his pastorate, the church building has been thoroughly improved and painted, the walls and ceilings frescoed, the floors carpeted, etc. David S. Green, Esq., a member of the church, contributing largely to this outlay, which has made it, at present, the most commodious and elegant place of worship in the city. They have a fine organ and an excellent choir of singers. The total cost of the building and furnishings must have exceeded \$20,000. They have a church membership of 178, and a Sabbath school numbering 333 members.

THE METHODIST CHURCH OF BLACK HAWK.

This church was set off from the Central M. E. Church in September 1862 under the direction or supervision of Rev. B. C. Dennis, Presiding Elder, and its first settled Pastor was Rev. D. H. Pettifish. There were twenty-two members in its first organization, and among the number were Rev. Wm. Shepherd Harrison Daily, A. C. Strack and David Jones. A Sabbath school was also organized at the same time.

Services have been kept up with a good degree of regularity to the present time. They have a church building worth about \$1200, which being at present out of repair their services are held in the Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Cyrus A. Brooks is the present Pastor. They number forty members in the church, and 150 children in the Sabbath school.

METHODIST CHURCH, NEVADAVILLE.

The first Quarterly Conference for Nevada Station was held August 24, 1872. Rev. G. H. Adams in the chair.

The following-named persons were present: H. Nankervis, J. Sowell, M. Roberts, James Jones, David Ayers and H. Dennis. The Pastor's salary was fixed at \$700.

At this time this point was connected with others, and formed part of the Circuit including Idaho Springs.

From other reliable information we find there had been stated preaching here of the Methodists much earlier, and the following-named ministers are mentioned as preaching there, but without dates. Mr. Swift, George Wallace, H. Nankervis, McNutt, Sears, Smith, J. H. Beardsley, H. L. Beardsley, J. P. Treloar, J. Coffman, B. B. Dundass and the present Pastor, A. N. Fields. The society have a church building free from debt and a parsonage but slightly encumbered. Seventy members are enrolled upon their books.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized April 3, 1864, under the supervision of Rev. Almond Barrelle, a missionary sent out for that purpose under the auspices of the "American Baptist Home Mission Society," and was organized under the name of the "First Baptist Church of Central City."

The following-named persons participated in its organization and entered into church relationship with each other. Rev. Almond Barrelle, J. C. Royle, Jane Blackwood, Absalom Van Camp, Ira Elliott, L. Merchant, Priscilla Merchant, Allen B. C. Whipple, C. M. Williams, Grace Williams, Lucy E. Adamson, Cynthia Buck, Harriet Kelsey, Matilda Kelsey, James

Holmes, Jane E. Sinclair, Thompson B. Moore and F. A. Moore.

May 27, 1866, Rev. Mr. Barrelle's resignation was accepted, and Rev. Ira D. Clark, on the 10th of June following, was called, and accepted the invitation to become their Pastor for one year. Rev. S. D. Bowker, M. D., was next appointed by the "Home Mission," to begin his labors in Central City, March 1, 1871. He succeeded in "renovating the old church house owned by the Home Mission Board."

On or about the month of March, 1874, Dr. Bowker had resigned as Pastor of the church, and the Trustees were negotiating with the mission board for another.

June 26, 1875, Rev. Harvey Linsley, of Buckfield, Maine, became Pastor of the church. In the early part of the year 1878, Mr. Linsley had retired from the Pastorate, and Rev. Ross Ward, of Boulder, Colo., was occupying the pulpit. On the 5th of April, 1879, Rev. Lawrence Everett, under the auspices of the Home Mission Society, had been regularly ordained and installed as Pastor. On the 31st of August following, he was called away to the bedside of his father lying dangerously ill, and who died soon after. Since that time there has been no regular service in the church. The Sabbath school has been merged with the schools of other churches, and the basement of their church edifice is rented and occupied as a residence and store.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Among the early comers were many Catholics. The first lady to arrive in the new mining district was a Catholic—Miss Mary York, of New York, who later became the wife of Mr. William Z. Cozzens. She arrived on the 1st of June, 1859. Services were first held in the summer of 1860, in the hall of the Sons of Malta, on Main street, by Rev. J. P. Machebeuf, now Catholic Bishop of Colorado. The congregation then numbered about 200 active members.

Shortly afterward, Hadley's building, in Mountain City, was engaged, and for two years services were held there by Rev. J. P. Machebeuf, or Rev. J. B. Raverdy, who came up from Denver once a month for that purpose. In 1862, the Catholics bought a large two-story building on Pine street, and fitted it up as a church. Services were held in this house once a month until September, 1863, when Rev. Thomas A. Smith was appointed resident Pastor.

Under Rev. Smith's administration the church was enlarged, and preparations were begun for laying the foundation of a larger and more substantial church, which, however, was not actually begun until some years later.

Rev. S. A. Smith was succeeded in 1866, by Rev. J. B. Raverdy, who remained in charge of the whole of Gilpin County until July, 1871, when he was transferred to Denver, and a few weeks later Rev. H. Bourion, of Marquette, Mich., succeeded him. Rev. Bourion pushed on the work for the new church, and on the 30th of August, 1872, the cornerstone was laid by Bishop Machebeuf, of Denver. The church was to be of stone, to have a seating capacity of about 800, with basement, and flanked by two towers surmounted by two spires 150 feet high.

Want of funds caused the work to be suspended in 1874, after only the basement had been completed.

In this same year the Academy on Gunnell Hill was built, and a flourishing school opened by the Sisters, which still continues to prosper.

The great fire of 1874 destroyed the old church, and the basement of the new church was then inclosed and fitted up, and has since been used for services.

In September, 1877, Rev. Bourion was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Finotti, who remained until his death, January 10, 1879.

The pastorate of the Catholic Church was then filled temporarily by Rev. A. Montenarello, from Pueblo, until April, when Rev. William J. Howlett, the present incumbent, was ap-

pointed. During the short time Rev. Howlett has been in charge, the church has been enlarged to nearly double its seating capacity. A parochial residence has been built, and the congregation, now numbering about 500 souls, are preparing to continue the building of the new church, which, when completed, will be the most imposing edifice in the city.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CENTRAL CITY.

On the 26th of January, 1862, the first organization of this church took place at Central City, under the direction of Rev. Lewis Hamilton, a clergyman from the East, who had already established, and then had in the same place in a very prosperous condition, a union church and a union Sabbath school, composed of members of the various evangelical denominations of the country.

The organization was effected by him through the co-operation of the following-named persons, who then enrolled their names as members and adopted the prescribed articles of faith and covenant of the church: William L. Lee, E. W. Wells, F. G. Niles, Mr. Miner, Mary E. Moore, Mrs. Hobbs and Clara Brown, and Messrs. Lee and Wells were elected Elders, and inducted into office.

The organization assumed the name of the First Presbyterian Church of Central City. It does not appear of record by what authority this organization was effected, but the proceedings are attested to by "Geo. W. Warner, Missionary." November 30, 1862, Mr. Hamilton, having been appointed Chaplain of the Second Regiment of Colorado Volunteers, resigned all his relations to churches and Sabbath schools and entered upon his duty to the country at large.

From that time to near the end of 1863, Rev. Mr. Warner filled his place. He then returned East, leaving to Rev. William Crawford, who had been sent here by the American Home Missionary Society the charge of church and Sabbath school affairs.

During the following summer, the Rev. Theodore D. Marsh arrived from the Presbyterian Board, East, and took charge of the church until the close of the year 1865, when he returned East. He was, during his stay in the country, more especially located over the First Presbyterian Church of Black Hawk as their regularly installed Pastor.

November 19, 1871, Rev. Sheldon Jackson, sent out as Superintendent of Presbyterian Missions for the Territory, recommenced Presbyterian services in Good Templars' Hall, Central City, and with Rev. William E. Hamilton, then settled over the Black Hawk Church, sustained the services in Central until January 28, 1872, when Rev. J. G. Lowrie was regularly installed Pastor. He resigned in September, 1873. During that year, a new church building had been erected, and was dedicated by Rev. Mr. Jackson October 13, 1873. Rev. H. B. Gage was installed September 12, 1873. His connection continued till February, 1876, when Rev. J. P. Egbert took his place, filling it only about one month. From June, 1876, Rev. W. L. Ledwith filled the pulpit for two or three months. From February 1, 1877, Rev. R. M. Brown occupied the pulpit until October of that year, when Rev. J. W. Johnstone was installed, and remained its Pastor until August 1, 1879.

In November, 1879, Rev. J. H. Bourns was placed in charge. It does not appear of record when Mr. Bourns retired, but, March 28, 1880, a call was extended to Rev. Otto M. Schultz, who served as Pastor for a few weeks and then retired. There is at present no regular service held in the house, except that the Sabbath school is kept up.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF BLACK HAWK.

On the 15th day of February, 1863, this church was organized at Black Hawk, under the supervision of Rev. George W. Warner, a missionary of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.



J. Graham

The following-named persons co-operating at that time, enrolled their names, and adopted the prescribed articles of faith and covenant: E. W. Wells, E. W. Henderson, Sarah Henderson, Harriet J. Judd, Alfred Sawyer, Mary F. Sawyer, John H. Kinney, Arminta J. Kinney, Mylo Lee and Walter Lull.

The name and style assumed by the organizers was, "The First Presbyterian Church of Black Hawk."

August 29, 1863, an elegant church edifice, costing \$7,500, had been erected and paid for, and was that day dedicated. November 28, 1863, the Pastor, Rev. George W. Warner, resigned his charge, and May 29, 1864, Rev. T. D. Marsh, sent out by the Presbyterian Board, was officiating in his place. In June of that year, Rev. Dr. Kendal, of New York, Secretary of the Home Missionary Committee of Presbyterian Churches, visited the churches of Central City and Black Hawk.

July 3, Rev. A. M. Keizer, from New York, commenced supplying the pulpit, but on September 11, following, preached his farewell sermon. February 26, 1865, Rev. T. D. Marsh commenced preaching alternately for this church and the Central City Presbyterian Church. On February 4, 1866, he was regularly installed over this church. In June, 1868, he resigned, and Rev. Albert F. Lyle next took charge, and remained till July 1, 1869. March 7, 1870, Rev. G. S. Adams was called to accept the pastorate, but, on account of ill health, resigned in September of that year. In December of the same year, Rev. W. E. Hamilton took charge of the church, and remained its Pastor until April, 1872. After that the Sabbath school was maintained until 1873, and then merged into other Sabbath schools. The church edifice is now rented to the Methodists.

EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

There are two organizations of this denomination in Gilpin County, one in Central City,

the other in Nevadaville. Both have good houses of worship, but are at present without pastors, though their Sabbath schools are still kept up.

They were established quite early in the settlement of the county, but, not being able to obtain access to their records, or to reliable data from individual members, we cannot write them up as they should be.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The first distinctive services of this church, of which we have any reliable data, "began to be held in Central City and Nevada, June 28, 1863, by Rev. William Crawford, a missionary of the Home Missionary Society." These services commenced soon after other religious societies, considering themselves strong enough to labor independently, had withdrawn from the earlier "Union Church," composed of members of all evangelical denominations.

August 23, 1863, an organization took place under the supervision of Mr. Crawford, called the "First Congregational Church of Colorado." It was so called, not only because it was the first Congregational Church in the then embryo State of Colorado, but that it might be considered a church "under which Christians from all the neighboring villages might unite on equal footing," and "to give the church liberty of working wherever its labors might be needed."

The following-named persons then entered into church relations with each other: E. K. Baxter, Amos Bixby, Sumner Bixby, Strong Burnell, D. C. Collier, Samuel Cushman, Jr., George Davis, Samuel P. Davis, John I. Day, Josiah H. Jenney, Seymour Platt, Charles H. Sweetser, George Walker, H. F. Hobbs, Luther H. Wolcott, Sarah H. Bixby, Augusta H. Bixby, J. P. D. Burnell, A. M. W. Collier, Mary A. Sweetser and Austa Wolcott.

October 5, 1866, the church and society were incorporated under the laws of Colorado Terri-

tory, and the name changed to "The First Congregational Church of Central City."

Its first Trustees were Enos K. Baxter, Samuel Cushman and Luther Wolcott.

In October, 1864, the church became self-supporting, and voted a salary to Mr. Crawford, their Pastor, of \$2,000. They also, in 1866, set about building a suitable house of worship, which was completed and formally dedicated February 17, 1867. Its total cost was \$11,700. December 8, 1867, Rev. Mr. Crawford resigned the pastorate of the church, and Rev. E. P. Tenney, of Manchester, Mass., having signified his willingness to labor with the church for one year, was invited to come, at a salary of \$2,500, and entered upon his duties January 18, 1868. On the 25th of January, 1869, Mr. Tenney resigned his position as Pastor, and from that time until June, 1870, only occasional supplies of the pulpit were had. From June, 1870, to June, 1871, Rev. S. F. Dickinson was Pastor. The next Pastor was the Rev. H. C. Dickinson, of Appleton, Wis., called and settled in the early part of the year 1872. He was paid the same salary, but, his health failing, his

resignation was accepted two months before his year expired, and his full salary paid him. In the early part of the year 1873, the Rev. Theodore C. Jerome, late of New Bedford, Mass., was invited, and accepted the invitation, to fill the pulpit for one year at the same salary. His successor, and the last to be formally called to become Pastor of the church, was Rev. Samuel R. Dimock, of Lincoln, Neb. He was called July 18, 1875, and, on account of failing health, was compelled to resign his charge November 1, 1876.

From that time to the present, no regular services have been held in the church. Its Sabbath school and library were discontinued, and merged into other schools, and the basement of the house, which had been fitted up at considerable expense by Mr. Dimock as a residence for himself and family, is now only occupied for a similar purpose.

The peculiarities and proclivities of a mining community are so variable and changing that no dependence can be put upon its religious, or even its predominant national, character, for any considerable length of time in advance.

CHAPTER VII.

COUNTY, CITY AND PRECINCT ORGANIZATION.

GILPIN County is bounded on the north by Boulder County, on the east by Jefferson County, on the south by Clear Creek County, and on the west by Grand County. Its southeast corner lies at the junction of North and South Clear Creeks, and its southwest corner on the summit of James Peak. Its area is only 158 square miles, the smallest in the State. Population about 7,000, according to United States census of 1880.

The organic act of Congress creating the Territory of Colorado was approved February 28, 1861, and the first act of the Legislative Assembly establishing county boundaries

throughout the Territory was approved by Gov. Gilpin November 1, 1861.

The county has since been subdivided into ten precincts for general election and county purposes. Their names are known as Central, Black Hawk, Nevada, Russell, Lake, Quartz Valley, Bay State, Mountain House, Missouri Gulch and Rollinsville Precincts.

Central City.—By act of the Territorial Legislature, approved November 1, 1861, the county seat of Gilpin County was located at Central City. When afterward the county was divided into precincts for general election and county purposes, Central City Precinct was

subdivided, for municipal purposes and city elections, into four wards, each controlling the choice of local officers within itself, and having a voice in the Common Council of the city, over which a Mayor, chosen by the qualified electors in all the wards, presides.

A city survey of streets, lots, alleys, etc., was made under the direction of the city authorities, by George H. Hill, in 1866, but, when application to the Government was made for town site patent, considerable more land was included within its boundaries than had ever been surveyed for such purpose.

The town site act of Congress had authorized 1,280 acres to be located and patented for such purpose, where there were 1,000 or more inhabitants. Central, therefore, being entitled, applied for $629\frac{2.8}{100}$ acres, and received patent for $629\frac{2.8}{100}$ acres, less $51\frac{1.8}{100}$ acres already patented to mines.

The question of superior rights, as between mine owners and town-lot owners, came up very early in the history of the city, and was not definitely settled until August 7, 1871. At that time the claim of Theodore H. Becker vs. Citizens of Central had been in contest in the Land Office Department for nearly two years. He claimed fifty feet in width of surface ground with his lode through the heart of the city, and, because his claim ante-dated on the records, the town lots, in some instances, expected to obtain patent for the surface ground, as well as his mine.

This, however, the Secretary of the Interior decided ought not to be granted unless the courts so adjudicated. And here the matter rested until on the application of the city for its town site patent May 27, 1874, when Mr. Becker, probably to still further test, and, if possible, settle the question, objected to its being granted without a reservation in favor of the mines to hold the surface.

The Honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office, S. S. Burdett, however, under date

December 23, 1875, granted and issued the patent to the city, in trust, for the owners of city property, but with a proviso in the following form:

Provided, That no title shall be hereby acquired to any mine of gold, silver, cinnabar or copper, or to any valid mining claim or possession, held under existing laws.

Mining claims within town sites were then being patented with the following excepting clause, which is still being inserted in all similar patents: "Excepting and excluding, however, from these presents all town property rights upon the surface, and they are hereby expressly excepted and excluded from the same, all houses, buildings, structures, lots, blocks, streets, alleys or other municipal improvements on the surface of the above-described premises, not belonging to the grantee herein, and all rights necessary or proper to the occupation, possession and enjoyment of the same."

This settlement of these questions, which afterward assumed the dignity of law was but in accordance with the policy and custom of the first settlers. They afterward embodied these mutual concessions into their "Miners' Laws," and their "Miners' Courts" recognized their binding force, and so afterward did the Territorial Legislature and Congress.

The most important portion of the land, upon which Central City now stands, was by the first comers, turned topsy-turvy, staked off, and recorded as "gulch claims" and "lode claims," while, at the same time, building lots for houses and stores were also being recorded and occupied upon the same ground, and the miner's laws provided, that, where such was the case, each should be protected in their particular rights and purposes, without regard to priority of record; but, that the miner, while mining out his gulch or lode claim should keep all buildings well propped up and secured, under which he was excavating.

COUNTY RECORDS AND ABSTRACT OFFICE.

By an act of the First Legislative Assembly of Colorado Territory, approved November 7, 1861, it was enacted.

That a copy of all the records, laws and proceedings of each mining district, so far as they relate to lode claims, shall be filed in the office of the County Clerk of the county in which the district is situated, within the boundaries of the district attached to the same, which shall be taken as evidence in any court having jurisdiction in the matters concerned in such record or proceeding.

Many of the old miners' records, therefore, are still extant in the County Clerk's office and kept there with the same care for their preservation as other county records.

From these records, as far as practicable, and from all subsequent records, Messrs. Sayr &

Parmelee opened abstract books, in which to embody and preserve, in compact form, the titles acquired and to be acquired to property throughout the county.

They are in the habit of daily taking from the county records notes for their abstract books, of such conveyances and transactions recorded, as may furnish, in convenient form, correct chains of title to property within the county.

This abstract business, in connection with the county records of a mining community, where there is so much liability to conflicting interests *open and even under the surface*, would have been better for the legal rights of all concerned if the responsibility of it had been in some way connected with that of the county officials.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS. MASONS. OTHER. ODD FELLOWS. GOOD TEMPLARS. KNIGHTS OF HONOR. KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. SOCIETIES OF THE N. W. WORLD. PLACES OF AMUSEMENT. THEATRE. MILITARY COMPANIES. MINERS' AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

MASONS.

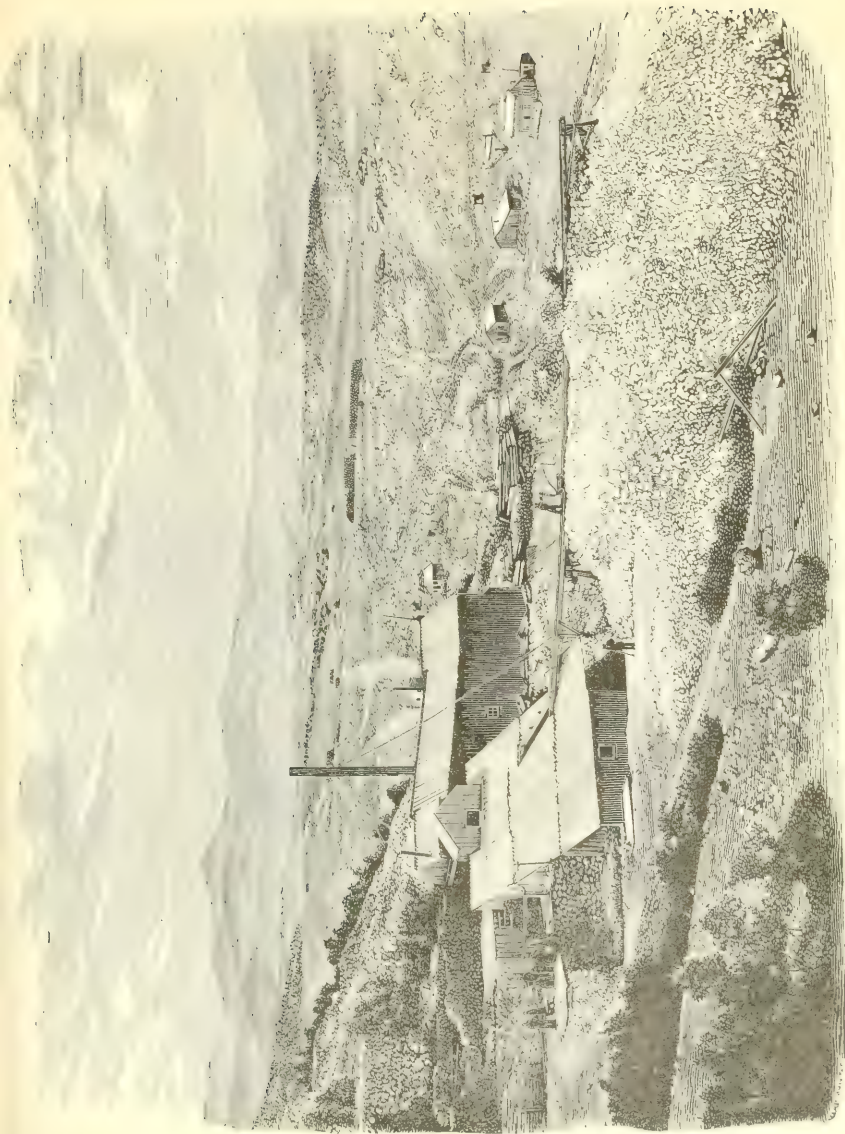
Nevada Lodge, No. 4, A. F. & A. M.—The dispensation for this lodge was granted by the Grand Lodge of the State of Kansas, December 22, 1860.

Its charter members were Andrew Mason, Ira H. Morton, James Dyke, A. J. Van Deren, John M. Van Deren, J. H. Gest, L. W. Chase, Willie T. Potter, Asa L. Miller, Wm. L. Sawtell, Joel Newton, W. D. Perkins, S. L. Angel, T. S. Peck, G. A. Smith, S. M. Hall, E. W. Henderson, John Oster, Charles S. Abbott, N. R. Boswell, A. D. Gamble and Charles A. Clark.

The lodge was formally opened for business January 12, 1861, with Andrew Mason as Worshipful Master, Ira H. Morton as Senior Warden, and James Dyke as Junior Warden.

J. L. M. Van Deren was appointed Treasurer, and Asa L. Miller, Secretary. Among those who first received degrees were J. W. Ratliff, Edward Sheldon, P. L. Fairchilds, Joseph W. Bowles, Chase Withrow, John C. Russell, Leopold B. Weil, Jesse L. Pritchard, Thomas Newlin, Addi Vincent, J. C. Bradley and David Dick, who all received their degrees in the spring and summer of 1861, and were petitioners for the charter which was granted by the Grand Lodge of Kansas, in September or October of 1861.

This lodge was opened and its meetings held in the upper room of the building of Ira H. Morton, on the lot where F. J. Bartle's store-room now stands, and were continued there until the burning of the town of Nevada. Nov-



HIDDEN TREASURE MINE, NEVADA DISTRICT, GILPIN CO., COLORADO.

Discovered by A. M. JONES in 1862.

ember 4, 1861, after which the lodge built the present old lodge-room, over the store of John C. Russell, and subsequently purchased the whole property, with the right of about eighty feet front on Main street, including the land on which both the old and new lodge-rooms, dwelling-house and barn now stand. Among those who assisted and contributed largely to the building of the present old lodge-room in 1861, were J. M. and A. J. Van Deren, J. C. Russell, Willie T. Potter, J. W. Ratliff, Chase Withrow, Jesse L. Pritchard, and Aaron M. Jones, who was at the time a visiting member.

Nevada Lodge was the first lodge organized in Colorado, having been organized in January, 1861, under authority of a writ from Kansas, but later in the year, John M. Chivington, then Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church was appointed by the Grand Master of Nebraska, and supplied with blank warrants to institute lodges, and instituted Golden, No. 1, at Golden City; Rocky Mountain, No. 2, at Gold Hill, Boulder County and Park, No. 3 at Parkville, Summit County, upon which he called a convention at Golden City, August 3, 1861, to organize a Grand Lodge. Nevada Lodge, holding that the action of the Grand Master of Nebraska, in instituting lodges in Colorado, was an infringement on the Grand Lodge of Kansas, under whose jurisdiction it thought the Territory of Colorado rightfully belonged, refused upon an invitation by the other lodges) to join in the convention for organizing a Grand Lodge, and returned its warrant to the Grand Lodge of Kansas, and received its charter from that body in September or October, 1861; but prior to the adjourned meeting of the Grand Lodge of Colorado at Denver in December, 1861, the Grand Lodge, of Colorado, was recognized by the Grand Lodge of Kansas, and Nevada Lodge surrendered its Kansas charter to the Grand Lodge of Colorado, and received its charter as No. 4, and Andrew Mason, its

Worshipful Master, elected Deputy Grand Master and J. W. Ratliff appointed Grand Tiler. Since that time, from the membership of Nevada Lodge, the following have held elective offices in the Grand Lodge of Colorado, viz., Andrew Mason, A. J. Van Deren and Chase Withrow as Grand Masters; J. M. Van Deren and Aaron M. Jones as Senior Grand Wardens, the latter two years. Among those who were members at the time of receiving the charter in 1861, only the following still hold their membership in this lodge, viz., A. J. Van Deren, J. W. Ratliff, Thomas Newlin. Nevada Lodge, being the oldest lodge in the Rocky Mountain region as well as in the State, has lost its membership largely by the instituting of new lodges, not only in Colorado but in Wyoming and Montana. The following have been elected and served as Worshipful Masters of the lodge in the following order: Andrew Mason, J. M. Van Deren, A. J. Van Deren, Chase Withrow, Aaron M. Jones, two years; J. W. Ratliff, J. F. Philips, Thomas H. Craven, D. A. Hamor, I. N. Henry, William S. Haswell, William M. Finley, Isaac M. Parsons, William J. Lewis and P. A. Klein.

The lodge has recently erected a fine two-story building of stone, with iron and brick front, fifty five feet on Main street by 100 feet in depth at a cost of about \$7,000. The first story is rented for store-rooms, and in a part of the second story the lodge have their hall, 22x45 feet, where they hold their meetings. The balance of the second story is used for offices and sleeping apartments. The building is a credit to the contractor, Mr. M. S. Burbans, of Black Hawk and to the lodge, and an ornament to the town. The present officers of the lodge are A. M. Jones, W. M.; I. M. Parsons, S. W. W. C. Fullerton, J. W.; D. A. Hamor, Treasurer; J. W. Ratliff, Secretary; W. J. Lewis, S. D.; J. G. Steele, J. D.; A. W. Tucker and Thomas T. Warren, Stewards; and Thomas Newlin, Tiler.

Chivington Lodge, No. 6, A. F. & A. M., of Central City, was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Colorado December 11, 1861. The first officers were Allyn Weston, W. M.; Thomas J. Brower, S. W., and Henry M. Teller, J. W. In 1866, the Grand Lodge changed the name to Central Lodge No. 6. The first meetings were held in the hall in the second story of the Express Company's building, at the head of Main street. In the year 1864, the present hall was built at a cost of over \$10,000. The lodge is now nearly out of debt, with a membership of eighty-two. Its meetings are held on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Central City Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, received its charter from the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, September 9, 1865. Its first officers were A. J. Van Deren, H. P.; James T. White, K., and Aaron M. Jones, S. The present membership is sixty-five. Regular meetings the second and fourth Mondays in each month.

Central City Council, No. 54, Royal and Select Masters, was chartered by the Grand Council of Illinois, October 23, 1872. Its first officers were, James V. Dexter, Th. S. G. M.; A. J. Van Deren, Dep. S. G. M. and B. W. Wischart, P. C. of W.

Central City Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, was instituted November 8, 1866, and received its charter from the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, October 21, 1868, with Sir Henry M. Teller, Eminent Commander. Present membership, forty-one; regular meetings, third Thursday in each month.

Black Hawk Lodge, No. 11, A. F. & A. M., was instituted February 17, 1866, under dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Colorado. Its charter members were Chase Withrow, W. M.; Harper M. Orahoad, S. W., and J. W. Nesmith, J. W. There have been additions by initiations and demits, to the number of 146 and it

now numbers sixty-eight members in good standing, and is in a flourishing condition.

ODD FELLOWS.

Rocky Mountain Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., of Black Hawk, was instituted June 14, 1865. Its charter members were A. C. Marvin, Barnett Dodel, John W. Ratliff, and Herman H. Heizer. Their receipts for the first term were \$1,700. The officers for the first term were: N. G., David Ettian; V. G., A. C. Marvin; Secretary, Herman H. Heizer; Treasurer, John W. Ratliff. Their hall was burned in January, 1873, on which there was a debt of \$2,700. The lodge is now free from debt, and has \$1,800 in its treasury for its various benevolent purposes, and ninety-three members in good standing. It has furnished the Grand Lodge with the following elective officers: Grand Master, Alonzo Fernald; Grand Treasurers, H. H. Heizer, George Wirth, Columbus Nuckolls and Julius Marx.

Colorado Encampment, No. 1, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 22, 1867. Its charter members were L. L. Bedell, J. W. Ratliff, Columbus Nuckolls, John L. Schellenger, William T. Ellis, John Day and David M. Richards. It now numbers thirty members in good standing. It has furnished the Grand Encampment with the following elective officers: Grand Patriarch, J. M. Fowler; G. High Priest, Alonzo Fernald; G. Junior Warden, Bart Robbins. The first officers of the above Lodge Encampment were: C. P., L. L. Bedell; H. P., W. T. Ellis; S. W., J. W. Ratliff; J. W., J. L. Schellenger; Treasurer, D. M. Richards; Scribe, C. Nuckolls.

Colorado Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., of Black Hawk, was instituted May 16, 1866. Its charter members were Herman H. Heizer, Charles Leitzman, James Mills, Henry B. Snyder and John S. Adelman. It now numbers eighty-six members in good standing. It has furnished the Sovereign Grand Lodge the following officers: Grand Master and Grand Representative, Judge S. H. Bradley, and Deputy Grand Master,

Captain Rufus Batchelder. It has about \$3,000 in its treasury for the relief of its members.

Nevada Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F., was instituted September 23, 1868, by Henry E. Hyatt, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Colorado. Its charter members were Henry E. Hyatt, James M. Fowler, J. W. Ratliff, S. T. Hale and Frederick Stoermer. The lodge held its first meetings in a rented hall, for which they paid \$25 per month. Now they own a fine brick building, free from debt, in the second story of which they hold their meetings, and rent the first story for a store. Since the organization of Nevada Lodge, No. 6, this lodge has furnished to the R. W. Grand Lodge of this jurisdiction, the following officers: two Grand Masters, Henry E. Hyatt and James M. Fowler; two Grand Secretaries, John W. Ratliff and Henry E. Hyatt. The Encampment branch has supplied to the Grand Encampment two Grand Scribes, J. W. Ratliff and Henry E. Hyatt.

Bald Mountain Encampment, No. 3, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Nevada, March 18, 1871, by J. W. Ratliff, Special D. D. Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States. Its charter members were Henry E. Hyatt, J. W. Ratliff, W. W. Sherick, D. C. Grant, George Wirth and George W. Brunk. Patriarchal degrees have been conferred upon the following named members: Rev. R. J. Van Valkenburg, Charles Anderson, James Beveridge, Thomas Williams and William E. Musgrove. Bald Mountain Encampment, No. 3, has furnished one Grand Patriarch, R. J. VanValkenburg, and two Grand Representatives to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, Rev. R. J. VanValkenburg and J. W. Ratliff.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

In the month of August, 1860, a Good Templars' Lodge was instituted at Nevada by A. G. Gill, who was commissioned by the Grand Lodge of Kansas. He was assisted by W. M. B. Sarell. The following were some of the charter members: Mrs. Sarah Stanton, Mrs.

Maxwell, Dr. Alexander Phinney, Mr. Robinson and W. M. B. Sarell.

In the fall of this year, the principal part of the business portion of the town was destroyed by fire, including the lodge-room, with its charter, books and regalia. W. M. B. Sarell, who was the W. C. T. at this time, called the members together at Central City. He found them disheartened on account of the loss they had sustained, and for some time the lodge was unable to work. On the 21st of January, 1861, the lodge was re-organized at Central under the name of Central City Lodge, No. 23, of Kansas. It continued to work regularly until the great fire of May 21, 1874, destroyed Central, when the lodge again suffered great loss in the destruction of its furniture, a very fine organ, valuable oil paintings, etc.

M. H. Root, Esq., and his noble wife, who had been members of this lodge since June, 1864, and who had always contributed very liberally to sustain the cause of temperance, came to the front at this time and rallied again the little band of Templars. They were ably supported by the Rev. C. W. Blodgett and Mr. Sarell. They met in the basement of the M. E. Church, the only available and suitable place then left from the devouring flames in Central. After addresses by the above and others, and mutual consultations by those present, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That, although we have lost by the late fire all property belonging to our lodge, still our principles are indestructible and immutable, and we will individually and collectively do all in our power to retain our position as a lodge in this place.

The lodge has met from that time to the present in one of the rooms of the M. E. Church. There are but few lodges in the jurisdiction of Colorado, Wyoming or New Mexico but are honored with a member of Central City Lodge, No. 1.

The first Grand Lodge of this order was instituted March 17, 1868, in Washington Hall, in

Central. M. H. Root, Esq., was unanimously chosen Chairman, and J. E. Wharton, of Silver Star Lodge, No. 65, Secretary, for the temporary organization. After the credentials were acted upon, Mr. Root resigned the chair to G. S. True, Esq., the G. W. C. T. of the Grand Lodge of Kansas. At this session, fifty-one members received the G. L. degrees, and the following officers were duly elected: Rev. Joseph Casto, G. W. C. T.; R. J. Frazier, G. W. C.; E. M. Southworth, G. W. V. T.; A. Loomis, G. W. S.; Mrs. Lucinda Root, G. W. T. Miss Libbie Cree (now Mrs. Curtis of Georgetown), G. W. Chap.

The number of members was 788; number of lodges 11. John W. Ratliff and W. M. B. Sarell have attended every session of the Grand Lodge since its organization but one. This Grand Lodge is the largest in the world in territory. The present G. W. C. T., W. M. B. Sarell, has traveled during the past year nearly four thousand miles in visiting the lodges of his jurisdiction, which number thirty-six, and contain in the aggregate over one thousand members.

Nevada Lodge No. 3, I. O. G. T., was instituted in April, 1866, by the Grand Lodge of Kansas, and named "Nevada Lodge, No. 52;" but, owing to the partial destruction of its first records and original charter but little of its earliest history can now be given. The following names, however, are legible in its damaged records, as charter members: J. A. and P. G. Shanstrom, Rev. J. F. Coffman, Nellie Coffman (now Mrs. W. W. Secor, of Longmont, Colo.), O. F. Rogers, William R. Wren, A. Rierdon, Sol Enfield, J. Tucker, Thomas Bird, Sarah A. Stanton and D. L. Harley.

In March, 1868, when the Grand Lodge of Colorado had been instituted, it applied for and received a new charter, and took the name of Nevada Lodge, No. 3. They purchased, in 1872, a two-story building of the school district for \$1,500, which is all paid, and the lodge (besides

the hall above for their own use) rent the lower part for about \$300 per year. It numbers at present about fifty members in good standing.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 1902, of Central City.—This Lodge was installed September 19, 1878. Its charter members were Mitchell Dawes, H. M. Hale, R. A. Campbell, P. G. Shanstrom, William M. Brown, B. E. Seymour, Alex. McLeod, Alex. W. McMorran, E. H. Teats, I. J. Sprague, E. H. Lindsay, M. B. Hyndman, J. W. Smith, J. R. Morgan, James Davidson, A. F. Parker, J. B. Elrod and G. F. Elrod. The dispensation was granted by the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Honor, J. A. Cummins being at the time Supreme Dictator, and J. C. Plumer Supreme Reporter. They have three degrees in their order, in the highest of which the designated beneficiaries of a member receive \$2,000 at his death.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Gilpin Lodge, No. 5, of Central City.—This Lodge was organized under a dispensation granted April 5, 1875, by S. S. Davis, Grand Chancellor Commander attested by Joseph Dowdall, Grand Keeper of Records and Seal. The charter members were L. Alexander, Edward Tippet, John Rice, Philip Edwards, James H. Thompson, William Mitchell, Levi Rochofsky, James Hambly, John O. Williams, John Trothen, Henry Attwater, William Lehmkuhl and Daniel Haas.

The order consists of three degrees and an endowment rank, wherein designated beneficiaries receive on the death of a member \$2,000, and members receive during sickness or disability, \$10 per week.

GRAND CAMP OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE NEW WORLD.

Warren Camp No. 2.—It was installed June 29, 1876, by Past Grand Chiefs of the order, William H. Crockett, F. C. P. W. Buchta, Ben-



O. F. A. Greene

edict Howard, John Gontrum of P., Richard Coleman, M. W. G. Chief; James H. Merrick, R. W. D. G. Chief; Benedict Howard R. W. G. Scribe; George A. Atwell R. W. G. Treasurer; James Severe R. W. G. S. at T. The charter members were J. J. Sprague, John Kruse, Joseph Earnst, Claus Schlopskohl, Christopher Uric, William M. Jones, Joseph S. Beaman, George Lutz, J. B. Elrod, Jacob C. Franks, Eugene Trampel, George Hunsacker, Hugh Bailey, August C. Cabel and Edward Lindsey.

In addition to the above lodges and organizations, there are several others of considerable note in the county, but we have not been able to obtain any reliable data respecting them. Among them are the Scandinavian Society, the order of the Foresters, Red Men and perhaps others.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Central City is no exception to other communities in general, or to mining communities in particular in regard to requiring and sustaining places of amusement.

The fact that an inordinate desire for amusement is sometimes, perhaps often, created by them to the neglect of positive duties by some persons, is a matter that we will not here discuss. It is sufficient as a matter of history to say, that places of amusement have not been wanting nor backward in presenting themselves to the public here in Central. The better portion of her people will patronize (if they do any) only the places where the company, the occasion and the performance and actors are unexceptionable in their reputation and character, or at least are so considered. Others, again, are indifferent as to whether everything is chaste and reputable or not, so long as they are amused or interested at a small expense.

Some time in the latter part of the year 1859, Hadley Hall was built at what is now the junction of Lawrence and Gregory streets, then Mountain City. It was a large log building one-and-a-half stories high, and is still standing there,

though with additions and improvements since made.

The lower part was constructed for and used as a grocery store, and the upper part finished off roughly as a place for meetings, theatricals, etc. Here the first theatrical performance of the county, and probably of the mountains, was opened before the close of that year. The company was called the "Mlle. Haidee Troupe" consisting mainly of a family known as the "Wakeley Family."

Next in succession came John S. Langrishe and Michael Dougherty with their company, and opened what was then named the "People's Theater," situated on the westerly side of Main street, in Central City. This was in 1860, and is believed to have been the first well-ordered and respectable place of theatrical entertainment in the county. During all these early years, the miners were flush with money. They made it fast if not easy, and spent it freely.

Langrishe's troupe was always of the better caste, for aside from his own and Mr. Dougherty's natural choice of such associates on the boards, their estimable wives could never descend to be associated there in any way with actors of low reputation.

But, when a successful season would be on the wane, Mr. Langrishe, like other managers of his profession, would pack up and move on to "fresher fields and pastures new." His orchestra consisted principally of Allen W. Reed, leader, De Witt Waugh, Edward Gilman and David Smith.

In 1861, while Mr. Langrishe with his company were off and on at the People's Theater, George Harrison was building and preparing for better theatrical accommodations at the head of Main street. He completed and named it the "National Theater." It was under his management until, in a quarrel with Charlie Suietz, the proprietor of a variety theater near by, he shot and killed him. The result of this *real* tragedy was that Harrison was tried for

murder and acquitted—a man by the name of Benson being on the jury, and the theater soon after passing into his and his brothers' hands—a firm known as Benson Brothers, who changed its name to that of the "Montana Theater." In 1864, the Benson Brothers sold it to Eb Smith, who, in 1865, sold it to Langrishe, Barnes & Jones.

With but few changes, if any, in its ownership, and managed principally by Mr. Langrishe, it remained the best place for theatrical performances in Central, until the great fire of 1874 destroyed it.

The Opera House.—In 1877, the citizens of Central determined upon building an opera house that should not only surpass anything of the kind in Colorado, but that should be a place of resort for amusement or entertainment of the highest order. And most completely and successfully were their wishes and plans carried out in 1878.

The building is of stone, 55x115 feet, with a stage 43x52. The dress circle and parquette are furnished with patent opera-chairs, and will seat about 500 persons. The gallery will seat about 250 persons, and is furnished very comfortably. It is heated with furnaces and hot-air pipes. Its beautiful fresco work, done by Mr. Mossman, of San Francisco, is brought out in bold relief by the scintillations of 100 gas jets. Its scenic work, drop-curtain, etc., are admired by all. Its entire cost was about \$25,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The earliest record that we find of organization for protection against fire was that of a meeting called by citizens of Central, assembled at the Miners & Mechanics' Institute, November 22, 1869. Hugh Butler was Chairman, and James Burrell Secretary. After several adjourned meetings and considerable discussion, an organization was effected December 6, 1869, and named the Central City Fire Company, No. 1. Its first officers were: M. H. Root, Fore-

man; P. Layden, First Assistant Foreman; Robert S. Wilson, Second Assistant Foreman; James Mills, Treasurer; and Foster Nichols, Secretary. The roll of membership at that time numbered seventy-eight.

There was not, at this time, any good supply of water for extinguishing fires. The company were but poorly supplied with buckets, hooks and ladders and implements for tearing down buildings. Their dependence for water, in case of fire, was upon wells, cisterns and stop-gates in the gulch-flume running through the city, so that the water running though it might be obtained with buckets, though generally in very limited quantities. Many citizens kept at their own expense what were called the "Babeock Fire Extinguishers," a portable machine charged (if kept in readiness) with carbonic acid gas, that was quite effective if used immediately on an incipient flame. And everybody kept spare buckets on their premises, for all predicted that it was only a question of time when the whole town would go up in flame if the greatest precautions possible were not used. The city also furnished to the fire company twelve similar portable machines of the Gardner Patent. The city also permitted two machines of larger dimensions, on wheels, of the Gardner-Lithgow Patent, to be sent out on trial from Louisville, Ky. When in perfect order and readiness, they did good service, but not otherwise, and the city did not buy them.

As an indication of some of the difficulties attending their use, we find this action of the company on the record of January 6, 1873. A committee was appointed "to confer with the City Council in regard to making the fire room suitable for the engines and a place safe and warm enough to keep the Fire Extinguishers from freezing."

October 8, 1874, after the burning of Central, a re-organization of the fire department occurred at the Teller House. The first company formed was named the "Rescue Fire and

Hose Company, No. 1," with N. H. McCall, Foreman; Henry Goetze, First Assistant Foreman; Robert Campbell, Second Assistant Foreman; James Thatcher, Treasurer, and Edward L. Salisbury, Secretary. William H. Bush was nominated and afterward appointed by the City Council, Chief Engineer. Thomas Mullen succeeded Engineer Bush as Chief Engineer, and, October 10, 1876, N. H. McCall resigning as Foreman of Rescue Company, was afterward appointed as Chief Engineer.

In April, 1879, W. O. McFarlane had been appointed Chief Engineer.

At the present time, Alexander Carstens is Foreman of the Rescues; Chris Urie, First Assistant Foreman; John Cameron, Second Assistant Foreman; J. P. Sherry, Secretary, and J. M. Thatcher, Treasurer.

Rough and Ready Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1,—Central.—This company was organized March 30, 1875. M. H. Root was elected Foreman; A. A. McFarlane, First Assistant Foreman; James A. Ladd, Second Assistant Foreman; Sylvester Nichols, Treasurer, and Harvey M. Burrell, Secretary. The following are the officers of the company at present: Thomas Hooper, Foreman; W. A. Richmond, First Assistant Foreman; B. F. Pease, Second Assistant Foreman; W. O. McFarlane, Treasurer; S. W. Tyler, Secretary, and Foster Nichols, Auditing Committee.

Alert Fire and Hose Company, No. 2, of Central.—This company was temporarily organized January 2, 1878. A meeting of the citizens of the Fourth Ward had been called, and forty-four citizens then enrolled their names as members.

They elected as temporary officers: Richard Harvey, Foreman; John Truan, First Assistant Foreman; Detliff Martens, Second Assistant Foreman; Julius Strehlke, Secretary. Permanent officers were elected February 11, 1878, as follows: Thomas Hambly, Foreman; John Bunney, First Assistant Foreman; Stephen

Hoskin, Second Assistant Foreman; Robert Bunney, Treasurer, and Richard Harvey, Secretary. The present officers are Stephen Hoskin, Foreman; Stephen Higgs, First Assistant Foreman; William Short, Second Assistant Foreman; John Truan, Treasurer, and Richard Harvey, Secretary.

Black Hawk Fire and Hose Company, No. 1.—This company was organized May 1, 1879. Their first officers were W. O. Logue, Foreman; Thomas Avey, First Assistant Foreman; E. F. Hichings, Second Assistant Foreman; B. S. Greathouse, Treasurer; W. S. Swain, Secretary.

W. O. Logue was soon after appointed Chief Engineer, and A. F. Gritmaker, Assistant Chief.

The present officers are B. S. Greathouse, Foreman; Ed M. Case, First Assistant Foreman; John Tomlinson, Second Assistant Foreman; R. S. Haight, Treasurer; Wallace Calkins, Secretary.

The hose of all these companies are adjustable for connection, each with every other, for co-operative work. The whole fire department of the county is now in very efficient working order, with hydrants at convenient distance, connected by pipes with reservoirs of water on high elevations, creating a force sufficient to throw streams over the highest buildings in town.

MILITARY COMPANIES.

In November, 1875, Adj. Gen. Robert S. Roe, mustered into service as Colorado Militia, Company A, Emmet Guards, of Gilpin County; James Noonan was commissioned Captain, James Delahantey, First Lieutenant, and T. F. Welch, Second Lieutenant. Their present officers are John S. Dormer, Captain; Robert Tallon, First Lieutenant, and John King, Second Lieutenant.

MINERS' AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE OF GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

The preliminary meeting of this association was held in the Baptist Chapel, on Lawrence

street, December 13, 1866. It was in response to a published call of fifty-seven citizens, to establish a "public library."

At subsequent preliminary meetings, it was decided to extend the purposes of the association, and to apply to the Territorial Legislature for a charter. The following-named persons signed the application for the charter: William Crawford, George T. Clark, W. A. Hamill, H. B. Morse, Samuel Cushman, Henry Garbanati, S. H. Wilder, J. A. Thatcher, D. M. Richards, L. C. Tolles, A. J. Van Deren, W. R. Thomas, M. B. Hayes, George W. Buchanan, R. K. Morrison, N. A. Cole, J. L. Schellenger, M. A. Arnold, E. Humphrey, F. H. Messenger, Frank Fulton, E. D. Fiske and Frank C. Young.

The charter was granted and approved by Alexander Cummins, Governor, January 11, 1867, and the purposes expressed in it, read as follows:

(1) The cultivation of its members in literature, science and art.

(2) The institution of a system of scientific lectures, debates and essays.

(3) The establishment of a library and reading-room.

(4) The collection and preservation of a cabinet of minerals, natural curiosities, and specimens in the various departments of science; and historical matter relating to the history of this Territory and

(5) The promotion of the interests of the mechanic arts.

Subsequently, a constitution was framed and adopted in accordance with the charter. Section 3 reads as follows:

"It is herein stipulated and declared, that no political or sectarian question shall be discussed at any meeting of this association, or shall become a part of any lecture, debate or essay to be delivered before the said association; nor shall the affairs of this association be under the control, or made to subserve the interests of any particular denomination, party or sect."

January 21, 1867, the following-named officers were elected and entered upon their respective duties: George W. Buchanan, President; Samuel P. Lathrop, Vice President; Frank C. Young, Secretary; Joseph H. Goodspeed, Treasurer; Charles E. Sherman, Librarian.

Standing Committees. Executive—Hugh Butler, Chairman; Robert Teats, Phil. M. Martin, A. J. Van Deren, Ezra Humphrey.

Finance—Joseph A. Thatcher, Chairman; Columbus Nuckolls, C. R. Bissell, Horace H. Atkins, L. C. Tolles.

Mines and Minerals—Harley B. Morse, Chairman; Alvah Mansur, Frank J. Marshall, M. B. Hayes, Charles B. Martine.

Library—Samuel Cushman, Chairman; L. L. Bedell, Henry Garbanati, N. S. Keith, D. M. Richards.

Mechanic Arts—A. N. Rogers, Chairman; J. B. Fitzpatrick, S. H. Wilder, Thomas K. Rodman, George R. Mitchell.

Literary Exercises and History—Robert H. Hare, Chairman; Thomas R. Tannatt, Charles A. Mather, Benjamin H. Wisebart, Charles C. Post.

The annual dues of members, were \$10 each per annum.

We find 152 names signed to the Constitution, comprising citizens of all political parties, denominations and creeds. For several years the institute was in a very prosperous and flourishing condition—the pride of all our citizens, and the admiration of visitors from abroad. There were over 1,000 volumes of well-selected books at one time in the library, and the most extensive cabinet of minerals, natural curiosities, fossils, etc., in the Territory, besides papers, periodicals, public documents and literary essays, to interest the tourist, visitor or home members.

But the departure from the county of some who had made their fortunes in it, and of others who had failed to do so, but thought they knew

of other places where it was still to be won, little by little, diminished the membership more than the incoming population replenished it. It then began to be uphill work to sustain it in addition to other calls for religious and benevolent purposes, and it began to decline.

The change of general character in the community was perhaps a loss more of literary taste and culture, than of enterprise and energy in its principal industries—mining and milling.

The last meeting of the institute was held January 3, 1873. The executive committee reported at that time that under authority given them by the institute, they had sold the library to the city of Central, at the nominal value of \$300, "for the use and benefit of the public schools, under the direction of the Public School Board."

The election of officers being in order at that time, and called for, resulted as follows: Horace M. Hale was elected President; Samuel Cushman, Vice President; James Burrell, Secretary; Thomas H. Potter, Treasurer, and William H. Tappan, John Best, Andrew N. Rogers, Hugh Butler and Joseph A. Thatcher, Executive Committee.

The building where the library had been kept was in a few days after destroyed by fire with all its valuable contents—collections of minerals, furniture, etc., so that the library thus saved was fortunate for the public schools and community. It is still under the guardianship of the School Board, and, with such additions as from time to time have been and are being made to it, is a great public benefit. About 1,000 volumes have already been added to it.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS AND PUBLIC POST OFFICES. LAND OFFICE. BANKS. EXPRESSES. TELEGRAPH. TELEPHONE. RAILROADS.

POST OFFICES.

THE first post office in Gilpin County, and in fact, in the Rocky Mountains, was established in 1860. It was designated as "Mountain City" Post Office, because, although Central City was at the time, as it is now, the most prominent and central point in the county, the whole country here was then considered by the Government as a part of the Territory of Kansas, and in that Territory there was already a post office by the name of Central City. Afterward, when Colorado had been organized as a separate Territory, no objection existing, the name Mountain City was dropped by the Government, and Central City adopted.

There are now in the county the following-named offices: Central City, Black Hawk, Bald Mountain, Rollinsville and Russell Gulch.

LAND OFFICE.

The President, by executive order, dated December 27, 1867, directed the creation of an additional land district in the Territory of Colorado, to be composed of the counties of Clear Creek and Gilpin, and all that part of the counties of Boulder and Jefferson which lies west of the range line between Townships 70 and 71, with land office at Central City, in Gilpin County. Irving W. Stanton was appointed Register, and Guy M. Hulett Receiver. The office was formally opened for business May 18, 1868, and the first application for mining patent therein was filed on the same day by F. J. Marshall, Esq., of Georgetown, for the Compass and Square lode, in Griffith Mining District, in Clear Creek County. The case was prepared and filed through James Burrell's

Mineral Land Agency, in Central City, which for about a year had been operating through the Denver Land Office.

The present officers are Richard Harvey, Register, and E. W. Henderson, Receiver. Up to September 1, 1880, there have been 1,803 applications for mineral patents, and 1,369 entries; 990 patents for mines have been granted that were returned to the land office here for delivery to the claimants, beside others delivered at Washington to parties there, by request of claimants. There have been 1,829 declaratory statements filed, and 318 cash sales made, the latter embracing 40,246 acres. There were 231 entries for homesteads, and of final homestead entries made, embracing 9,805 acres, there have been 82.

BANKS.

The Rocky Mountain National Bank, Central City, was organized May 1, 1866. Capital paid in, \$60,000, with authority to increase to \$200,000. This bank succeeded the private banking house of Kountz Brothers, established at a very early day. The present officers are Joshua S. Reynolds, President; John Best, Vice President; T. H. Potter, Cashier.

The First National Bank, Central City, was organized January 1, 1874. Capital paid in \$50,000, and authorized to increase to \$300,000. This bank succeeded the private banking-house of Thatcher, Standley & Co., who, three years before, succeeded Warren, Hussey & Co. The original incorporators and directors were Joseph A. Thatcher, Frank C. Young, Otto Saur, Joseph Standley, Samuel Mishler, William Martin and Hugh C. McCameron. The present officers are Joseph A. Thatcher, President; Otto Saur, Vice President; F. Nichols, Assistant Cashier.

Hamington & Moller bankers, Central City. This banking house was organized January 1, 1875, by the above-named firm, who are still its proprietors and managers.

There is also a private banking house in Black Hawk, established June 1, 1880, by Sam

Smith & Co. They do a general collecting and exchange business, and buy gold bullion.

EXPRESSES.

The first fully equipped express to Colorado, of which we have any reliable data, was one established by Russell, Majors & Co., in May, 1859, called the "Leavenworth and Pike's Peak Express."

They stocked the line with 100 coaches and 1,100 mules, and placed Nelson Sergeant in charge of it as superintendent.

The route first selected was via the Republican River; but in the fall of the same year, on account of Indian hostilities, it was changed to the Platte River, where military protection was being afforded by the Government to trains and property. Their terminus then was Denver.

This company was succeeded by the California Overland and Pike's Peak Express in the spring of 1860, by the way of Denver, and extended to Central City.

This arrangement continued until sometime in the spring of 1862, when it came into possession of Ben Holliday, under whose management it continued until some time in 1870, when it was transferred to Wells, Fargo & Co., who continued to run it until 1865, when it passed into the hands of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company.

It was afterward known as the Kansas Pacific Railroad Express Company; but, as now organized and running, it is known as the Pacific Express Company, with E. Morsman as General Manager, and J. K. Johnston as Superintendent.

TELEGRAPH.

Telegraph communication was completed to Gilpin County and Central City November 7, 1863 and, in the next issue of the *Miners Register*, commenced the daily publication of regular dispatches. The line had been built, and was owned by the Pacific Telegraph Company. But in 1865, that company was merged into the

Western Union Company; and, since that time, known as the Western Union Telegraph Company.

TELEPHONE.

It was not long after the astonished world had quietly admitted that telephonic communication was not of supernatural origin before Gilpin County came in to share its advantages. Its first introduction in the county was at Central City, in September, 1879, by the Western Union Telegraph Company, who christened it the Colorado Edison Telephone Company.

The Bell Telephone Company's Line, under the superintendence of F. O. Vaille, Esq., was introduced about the same time, and for awhile it was hardly considered safe to think out loud in sight of their transmitters.

In February, 1880, however, these lines became consolidated all over the country, and the division in this State was designated as the Colorado Telephone Company, and placed under the management of Mr. Vaille, with principal office at Denver. Through the Exchange at Central City, our citizens can be instantly put in communication with Black Hawk, Nevada, Georgetown, Idaho Springs, Golden and Denver, and with many of their respective business houses, mines and citizens.

RAILROADS.

The Colorado Central Railroad reached Black Hawk, in Gilpin County, in 1873. Although

two roads had reached Denver in 1870, the enterprise of extending either up through our mountain fastnesses was so formidable an undertaking that capitalists hesitated, and engineers and others had their doubts of its feasibility and practical safety.

But, with the Hon. A. H. Loveland, of Golden, in the van, and Capt. E. L. Berthoud, of the same city, as Chief Engineer, the Colorado Central Railroad Company overcame the obstacles of the circuitous Clear Creek Cañon, with its falls and overhanging precipices, until the iron horse came snorting triumphantly into Black Hawk. Here was a halt again until 1877-78, to consider, and, if possible, overcome the still greater difficulties to be surmounted between that point and Central City. But it was finally accomplished, and, on the 21st day of May, 1878, the last spike was driven and connecting rail laid that connected Central City with the whole country—East, West, North and South.

Central City and the Colorado Central Railroad took that occasion to have a gala day, of which we shall have occasion to speak more at length in the next chapter.

Although fears were at first entertained for the safety of travel over this road, yet years of experience have shown it to be more than comparatively free from accidents with other roads.

CHAPTER X.

DESTRUCTION OF CENTRAL CITY BY FIRE MAY 21, 1874, AND ITS SUBSEQUENT RECONSTRUCTION.

WE are under obligations to the *Register-Call* of this city for copious extracts from their well-written review of the events of this chapter, in their issue of May 21 of the present year, upon the fourth anniversary of the fire. It was celebrated mainly by the fire department of Gilpin County and its citizens.

They say: "Five years ago to-day the fire fiend swept from end to end of the Golden Queen of the mountains, and left Central a mass of charred and smoldering ruins.

"Yet a majority of our citizens, men who upon that sad day looked through the lurid flames of the disaster at the destruction of all their

worldly possessions, will acknowledge, in that disaster, the great good which has resulted from it. Central then, as now, was the pride of the Rocky Mountains, and the second city of the State. How well she has held her own, in the great race for supremacy, the Central of to-day stands a living witness.

"The narrow, pent-up streets and low frame buildings of 1874 were swept away in that great flood of flame, and disappeared before the destroying monster like mists before a summer's sun. The stately blocks of brick and mortar, the wide streets and palatial emporiums and marts of business remain to attest the energy, the advancement and business capacity of a community which rose from its great misfortune—a misfortune which might well have swept it from the map of the State. It is not so much to commemorate the disaster as the energy of our people in recovering from it, that this day is celebrated.

"The fire originated in the house of a Chinaman on Spring street. Here, on that day, in accordance with the custom or superstition of the Orientals, some religious ceremonies were in progress for the purpose of exorcising an evil spirit with which the simple innate imagined the house infested. In the performance of these ceremonies, torch and incense were slowly burned on the incense-circles.

"By some means, these apparently dying embers broke out afresh, and, filling the low apartment with a blaze, speedily communicated with the building, which, being of a light, dry and inflammable material, burned like a tinder-box.

"In the immediate vicinity the buildings were of the lightest materials, and supplied willing and appropriate food for the flames, which, in less time than it takes to write these words, had got beyond all control.

"The city at that period had no system of water-works, not even a fire engine graced Central. With no check on their progress, and with the rapidity of lightning, the lambent

flames shot forth on all sides, licking up everything in their reach and receiving fresh material at every instant, until that portion of the city was a perfect roaring hell of unquenchable flames, hissing, seething, cracking, and conquering everything in their reach.

"The citizens fought the flames nobly. Men of every class, regardless of their own safety or property, turned out to check the progress of the fire, but their efforts were useless. The mines upon the hill-tops and mountain sides poured out their swarms of brawny, bare-armed and stalwart miners, who rushed to the rescue, merely to find every effort to save property baffled. Disheartened, sick at heart, baffled at every step, weary and tired in oft-repeated efforts, many of them bruised, wounded, blistered and sore, time and again they returned to the charge, only to be driven back by the flames, which seemed to have full sway and total possession of the devoted city.

"In an instant, and to the horror of almost every one, the flames, shooting forth irresistible tongues, had leaped across Main street. With the energy of despair the citizens redoubled their efforts, still fighting, still struggling, hoping against hope."

But, when all hope had vanished of saving the remaining portion of the city, each citizen betook himself to his own premises to save whatever he could of value.

At the beginning of the fire, a telegram had been sent to Golden for assistance, and, when it reached J. W. Nesmith, Master Mechanic of the Colorado Central Railroad there, he bounced a platform-car and locomotive, for which the "Excelsior Boys," with their engine, were all ready, and ordered the engineer to make his best time to Black Hawk (then the terminus of the road) or ditch the outfit, taking his chances with it himself.

It is said to have been the quickest time up Clear Creek Cañon ever made, and the noble men were of invaluable service in checking the



H. M. Hale

fire, which had just reached the Teller House and *Register* building when they arrived.

Again, quoting from the *Register-Call*: "But why rest upon these sad, sorrowful scenes? Why describe the wild scene of terror that took possession of all; the rushing to and fro of men in their vain efforts to save property; the wailings of women in their frantic endeavors to save some household idol; and the cries of childhood separated from fathers and mothers, the pandemonium of voices, weeping and wailing, which arose above the hissing of the flames, the crackling of timbers, and the falling of buildings? Suffice it, to say, that, when the shadows of night fell upon the prosperous mining camp of the morning, a scene of desolation was presented to the eye which sickened every beholder and left impressions which all will take to the grave.

"Throughout the long watches of the night, huddled together on the mountain sides, small knots of sad, sorrowing men, women and children, sat gazing upon the ruins of their once happy and domestic fire-sides, some bewailing the loss of property, and others sorrowing for the hearth-stones around which they and their children had gathered so happily but a few short hours previous. And as through the gloom the fitful and lurid flames would shoot up, and for a moment illumine the scene, they found a sad consolation in pointing out the spot where, the night previous, they had nestled beneath their own roof, until the sun dawned, and found them still sleepless watchers over Central in ruins.

"Of all the proud mining camp but half a dozen buildings remained on its business street—the Roworth Block, on Main street; the Teller House, the *Register* building, on Eureka street, and the buildings of Lorenzo M. Freas and Jack Reynolds, on Lawrence street. The losses ran from \$500,000 to \$750,000, with but a small portion covered by insurance.

"THE REBUILDING OF CENTRAL.

"It is a pleasure to turn from such scenes as we have faintly described above to something more pleasing. Even as the blackest cloud has a silver lining, so has the darkest night a bright and glorious morning. After our citizens had become tired re-counting up their losses, and bemoaning the sad fate which at one fell swoop deprived them of all the pleasures of home and the savings of years of toil and labor, a spirit of enterprise and friendly business rivalry took possession of them. Where we but yesterday heard but wailings over hard fortune, we heard words of encouragement; tears gave place to smiles, and nothing was heard in our midst but the prospects of the Central of the future, what it would be like, and how the Golden Queen of the mountains, resurrected and arisen from its ashes, would rival in wealth and magnificence, in business enterprises and population, any city west of the Missouri.

"The smoldering embers and debris were removed. New enterprises started, new streets laid out, and old ones straightened and widened, and in a short space of time our people threw off everything like despondency, and laughed to scorn the iron hand of fortune which threatened to ruin them. Foundations of magnificent brick buildings were laid, stately walls of brick and mortar arose on every side, the entire length and breadth of the gulch assumed the appearance of an elongated bee-hive, and the angel of prosperity spread its fostering wings over the blackened and charred ruins, until Central is what our welcome visitors find it on this, our fourth anniversary of the conflagration—a city of stately business blocks, of magnificent churches, substantial schoolhouses, with a hotel and opera house second to none in the West, and populated with an energetic, happy and prosperous people, who never fail to extend the right hand of fellowship to the tourist or emigrant who may seek

shelter or a home within her hospitable boundaries."

After the fire and during the year, the title to the "town site" of Central was perfected by the United States to the city authorities, "for the use and benefit of the owners and occupants thereof," and subsequently conveyed by the city to individual claimants, according to their respective rights.

May 21, 1878, a grand celebration of the completion of the Colorado Central Railroad to Central took place. Being, also, the anniversary of the fire, it brought together from all parts of the State, and even from Cheyenne and other cities outside the State, thousands of visitors and spectators to witness for themselves the gala day of the resurrected Golden Queen.

There were quite a number of fire companies from abroad present, in full uniform, to participate in the festivities of the occasion. The wonderful feat had been accomplished in railroad engineering, by which a track had been laid over the streets and chimney-tops of the city of Black Hawk, and, surmounting all obstacles, had entered the heart of the city of Central.

The hospitality of public and private houses alike was proffered to the visitors. The Teller House, alone, entertained over 1,800 persons. Flags floated on the breeze, and citizens and visitors in regalia, marched along the streets to bands of music, playing in no minor key, to cheer and welcome all, and the day passed off without accident, to the satisfaction and enjoyment of all.

Central now has a well-appointed system of water-works, with pipes and hydrants in all its principal streets, and an efficient fire department, ever ready to meet the fire king whenever he visits us.

ROLLINSVILLE.

This is the name of the business point where John Q. A. Rollins, its founder, resides. It is situated on the Boulder River, in the Colorado

Mountains, and on the main line of travel from Black Hawk northward to Nederland, Caribou, and all the mining camps of Northern Colorado. It is, too, the starting-point of the wagon road over the Continental Divide, by way of the South Boulder Pass, into the Middle Park. The town has a good hotel, quite a number of neat private residences, besides about twenty dwellings erected for the workmen of the mining companies that operate from this point; four gold mills, and here the Rollins Gold and Silver Mining Company are building their hydraulic flume for placer mining. The place is not only the center of a rich mining region, but of an extensive scope of arable mountain land, that must eventually be improved by a large rural population.

The valley in which Rollinsville is located is exceedingly beautiful, possessing in perfection the attractions so alluring to summer tourists in the Rocky Mountains—the pure and not too light, but highly electrified air of the altitude of 8,000 feet; waters, cool and clear as crystal, and sunshine that is healing without being oppressive; high cliffs and accessible lookout points, giving views of scenic wonders unsurpassed in the mountain world. These things have charmed many a visitor, enchainning him to the fascinations of this lovely valley.

HUGHESVILLE HARD MONEY MINE.

This lode is the property of Messrs. Locke Bros. & Hunderman, and was discovered in September, 1878, on the ranche of Mr. Patrick Hughes, now known and designated by all as Hughesville, in compliment to that honest old ranchman. No work, or, rather, development, was made on the vein until October following the date of the location. Since that time, the main shaft has been sunk to a depth of 265 feet, pay having been found from the grass-roots down to the present depth. The first pocket of pay was stoped out to a depth of fifty feet, which was in pay for a length of 100

feet. A level east of the fifty-foot level has been run eighty feet, when a winze was sunk to connect with the eighty-foot level. The next levels inaugurated were at a depth of 120 feet, the one going east, being in from the main shaft a distance of ninety feet. At this point, another winze—or shaft—is being sunk to connect with the 200-foot level. This has passed through a continuous body of pay ore, much richer than anything heretofore found in the mine in the upper workings. The writer has taken out a number of specimens of ore from this winze literally bespangled with native silver, leaflet and spiral in form. The west level, directly opposite, is in seventy feet, where still another winze has been commenced to connect with the 200-foot west level. Lest the reader should not fully understand why these winzes are sunk, it might not be amiss to state that they are for the purpose of ventilation, and for the more economical working of mines, thus serving a double purpose. After the sinking of a few feet, a good body of ore was struck in the west 120-foot level, similar to that found in the east level. In the bottom of the main shaft, a level east is being driven to ascertain the length as well as the depth of the pay above. This is passing through ore which assays from 50 to 200 ounces of silver per ton. Both east and west from present main shaft, the vein has been opened and traced for a distance of 1,500 feet. On the east, the same parties own the Hard Money No. 2 Lode, which is a continuation of the Hard Money. West of the westerly end of the Hard Money, they own an additional 1,500 feet,

which gives them exclusive control of 4,500 contiguous feet of property without any conflicting claimants. Soon after the mine was opened, and the richness of the ore established, leases were given of fifty feet each, both sides of the discovery, now main shaft, at a royalty of 50 per cent of the gross product. To illustrate the high grade of ore taken out, John Huggard took out \$3,600 in six weeks, clear of his royalty, paid to Messrs. Locke Bros. & Hunderman. These gentlemen also own the English-American Lode, north of, and parallel with, the Hard Money, also the Greenbacker Lode, south of and parallel with the Hard Money. This gives them a property 450 feet in width by 4,500 feet in length, enough territory to insure them and their heirs and assigns riches for all time to come, when fully exploited. Over the mine is a substantial shaft-house, cupping-room, and a furnace for the drying of ores. The main shaft is well timbered and a substantial ladder-way has been put in. Adjoining the mine is an assay office, the Hard Money mine being the only one in the Golden Queen which can boast of this facility for testing the quality of the ore as it is extracted.

The Hard Money is accessible at all times of the year, by a good wagon road, over an easy grade, to the concentration and sampling works at Black Hawk, the distance being two and one-half miles. The production of the mine since 1878, has been between \$80,000 and \$90,000. This mine will amply repay the tourist or capitalist a visit, as the owners are very accommodating to all who wish an insight of the workings of their property.





PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, GEORGETOWN

HISTORY OF CLEAR CREEK COUNTY.

BY AARON FROST.

CHAPTER I.

LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY—CLIMATE—SERMONS IN STONES.

LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY.

Previous to the unprecedented and marvelous discoveries at Leadville, Clear Creek County was the great silver-center of Colorado, and it still remains the most steadily productive district in the State. Its western limit is marked by a very decided flexure of the main range of the Rocky Mountains—a spinal curvature of the North American continent—which separates it from Summit County. Its other boundaries are Gilpin on the north, Jefferson on the east, and Park County on the south. Its greatest length is about thirty-five miles, and its average width, north and south, is about fifteen miles. The area thus defined embraces a number of secondary ranges, which tend eastward from the continental divide, and includes several of the highest and most prominent peaks in the State.

One of its most distinctive physical features is the rude magnificence of its scenery. With the exception of a small area in the southeast corner, this consists of an unbroken succession of mountain peaks and ranges. The latter are usually bold and defiant in appearance, but offer no serious obstruction to the development of the rich metalliferous veins that seam their declivities. Perpendicular precipices are comparatively rare. Each mountain side is a prodigious escarpment, fringed at its base with a

talus of granitic rocks. These have yielded to the tireless persuasions of the elements, and are more or less covered with vegetation. High on the mountain slopes, dense forests of pines, of several species, are abundant, while the sides of the cañons are dotted with clumps and isolated specimens of pines and cedars wherever they can obtain a foothold. Many of the peaks, even on the subsidiary ranges, tower far above timber line. The practical limit of the latter in Clear Creek County is about 11,000 feet, but stunted and wind-twisted pines and spruces are found as high as 11,500 feet above tide level. Above this, fringing the ice-cold streamlets, a dense, scrubby species of willow is common, and grasses and Alpine flowers grow to a height of nearly 13,000 feet.

The natural avenue to this region is Clear Creek Cañon, through which a resistless tide of gold-seekers surged as early as 1859. By their untiring industry, they paved the way for the Cyclopean steed that followed on bars of iron a dozen years later. Near the eastern boundary of the county is the union of the North and South Forks of Clear Creek. The first of these drains Gilpin County, and the latter ramifies through the silver districts of Clear Creek, feeding, at numberless sources, on the perpetual snows of the main range. The valley is gradual in its ascent, as the case of

construction of the Colorado Central Railroad sufficiently attests. Its width varies from less than a hundred feet to half a mile or more, the widest portions commonly resulting from the confluence of two or more streams. At these points, husbandry is carried to the extent of raising a few acres of potatoes, cabbages and other hardy vegetables. The seasons are too short for maturing cereals, though oats are frequently grown and cut while in a green state, to be used as fodder. Several varieties of coarse but highly nutritious grasses thrive in the valleys and on the slopes of the mountains, affording excellent pasturage for cattle and horses. This is not extensively utilized, except by owners of milk ranches and pack animals, other stock requiring dry feed the year round. Agriculture is an unimportant industry in this district, comparatively speaking, as the acreage of tillable land is exceedingly limited. It is by no means unprofitable, however, all that can be produced finding a ready sale at the vicinal towns and mining camps, of which the great silver and gold mines are the sure foundation.

The above description applies entirely to the country drained by South Clear Creek and its many tributaries, the principal of which are Soda, Chicago, Leavenworth, Bard and Mill Creeks, together with North Fork, West Branch and Fall River; their waters all uniting in Clear Creek Cañon before bidding adieu to the county. In the southeast corner of the county, there lies a small district which is naturally distinct from the preceding. This is on the head waters of Bear Creek, which join those of the Platte, a number of miles above the mouth of Clear Creek. This is not included in the great mineral belt, but comprises more arable and grazing land than all the remainder of the county. The valley is from half a mile to one and a half miles in width, and is well watered by streams that flow from the base of Old Chief Mountain. At this point a decided attempt at systematic farming is made. It is situated at the limit at

which cereals can be successfully grown, however, and its facilities for stock-raising are of more importance than its agricultural lands. A number of farmhouses dot the really beautiful valley, among which is one owned by Ex-Gov. Evans. The district is connected with Clear Creek Cañon by a good wagon road owned by the county. This traverses a bold mountain ridge, follows the windings of Soda Creek, and terminates at Idaho Springs. Agriculture forms so unimportant a part of the industries of Clear Creek County that any further allusion to it will be considered entirely unnecessary.

CLIMATE.

Much has been said and written about Colorado's "Italian climate;" but this expression is now justly used with a certain degree of irony. In respect to salubrity and uniformity of temperature, the climate of Clear Creek County will compare favorably with that of any other portion of the Centennial State; but it is rarely suggestive of the balmy, redolent atmosphere that instills indolence into the constitution of the swarthy Venetian. On the contrary, it is clear, bright, sparkling and inspiring. The sudden variations of altitude in the mountain region produce a corresponding diversity of climate. This feature is illustrated in the fact that at Georgetown, the county seat of Clear Creek County, the summer season is from three weeks to a month shorter than at Idaho Springs, which is located fourteen miles farther down the cañon. The difference in altitude causing this variation is 1,002 feet; the former being 8,514, and the latter 7,512 feet above the level of the sea.

It is a singular but indisputable fact that the minimum temperature of the winter season at Denver is rarely reached at Georgetown; and it is equally true, though not at all strange, that the maximum daily temperature of the summer months is largely in favor of the mountain town, averaging about ten degrees less than that of the

metropolis. The only objection that can be urged against the climate of Clear Creek County is the length, but not the severity, of its winters. Toward the end of September, the icy breath of approaching winter transforms the bright green foliage of the aspens and maples into still brighter hues of gold, orange and crimson, and the first light fall of snow is usually encountered during that month. Glorious sunny days and frosty nights are the rule for about two months succeeding; and rarely before the middle of December does the frost-king assume complete control of the situation and silence the music of the mountain brooks. During the next few months there is usually but little snow, but vigorous gales, playfully termed "mountain zephyrs," are by no means uncommon. This description applies mainly to Georgetown and the vicinity. Storms of Arctic rigor often visit the mining camps located near the main range, and the snow drifts in huge banks and fields, which disappear only in the middle of June, or even later. The dryness of the air at this elevation (Georgetown) considerably lessens the apparent severity of the coldest weather. During April and May, heavy snows maybe expected, and June is sometimes ushered in in the midst of a snow-storm, just as the deciduous bushes are bursting into life and beauty. These do not remain long, however; nor do they often fall in sufficient quantity to interfere seriously with out-door employment.

The ensuing season that completes the circle is perfectly delectable. A thousand pellucid runnels leap merrily from the gleaming snow-banks that lurk in the ravines near the summits of the mountains, and go singing on their journey to the sea. Numberless varieties of Alpine flowers awake suddenly from their protracted slumber, and a placid gladness steals over the entire face of nature. During the summer months, showers of rain are frequent, but light, usually falling in the afternoon. The nights are deliciously cool and invigorating, and "tired

nature's sweet restorer" closes the eyelids of the weary without solicitation.

The sanitary features of the climate are rarely excelled. Malarial disorders are entirely unknown, and fevers of any description are extremely rare. Incipient consumption and asthma succumb readily to the salubrious influence of the climate, and many other diseases are directly benefited. It is not claimed to be a panacea for all diseases, however, as it is detrimental to some kinds of nervous disorders. On the whole, though, Clear Creek possesses one of the most healthful climates on the globe, and, during the summer months, one of the most delightful.

"SERMONS IN STONES."

To the superficial observer ascending Clear Creek Cañon, via the Colorado Central Railroad, there is presented a grand panorama of mountain scenery—an apparently endless, but never-wearying succession of rugged precipices and pine-crowned palisades. Near the lower end of the cañon, huge cliffs rise vertically or nearly so, to a height of from 100 to 700 feet above the creek. Some of these crags are of the most fantastic shapes, and have received specific names from their resemblance to human or animal forms. All these are highly interesting objects, and, if the traveler is a stranger to mountain scenes, he is almost spell-bound by the overpowering magnificence of the spectacle. As the eastern confine of Clear Creek County is reached, he sees that the bottom of the valley is broader, and that the mountain slopes are less precipitous than they were a dozen miles back. There is, also, an absence of the sharp minarets that lent variety to his first introduction to the cañon. He, doubtless, notes the fact that the ascent is not uniform, but is interrupted by vast accumulations of rocks of all sizes, the interstices being filled with earth, and the whole partially covered with vegetation. As the locomotive toils laboriously through the cuts which these aggregations of

stones have necessitated, he notices that the rocks are generally rounded in form, and that they vary in size from that of a pea to that of a wheelbarrow, and much larger. At the first opportunity presented, he very probably secures an attractive specimen of the vest-pocket series, and resumes his seat, calmly oblivious of the fact that the little stone is anything more than a smooth, shining pebble, and a souvenir of Clear Creek Cañon.

To the geologist, the little water-worn stone breathes the prologue of a long and interesting story. It introduces him to the last act in one of the most conspicuous and interesting dramas of prehistoric time, and confesses itself to be a monument of the era when Clear Creek Cañon was furrowed out by the slow but resistless motion of immense bodies of ice, supplemented by the erosive action of water. From this point, the evidences of glacial action are abundant and indisputable, and become more so as progress is made in the direction of Georgetown. The country rock is metamorphic, usually consisting of several varieties of granite. Gneiss is also abundant, though not predominant, as it is on the main range. The boulders which everywhere cover the bottom of the gulch to a depth of from twenty to one hundred feet, and in some places much more, are almost invariably gneissic; but the disparity between the texture of these and that of the surrounding cliffs is not sufficiently marked to convey decided assurances of remote origin. It is from their vast accumulations that the geologist is enabled to draw logical conclusions of the resistless agencies that were at work many thousands of years ago, and of the magnificent scale on which the moraines were formed. At short distances, level stretches of ground occur, through which the creek meanders somewhat lazily, but it displays its characteristic energy as it reaches the rocky rim of each flat, and plunges grandly down to the next terrace. It should here be mentioned, that, although rap-

ids are abundant, perpendicular falls are extremely rare.

Near the lower end of these level places, deposits of sand, from a trace to as much as eight feet in depth, are frequently noticed. This at once suggests the lacustrine origin of the little "parks"—as they are sometimes called—and if further proof is needed, smooth water-washed cliffs, corresponding in level to the arenaceous deposits just mentioned, testify to the correctness of this theory. At no point is this feature more conspicuous than it is at Georgetown and Silver Plume. At Georgetown, the park is two miles in length, the town being situated at its upper extremity. At the lower end, the railroad cuts through the sand bed and shows it to be a number of feet in depth and perfectly pure. On the west side of the cañon, this is piled up to a considerable height above the principal deposit—proving the gradual recession of the waters that once covered the valley at this point to a probable depth of from fifty to one hundred feet. Two small lakes, each of several acres in extent, lineal descendants of the magnificent sheet of water that once existed here, still remain a short distance above the moraine that proves their glacial ancestry.

The site of Silver Plume, two miles above Georgetown, still further illustrates the subject of park formation, if such a term is admissible as applied to the diminutive tracts of land under consideration. A heavy deposit of sand is present, and several smooth, glossy rocks at the lower edge of Brownville undoubtedly betray the polishing action of the waves. Evidences of its glacial origin, however, are less decided than in the previous instance. The obstruction that dammed the waters in this case appears to be composed partially, at least, of an immense land-slide that slipped away from the northern slope of Leavenworth Mountain subsequent to the glacial epoch. The channel worn through the obstruction by the erosive action of the stream discloses crags of such magnitude that



O. H. Henry

the question of their glacial transportation is almost untenable. The rock is similar in appearance to that on the mountain slope from which it is supposed to have fallen, but the formation of this whole region is so nearly identical that that feature cannot be relied on as geologic evidence of any description. It would naturally be inferred that land-slips must be extremely rare in a granitic formation, and this conclusion is perfectly logical. The only condition under which slides of considerable extent would be likely to occur is that where a fissure vein pitches outwardly from a mountain at a greater inclination from the perpendicular than the mountain slope itself. A slide in that case would be not only possible but extremely probable, and it is by no means unlikely that this may be one of that class. In the majority of instances, however, the lake basins of Clear Creek County are clearly of morainic origin, and their number and variety render them one of the most salient traits in the geology of the county.

Whatever their origin may have been, the gradual annihilation of the lakes was produced by two causes which are everywhere manifest, and which were coeval in their action—the accumulation of sedimentary deposits and the erosion of the moraines or other obstructions that formed a barrier to the flow of the waters. Lakes are abundant throughout the county, and these processes may be observed at the present day. At Clear Lake, three miles above Georgetown, on a branch of Leavenworth Creek, the emergent water flows through a subterranean passage for more than 300 feet, and the process of alluvial deposition is well illustrated at the upper end of the lake. At this point is the most gigantic evidence of glacial action to be seen in the county. The whole valley is filled by an immense moraine more than half a mile in width and at some points several hundred feet in depth. For a large area, huge, naked gneissic blocks are scattered in the wildest con-

fusion, suggesting the name of the "Battle Ground of the Gods."

Nestling in the midst of this moraine, without inlet or outlet, is Green Lake. This is a decided anomaly, and is about sixty feet higher than Clear Lake, which is less than half a mile distant. Clear Lake is about sixteen acres in area, and Green Lake is about one-third less. The latter is probably fed by subaqueous springs. The presence of arenaceous and argillaceous deposits at its northern end, with the usual evidence of aqueous erosion, and a natural inlet at its southerly termination, reveal the probability that at some remote period a stream ran through it similar to that of Clear Lake, but it is difficult to account for the changes that have since occurred.

Lakes of considerable size are frequently found at, or near, the heads of the streams, to which the adjective "initial" may properly be prefixed. Chicago, Summit and Lone Duck Lakes belong to this class. These are usually of morainic origin, though they frequently differ in some respects from those already described.

Another striking peculiarity of Clear Creek Cañon are the vast aggregations of debris found at the mouths of the lateral gulches. These gulches are much steeper than the main valley, and almost invariably contain a tributary brook. They were probably grooved out by secondary glaciers toward the close of the drift period, but the fan like accumulations of detritus are of a later date. These owe their existence to heavy rain-storms. Boulders, pine-trees, etc., were washed into the gulch at such times, and formed temporary dams, which, on bursting, increased the volume of water, which swept everything before it to the foot of the gulch. In some instances, these may have dammed the principal stream: but this cause of lake basins does not possess an extensive application. These deposits are all of comparatively recent origin, and their formation may be observed at the present day. In the year 1872, many

thousands of tons of rocks, pines and other debris were washed from Silver Gulch on to the town site of Georgetown, completely covering clumps of mountain aspens to a depth of several feet. A few years later, another "land-slide," as it was somewhat erroneously termed, rushed down a ravine near the foot of Leavenworth Gulch, bringing with it huge rocks of many tons in weight on to the wagon road. These cases are cited to show the degrading effects of temporary mountain torrents in general.

The whole Clear Creek Valley is evidently one of erosion by immense glaciers, the result of subsequent aqueous agencies being comparatively unimportant. Lateral moraines are plainly discernible at an altitude of several hundred feet above the present bed of the creek, between Idaho Springs and Green Lake. Medial moraines are common at the junction of the streams, though these are not usually large, often consisting of several isolated boulders. Glacial striae are not as common as might be expected. They are found in several localities.

however, and may be seen within a quarter of a mile of Georgetown, on the base of Leavenworth Mountain.

It is almost impossible for the human mind to form even an approximate conception of the immense lapse of time required for the changes that have been noticed. A cycle of ten thousand years will scarcely serve as a base line for the measurement of the time occupied in grooving out these mighty cañons, to say nothing of the subsequent era of fluvial and lacustrine deposition. The colossal footprints of the great ice-rivers cannot be misinterpreted, however. Their record is as positive as it is durable and vast. This abrading agency revealed the great repositories of mineral wealth, which have rendered Clear Creek County famous as a mining center, and which will be treated of in a succeeding chapter. Dikes of trap and porphyry are found traversing the older formation, some of these being of considerable extent. Specimens of dendritic porphyry are frequently found; and some of which are singularly beautiful.

CHAPTER II.

THE WHEELS OF PROGRESS.

THE TRAIL BLAZER.

THERE is something peculiarly interesting in the study of the settlement and growth of the mining districts in Clear Creek County. Its colonization was attended by so many disadvantages, and the field of operations was so isolated and uncertain that one cannot easily suppress a feeling of admiration for the pioneers of civilization who first paved and afterward carpeted the way for the refinement, intelligence and wealth that has since followed and become permanently established. Stern, rugged and persistent as the mountains which surrounded them, and thoroughly imbued with that feeling of self-reliance which is one of the essential elements of success in the settlement of a new

and untried country, they struggled nobly in the battle for existence and conquered; and many of them remain to day apt illustrations of the theory of the survival of the fittest. After the Pike's Peak bubble had burst, and many of the victims of that desperate and imprudent race for the acquisition of wealth had returned eastward over the desert waste, or had died by the wayside, there still remained a few undaunted spirits whom misfortune could not check, and who bravely pushed forward into the very heart of an unexplored mountain region—hoping, toiling, struggling or dying, in their eager search for the only metal that was then worth a moment's consideration—gold.

It was during the year 1859, that Clear Creek

County received its first influx of gold-seekers. Even at that time, observing men claim to have seen evidences of the works of pre-existing gold-miners ; and, indeed, there is a strong probability that these were genuine traces of the primordial gulch miner ; but, if so, his lineage, and the date and results of his labors, had died into forgetfulness. In the *Western Mountaineer*, published at Golden, and bearing date October 25, 1860, is a long and intelligent description of a human skeleton found by a party of gulch miners, on Soda Creek, 200 yards southwest of the mineral springs, Idaho. This was discovered at a depth of twenty-two feet below the surface, and, strange to say, the remains, with the exception of the skull, which was missing, were in a good state of preservation, the cellular structure of the bones being well preserved. Within two feet of this interesting relic were found the trunk and roots of a red pine, the woody fiber being distinct and of its normal color, but somewhat decayed. It is a matter of regret that the skull was not found, as the identity of the race might have been determined thereby. It is probable that the cranium might have been present ; but the men were seeking gold, not skeletons, and doubtless considered this an unimportant "strike." Whether these remains could have had any connection with the vestiges of human labor just cited, is a question that is left entirely to the speculation of the reader. There are many reasons for giving credibility to the statement published in the *Mountaineer*, and this discovery is certainly a knotty question for geologists to solve.

During the spring of 1859, George A. Jackson and several partners, all endowed with energy and a spirit of enterprise, ascended the South Fork of Clear Creek, and located their camp on the present town site of Idaho Springs. This was the nucleus of the gold-mining that gave employment to hundreds of men for several years succeeding. For ages, the limpid stream had flowed on untrammelled by art

and unsullied by man, but the change had at length come. The many-hued flowers which had blushed and bloomed unseen of aught but the summer sun and the twinkling stars, were now ruthlessly crushed under the cow-hide boots of the gold seeker ; and the murmuring creek was harnessed up and rendered subservient to the great aim and object of his life. He stood, an adopted son of the mountains, and faithfully he kept his allegiance to his selected parentage. He was in a strange land and amid unfamiliar scenes. He had outstripped the protection of his Government, and his liberty and security rested alone in his quickness of perception and the strength of his arm. He was a cosmopolite, a pioneer and a hero. A tent was his only shelter, his "claim" his only tangible possession, gold his idol, wealth his ambition, and his "navy" his tried and trusty friend. Energy and muscular vigor were his salient characteristics, and of these, the course he had chosen was the direct and natural result. Such is a cursory sketch of the man who crossed a desert waste, 500 miles in width, to carve for himself a name, a fortune and a habitation, in the Rocky Mountains.

INCIPIENT GEORGETOWN.

It was during that season (1859) that George F. and D. T. Griffith, brothers, followed up the windings of South Clear Creek to the present site of Georgetown. Although but twenty-one years have elapsed since that occurred, it is a question in history whether they unintentionally missed their way on a trip to Middle Park or were simply out on a prospecting expedition. This is of little importance—the results are the same. They remained and prospected for gold "leads." They were successful in their search. The auriferous veins eventually led to the discovery of silver-bearing lodes ; and to-day a busy, bustling town of 3,000 inhabitants perpetuates the name of one, a prominent mountain the name of each, and one of the richest

silver districts in the world is a monument to the enterprise of both. As the Griffith brothers looked into the miniature park for the first time, they beheld a long stretch of swampy ground, covered with a dense undergrowth of willows and fringed by a primeval forest of pines, where the wildcat and the cougar lay in wait for the black-tailed deer and the mountain sheep, and the shaggy cinnamon bear strolled leisurely around with a feeling of perfect security. At the upper end, which now corresponds to the business part of the town, was a wide, sunny glade. Throughout the length of the park, a colony of beavers had industriously dammed the stream at occasional intervals and were happy in their semi-aquatic existence, and the attenuated otter slyly watched for the finny denizens of the crystalline waters, which at that time abounded.

The lode discovered by the founders of Georgetown on their initial visit runs right into the present site of the town. This was named the Griffith, and the mining district in which Georgetown is located also bears that appellation. The surface quartz was panned for gold, and the rich metallic prize was obtained. It was essentially a silver-bearing lode, however, though its argentiferous character was not fully established until several years later. The discovery of the Griffith lode had the usual effect. Prospectors came in little armies, and the greatest excitement prevailed. Many lodes were discovered, and tested for gold. Stamp mills and arrastras were erected for treatment of the ores; but, as the miners and millmen were on the wrong track, working silver lodes ignorant of their real character, the camp had a variable and uncertain existence for a number of years.

THE COURSE OF EMPIRE.

Union mining district, in which the town of Empire is situated, was first temporarily organized in the spring of 1860, by a number of prospectors from Spanish Bar, a small mining dis-

trict adjacent to, and contemporaneous with, Idaho Springs. George Merrill, Joseph Musser, George L. Nicholls and D. C. Skinner were the first on the spot—the two former building the first cabin. Dr. Bard, whose name is handed down to posterity in "Bard Creek," drove the first wagon into the camp that season. The location of the town is one of the most pleasant in the mountains, and one can easily conceive the thrill of delight experienced by the hardy prospectors who first viewed the valley in its pristine wildness and its natural beauty. They were seeking gold, however. They came, they sought, they found. Empire was not subject to the unexpected changes wrought in adjacent camps by the silver excitement of 1864 and 1865, and gold bullion is still the predominant product of the district.

It was about the 1st day of August, 1860, that Edgar Freeman and H. C. Cowles, two of the most persistent prospectors that ever shouldered a pick, climbed over the mountains from the diggings about Central and dropped down into the valley of Empire. They prospected and found two minute bits of wire gold on Eureka Mountain. The latter generously credits the discovery to the former, but the writer is of the opinion that the honor should fall alike on both. Those miniature specimens of the precious metal were the glowing sparks that were fanned by persistence and energy into the fires of prosperity which are burning today. An impetus was at once given to prospecting. The news spread, and the murmur increased to a tumult. In the month of September, the Empire and Keystone Lodes were discovered. The necessity of a district organization was immediately felt, and in the following December this was perfected, resulting in the election of Henry Hill, President; H. C. Cowles, Miners' Judge; D. J. Ball, Clerk and Recorder; James Ross, Sheriff, and George L. Nicholls, Surveyor, all of whom held their offices until superseded by the Territorial organ-

ization in 1861. Committees were appointed to draft laws, define boundaries and confirm the names of mountains and streams. Such names as Columbia, Lincoln, Douglas and Breckenridge, applied to mountains in Union District, and Republican, Democrat, Sherman, McClellan, Capitol, etc., in adjoining districts, bear witness to the loyalty and the political proclivities of the early settlers, whose names are recorded in Kelso, Griffith and Ball Mountains, Irwin's Peak, Burrell Hill and many others having a local and personal significance.

A tide of immigration from Gilpin County poured into the camp, and hastily constructed log cabins supplied the place of tents. The second cabin erected was court house, Sheriff's office, Recorder's office and town hall. This is still extant, and is occupied by "Uncle Tommy Hodgkinson," another old-time prospector. About this time, Empire City, as it was then characteristically termed, was laid out and surveyed by George L. Nicholls, Henry Hill, H. C. Cowles, D. J. Ball and Ed Freeman. A more energetic and tenacious class of men than the first settlers of Empire never established a colony, and no truer type of the original "trail-blazer" can be found than that furnished in the person of Judge H. C. Cowles.

From 1861 to 1865, Empire reveled in a season of prosperity. Valuable auriferous deposits on Silver Mountain (a most unwarrantable appellation), resulting from the decomposition of the apexes of clusters of gold lodes, were sluiced at a handsome profit, a number of arastras and stamp mills were kept running on the auriferous quartz, bar mining on the creek paid well, the town flourished, schools were organized, roads built, and high-pressure times prevailed generally, during which, many fortunes were made and many were lost. The wave of prosperity culminated in 1864. The workings on the veins were getting down to pyrite, which required different treatment, and the discoveries made in the adjacent silver dis-

tricts during the fall of that season and the year following naturally attracted the miners in that direction. Through the years intervening from that time to the present date, a number of the pioneers have steadily developed the mines of that section, and a recent revival of mining interests suggests that the tenacity of the early settlers will, as it should, be properly rewarded.

EARLY LAWS AND CUSTOMS.

Previous to the Territorial organization, which occurred early in the spring of 1861, each mining district possessed a miniature government of its own. A desire for law and order was a singularly conspicuous feature among the first settlers of Clear Creek County, and the laws framed and adopted at that time, at the open-air meetings of the gulch miners, are living monuments of the strength of character and integrity of the men who enacted them. As each district was practically independent of the remainder, the laws of the different districts were not necessarily uniform. The officers usually consisted of a President, Recorder and Sheriff—the President officiating in the capacity of Judge in all cases, civil or criminal and presiding at all public meetings of the miners. Occasionally the district organization included a Judge, in addition to the other officers. The court was often called to order under a pine tree, and the subsequent proceedings were short, sharp and decisive. Criminals were tried, convicted, sentenced and punished within the space of an hour. The "law's delay and insolence of office" were then unknown. As jails were not so much in demand nor so common as at the present time, the punishment for minor offenses frequently consisted of a command to the offender to strike out for other pastures. Upon rare occasions, a jury was impaneled, but a majority of the persons present usually decided the case. To this decision there was no appeal, but in some cases a re-

hearing was allowed. How different was this to the changes of venue, appeals, delays, quibbles and technicalities of law, and legal avenues of escape, which an advanced civilization permits to frustrate the ends of justice at the present day. George F. Griffith was the first Recorder, and James Burrell was the first President of Griffith mining district, the one in which Georgetown is located. Samuel Cushman, in his "Mines of Clear Creek County," published in 1876, writes as follows of the ante-Territorial laws of Griffith District. "An examination of the district laws and the proceedings of the miners' meetings, will satisfy any one of the capacity of American citizens to govern themselves under any circumstances. After revision and codification in 1861, they were probably the most complete set of laws adopted in the then unorganized Territory."

IDAHO SPRINGS.

Again looking back to the first settlement of the county, and reviewing the changes that took place, and the progress made for several years succeeding, that part of Clear Creek Valley extending from Fall River down to Floyd Hill, of which Idaho Springs was the principal camp, justly claims the attention of the historian. A straggling line of miners' cabins, with numerous devices for washing out the free gold, existed all along the creek. Spanish Bar, Fall River Grass Valley and many other points aspired to the dignity of mining towns, and not without some foundation. Gulch-mining was pursued with remarkable vigor for several years, but at length the camps of minor importance were gradually absorbed by Idaho Springs and now but little remains of them except ruins of the old ditches and sluicing operations and their names; and, in some instances, even the latter, as is learned from reference to files of the *Rocky Mountain News* published at that time have fallen into desuetude, or are entirely unknown.

Idaho Springs possesses many advantages of location. The valley where the town is built is at least half a mile in width and over a mile in length. The first gulching was commenced on Chicago bar, now within the town limits, and the fact that the gold-seekers were deservedly successful, soon attracted others who were thirsting for gold and adventure; so that when the mountain maples shed their russet leaves in the fall, at least 200 prospectors were on the spot. Many of them remained during the winter, and, in the summer of 1860, Idaho was an established fact. During that year, Dennis Faivre, now one of Idaho's most popular and successful merchants, occasionally drove a team of oxen, laden with miners' supplies, into the incipient camp. It was then, also, that an unpretentious log cabin commenced to cater to the gastronomic necessities of the gold miners, under the direction of F. W. Beebee and the cognomen of the Beebee House. That was the foundation of the Beebee House of to-day, and, through all the intervening vicissitudes of fortune, and the ups and downs of the town, he has stood tenaciously at the helm, and acquired a reputation in this line second to none in the State. Indeed, tenacity was a notable feature among the early pioneers of this place. Among the '59-ers who are still residents of the town, may be mentioned A. P. Smith, William Hobbs and John Needham.

In 1860, Dr. A. M. Noxon, Dr. E. F. Holland, M. B. Graeff, John Silvertooth, "Elder" R. B. Griswold, and a number of others who still remain here, first migrated to the nascent camp.

In the same year was the first increase of population not due to immigration, and the first celebration of Independence Day in the county. On the latter occasion about 100 miners marched proudly in procession to the mellifluous strains of a single fife, carrying the insignia of their rank—their picks and shovels—on their shoulders. It is claimed that this patriotic display was entirely free from the stimulating influence

of whisky. There is a lingering suspicion in the minds of many, however, that this unusual abstinence on the part of the enthusiastic miners might possibly be due to an unavoidable scarcity of the article.

In 1861, Cedar Creek Cañon, from Spanish Bar, two miles above Idaho, to Floyd Hill, six miles below, was alive with gold-seekers, and "Clear" Creek became a misnomer applied to the stream that was completely polluted by gulch-mining. At this time, female society began to exert its refining influence on the rude but generous miners. Religious services, conducted alternately by a divine named Bunch, *alias* "The Arkansas Traveler," and the Rev. Mr. Potts, were of weekly occurrence, but the decorum exacted at the present day was not always observed. At one time a reckless adventurer was shot in a fracas, and when a number of miners carried him to his last resting-place, in the absence of any orthodox ritual, they lustily sang "Old Rosin the Bow," over him before consigning him to his untimely grave. After he was securely "planted," a quantity of gold dust which he happened to have on his person at the time of his death, was first used to defray his funeral expenses, and a surplus left over was spent in a bibulous jollification.

In the same year the Seaton mine was discovered and the first stamp mill erected. The Whale Lode was located at this time—the Hukill having been discovered a year previous—and the attention of many of the gulch miners was diverted to lode mining. In this year the Territorial government was organized, and Idaho Springs became the county seat of Clear Creek County, but, in 1867, this distinction was transferred to Georgetown. In the interim the gulch miners worked along in a rudely felicitous way, and many stories are told at the present day of the unpolished manliness and native generosity of the early pioneers, who traded solely through the medium of gold dust, and attended church in indifferent attire.

In 1866, Mr. Harrison Montague took charge of and commenced to improve the hot soda springs, which soon became renowned for their curative properties, and since that time hundreds of tourists have been annually attracted to Idaho by this feature alone. During the '70's a number of adjacent veins were steadily developed, and lode mining became a profitable industry. Mills were built and wagon roads constructed, and the pioneers began to reap the reward of their perseverance.

In the fall of 1873, a government patent was obtained for the town site, and a Board of Trustees organized with "Elder" Griswold at its head. In the spring of 1879, the town and the surrounding district commenced to take uncommonly rapid and effective strides in the march of progress. Idaho now possessed railroad facilities, great advancements had been made in the treatment of its ores, and many of the disadvantages which had militated somewhat against the prosperity of the camp at an early day, were partially or entirely removed. Capitalists cast significant glances at its immense mineral veins, and among the first to recognize their importance was a party of Nevada gentlemen. The result was that two of the most valuable lodes in the vicinity—the Freeland and the Hukill—were purchased, and mining was commenced on a scale hitherto unknown in this county. Now that the way was so clearly pointed out, other men possessed of means soon followed, and mining investment and development became general. Residences, with claims to considerable architectural beauty, were speedily erected, and to-day Idaho Springs is one of the neatest and most pleasant and progressive mountain towns in the State.

THE DISCOVERY OF SILVER.

The discovery of silver in Clear Creek and the State at large is usually dated in the fall of 1864 or the spring of 1865. There are abundant evidences to prove, however, that silver

was known to exist in the State as early as 1859, and its discovery in Clear Creek County the following year admits of indubitable proof.

In the first volume and thirteenth number of the *Rocky Mountain News*, published in "Auraria and Denver, K. T.," August 20, 1859, is a statement of the result of an assay of quartz taken from the Gregory Lode, Gilpin County. This shows a yield of sixteen and three-fourths ounces of silver per ton, in addition to ten and one-half ounces of gold, the analysis being made by John Torrey, assayer at the U. S. Assay Office, New York.

The Ida "Silver" Lode, as they were first recorded in contradistinction to the auriferous veins, was the first true silver-bearing lode discovered in Colorado. It was found by D. C. Daley in September, 1860, on Silver Mountain, near Empire. The mineral was assayed a few days later by Dr. Day, of Central, in the presence of a number of deeply interested prospectors, and found to contain 723 ounces of silver per cord, or about 100 ounces per ton. A pre-emption certificate in the possession of the writer is a marked obliquity. It consists of a strip of yellowed paper one and a half inches in width. On one side is the following:

Clear Fork River, District, Oct. 4, 1860.

Belonging to me, and to my heirs, on the Mountain, San Silver Lode, being No. 7 west from Gregory claim.
E. H. N. PATTERSON.

On the opposite side the record is given as follows:

Filed and recorded October 4, 1860. Book B, Page 139.

WILLIAM PILGRIM, Recorder.

Three other certificates all signed by E. H. N. Patterson, and testifying to the record of silver-bearing lodes, two of which were located in Union and one in Lincoln mining district, prove that the former was not an isolated case. These are interesting, also, in showing the wanderings and perseverance of the discoverer of the lodes in question, the lately deceased editor of *The Colorado Miner*, who at that time furnished the

Western Mountaineer with lucid descriptions of the incipient mining camps of Clear Creek County, told in his own racy and original style, under the *nom de plume* of "Suiktau." In a letter published in the *Mountaineer* November 8, 1860, he speaks of the discovery of several silver "leads," as they were then termed in the parlance of the miners. The *Rocky Mountain News* of 1860 and 1861 contains frequent allusions to the silver lodes of this district. The *News* of October 2, 1860, in an editorial on this subject, says: "The silver veins are not, however, confined to the district of country named. All along the main Clear Creek they also abound, and have been traced clear to the Snowy Range, and far up its precipitous slope."

To R. W. Steele (who was at the head of the provisional government previous to the Territorial organization by the General Government), James Huff and Robert Layton, is usually given the credit of the discovery of silver in the month of September 1864. That they discovered the Belmont Lode, in East Argentine district, at that time is a fact which no one disputes. Assays of the mineral made by Prof. Dibbin proved the argentiferous character of the ore, and this was the immediate cause of the wide-spread prospecting that established Clear Creek County's reputation as a silver center. The discovery of silver, however, in this county was accomplished in 1860, as before stated. The fact had been determined by numerous assays, but, in their frantic search for the more precious metal, the miners of that day did not give the silver lodes the attention that they merited. No better proof of the thorough knowledge of their existence at that time can be furnished than in the following extract from Gov. Steele's message to the "General Assembly of Jefferson Territory," published in the *Western Mountaineer*, bearing date November 22, 1860. This message, by the way, was a remarkably able and interesting document, reflecting great credit on Gov. Steele and the



Leas B. Arthur



founders of the Centennial State. The quotation referred to is as follows:

"Numerous leads of a bright and shining ore of quartz, called "silver ore," have been discovered in the neighborhood of the summit of the mountains, extending for hundreds of miles with the ranges. From numerous assays of this ore, many of the leads promise to be exceedingly rich, both in gold and silver, equal even to the celebrated Washoe mines of Carson Valley."

The decadence of gulch mining in the county probably had a direct influence in determining the development of silver-bearing lodes, by diverting the energies of the miners into another channel. As a result of this, the discoverers of the Belmont Lode should rather be credited with first awakening the public to a sense of the importance and value of Clear Creek's argentiferous veins, than with the original discovery of silver in the county.

STEP BY STEP.

"Backward! turn backward, O Time! in your flight," and again permit the reader to view the site of Georgetown in the year 1860. At that period, there was nothing but a site to see, but it must have been a beautiful site. The Griffith brothers were energetic men, and they immediately commenced the development of their lode. They also discovered several others on the mountains that smiled down on their initial labors. The Burrell, Corisannie and Nancy Lodes were among the first discoveries. Griffith mining district was organized June 25, 1860. In that summer a plat of the town was made by D. T. Griffith, but was subsequently lost.

It is a singular fact and one which betrays the perseverance of the Griffith brothers and other early settlers, that a narrow belt of auriferous lodes was found in the center of the silver district. They panned the surface quartz and found gold. As soon as possible a stamp mill was erected near the site of the gas works.

An overshot water-wheel was used as the motive power, and in the spring of '61 the clatter of twelve wooden, iron-shod stamps was echoed back from the hills for the first time. In the following year, \$2,500 in gold was actually taken out of the lodes mentioned above, through the treatment of this first rude stamp mill. They were but silver veins in disguise, however. As depth was gained, their argentiferous character defeated the object of the pioneers. The most diligent and persistent stamping could not transform silver to gold, and the enthusiasm attendant on the first discovery of gold died for want of support.

At this time the stream was full of trout, and the industrious beavers—the original pre-emptors of the ground—diligently pursued their nocturnal labors. As late as 1863, John T. Harris was the sole denizen of the town for the space of two weeks. Empire, Idaho and Spanish Bar were looming, however, and the county, taken as a whole, was steadily growing in importance and notoriety.

In the fall of 1864, an Eastern company imprudently commenced the erection of a stamp mill for the treatment of gold ores. This was completed in 1865, and the first trial convinced the owners that this was not a gold district. But now the silver excitement was fairly under way, and gold was no longer an object of special search. Miners flocked in from the surrounding districts, and the hills were literally alive with prospectors. Silver lodes were discovered all the way from Georgetown to the main range. The machinery of prosperity was in motion, and the wheels of progress spun swiftly round, under the powerful incentive of hope and the vitalizing stimulus of industry. Homes were established, and the "hand that rocks the cradle and rules the world" gracefully wielded the scepter in domestic circles. Georgetown was now built upon a foundation that the whims and caprices of fortune could not shake. True fissure veins of silver were abundant and rich,

and in order to insure complete success, nothing now remained but the employment of some practical process for the treatment of the ores.

The average result of the accurate assay of six different specimens of ore taken from the Belmont Lode (now the Johnson) during the winter of 1864-65, was \$827.48 per ton, principally in silver. This attracted the attention of Eastern capitalists, some of whom invested "not wisely, but too well." This was particularly noticeable in the original attempts at milling. To C. S. Stowel belongs the honor, if honor it is, of erecting the first mill built in the county for the treatment of argentiferous ores. This consisted of an ordinary blast furnace. The fires had been lighted several weeks, and all the metallurgical skill of the projector of the enterprise had been spent in vain. The mineral obstinately refused to run. At this juncture, Frank Dibbin, a gentleman extensively connected with the early milling operations of Clear Creek County, approached the unsuccessful smelter and said, "Stowel, I'll bet you \$500 I can melt that ore in twenty-four hours." The bet was readily accepted and staked in the hands of a mutual friend.

Next morning, Prof. Dibbin, with three assistants, entered the hastily constructed edifice and closed the doors from motives of secrecy. As the success of the undertaking was a matter of immense importance to the whole silver district, a crowd of eager and deeply interested miners hung around the building all day. Among the number was Lorenzo M. Bowman, a gentleman of color from the lead mines of Missouri. Possessing an observing turn of mind, Mr. B. availed himself of the advantage offered by a convenient knot-hole, and carefully watched the whole proceeding. He soon assured Caleb Stowel that the color of the flame indicated an improper temperature, resting his judgment upon a fifteen years' experience in smelting operations in Missouri. Stowel told him to wait until the bet was decided, and then,

if the mineral still proved refractory, which seemed highly probable, he, too, should have a chance to display his ability.

Prof. Dibbin worked like a Trojan all day and brought the advantages of a scientific education to bear on the subject, but to no purpose. At 11 o'clock that night, his whole store of metallurgic skill being exhausted, and the ore still remaining unchanged, he reluctantly abandoned the contest.

Early next morning, Bowman took the matter in hand, and by noon the mineral yielded to his efforts and fused. This was the first bullion produced in Clear Creek County. A knowledge of the fact was received with considerable enthusiasm by the assembled miners. The smelter was kept in operation a number of months, when it was found that to save and separate the silver was much more difficult than the simple smelting of the ore. As a chronological history of milling will be given in a separate chapter, it is not necessary to enter into further details at this place. This occurred in 1866.

In 1865, a simple monument of stones, with a scrap of paper giving the name of the claim and its locator, were all that were required to hold a claim for thirty days, when the date had to be changed in order to insure its continuance. At that time the inhabitants of the Clear Creek County were probably the most enterprising race of mound-builders that ever existed. During 1865 the Elijah Hise, Franklin Guthrie, O. K., Paymaster, Patten, Nickolls, Victor and many other lodes, including the majority of the Lebanon Tunnel Company's properties, were discovered, and their development was at once commenced and pursued as actively as isolation, indifferent roads and high rates of miners' wages would permit.

During the following year the Baker, Beecher, Summit, Silver Cloud and Terrible Lodes were added to the list, which included hundreds of others, some of which have passed into obscurity, while many, notably those on the southern

slope of Leavenworth Mountain are being steadily worked at the present day. Silver mining in that year established a permanent foothold, and the district steadily earned the reputation which it still retains.

From 1866 to 1870 was marked by the discovery of what subsequently proved to be the richest and most productive silver-bearing veins in the county. The Bismarck, Pelican, Dives, Kangaroo, Mammoth, Saxon, Ni-Wot and Com are among the number. Some of the most important tunnel enterprises in the county were also started at that time. Among these were the Burleigh, on Sherman Mountain, now the longest tunnel in the district, the Douglas Tunnel, on the mountain of that name, now known as the Franklin, and the Diamond Tunnel, on Republican Mountain. In 1866, Ed Bainbridge, a notorious character, suffered capital punishment, under the efficient jurisdiction of Judge Lynch, for shooting a man named Jim Martin, on account of a gambling dispute. Knowing the folly of procrastination, Bainbridge was hung by an excited and determined crowd immediately after the shooting occurred, a tree at the point of rocks below the gas works being used as a gallows. Although Martin fully recovered from his wound, and is, probably, alive to-day, the action of the lynchers does not appear to have received, or merited, public condemnation.

The year 1867 is memorable from the fact that the second survey and plat of the town was made by Charles Hoyt, an employe of the Bullion Silver Mining Company, under the direction of the citizens. Thus far, a thin cluster of cabins, in the open glade near the foot of Burrell Hill, had been known by the name of Elizabethtown, in honor of a sister of the Griffith brothers, but, at a meeting of the citizens, held on the corner of Rose and Mary streets, the name Georgetown was chosen, by a three-fourths majority, for the city as it stands to-day, which comprises an area of 637 acres. The survey

made at that time defines the boundaries of the streets and blocks at present existing, and is incorporated in the town charter granted by the Territorial Legislature, January 10, 1868.

It was in 1867, also, that the growing importance and steadily increasing population of Georgetown determined the removal of the county seat of Clear Creek County from Idaho Springs to its present location. The first Police Judge and Board of Selectmen under the municipal organization were as follows: Police Judge Frank Dibbin; Selectmen—First Ward, W. W. Ware, Charles Whitner; Second Ward, H. K. Pearson, John Scott.

On the 1st day of May of that year, the initial number of the *Colorado Miner*, then the Georgetown *Miner*, was published in a small building in lower town. This is about 12x14 feet in size, and is now occupied by John T. Harris. The first editors and proprietors were J. E. Wharton and A. W. Barnard, and the freshness and newsy character of the *Miner* at that time and later, is a striking index to the push and energy of the citizens. From its inception, the *Miner* has made a specialty of mining news, and, though several changes of ownership have been experienced, it has steadily pursued the object stated in its salutatory, and has acquired a reputation for accuracy and completeness of information concerning the mineral wealth of the region where it is published, second to no other paper in the State.

The primary organization of the public school occurred in 1867. As Georgetown, at that date, was a long, straggling village, the jealousy incident to the location of schoolhouses in general was prevalent among the citizens, and they squabbled, petitioned and counter-petitioned the perplexed school board in the usual persistent manner. Miss L. H. Lander, an estimable, talented, and popular young lady gave the young ideas of Georgetown their initial lessons. School was commenced early in the spring. On the 29th day of the following June,

Miss Lander, unfortunately, fell from a foot log, while endeavoring to cross the creek, and was drowned.

In 1868, the Episcopal Church was organized by Bishop Randall. The year following the Presbyterians commenced religious services; and about the same time the Roman Catholic Church, through the medium of Fathers Raverty and Foley, began to scatter the seeds of Gospel truth in a soil that was susceptible of cultivation. The Methodists, however, were first on the spot. They organized a church as early as 1864, and a Sunday school the following year. The Congregational Church was organized at a later date.

The Barton House was built in 1867, and although one or two boarding-houses had previously existed, this was the first pretension at anything like a first-class hotel. Mr. William Barton was the parent of the institution. The house was burned to the ground in 1871 but was immediately rebuilt.

On April 15, 1869, Stephen Decatur, better known as "Commodore" Decatur, and "Old Sulphurets," the latter being his *nom de plume*, became associated with the *Colorado Miner*, as mining editor, and faithfully he performed his task. Earnest, enthusiastic and energetic, the friend of the mine, and deeply devoted to his adopted State, the "Commodore" gained an enviable popularity, and acquired a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

The valuation of the property in the county in 1869, was \$962,561; in 1870, \$1,100,112.

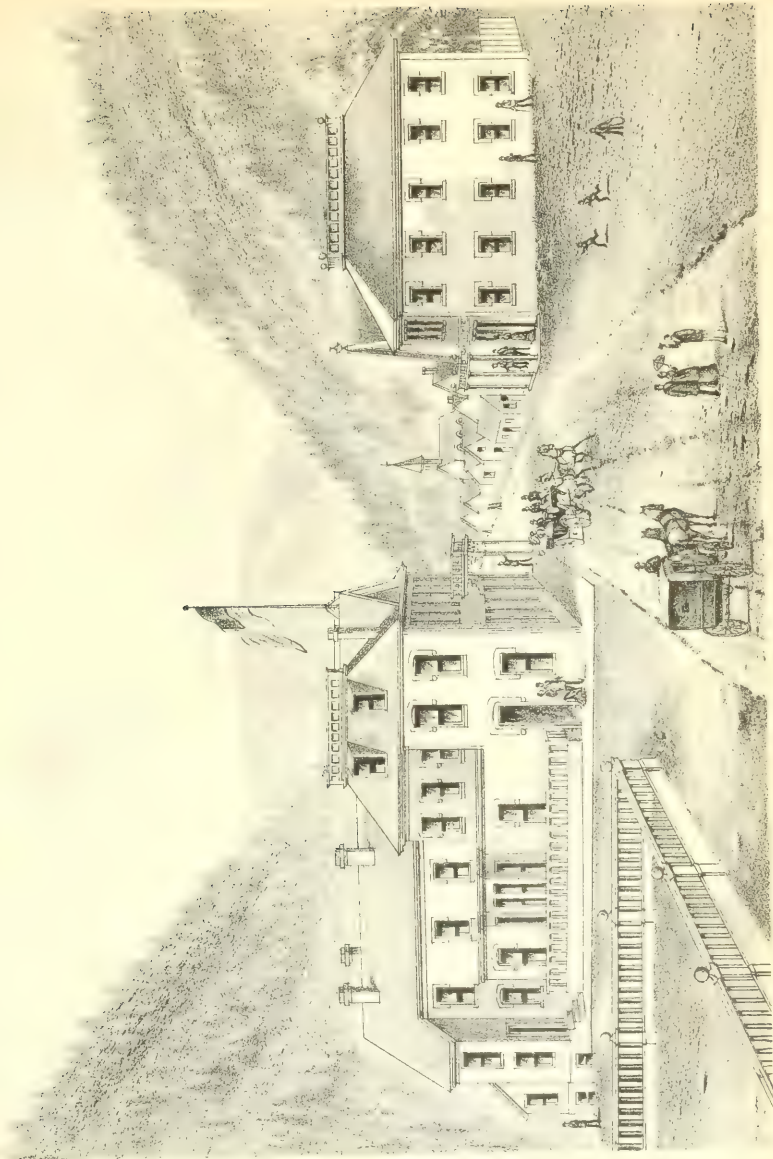
The thrifty and pleasantly situated mining town of Silver Plume commenced to exist in the latter year, as will be seen by the following quotation from the *Georgetown Weekly*, bearing date July 20, 1870: "A new mining camp is being built up about two miles west of Georgetown, on the Bakerville road. The valley at this point is quite broad, wood for fuel is abundant, pasturage for several months in the year is excellent, and a streamlet of clear cold

water tumbles down Cherokee Gulch. Jacob Snyder and Daniel Peters will make their headquarters at this new mining camp. They are agents for several mining companies, and now have twenty men employed on the Snow-drift, Silver Plume and other lodes. What name shall grace the new town?"

Silver Plume, then, was evidently named after the mine of that name. The Pelican, Pay Rock, Dives, Elm City, Phoenix, Coldstream, Dunkirk, Baxter, Eagle Bird and Denver Lodes, with the two mentioned above, are all plainly visible, from and within a short distance of Silver Plume. The Diamond Tunnel is nearly on the site of the town, while the Burleigh Tunnel is a short distance further up the creek.

For several years succeeding, the great mines of that district, the most productive of which were the Pelican and Dives yielded immensely, and the district was in a whirl of excitement. The most unscrupulous cupidity was fully roused by the fabulous richness of the mines. Litigation sprang up, and the legal fraternity reaped a bountiful harvest. In some instances, judicial restraint was entirely ignored. Mines were jumped and the miners were protected at their labors by bodies of armed men. The Terrible mine was sold to English capitalists, and its development was vigorously prosecuted. The Saxon mine on the mountain of the same name, was yielding ore of extraordinarily high grade, running many thousand ounces of silver to the ton. The Square and Compass, O. K., Argentine, Colorado Central, Saco and Equator Lodes on Leavenworth Mountain, were paying handsomely; the Stevens and Baker mines, close under the main range, were the scenes of active development; the Marshall Tunnel was being rapidly driven ahead, and the Hukill, Seaton, Victor and a number of other lodes in the vicinity of Idaho Springs were remunerating their owners.

This period may truly be termed the "flush



THE BARTON HOUSE.

times" of Clear Creek County, and particularly of Georgetown. Attracted by the rich returns, capital flowed in by wholesale. Numberless processes for the reduction and concentration of the ores of the district were introduced, tried and abandoned with astonishing recklessness and prodigality. Mills were built all over the county, and there were scarcely two processes alike. Mine "salters" sprung up and were summarily punished. The great Pelican Dives and Hercules-Roe mining contests, involving many hundreds of thousands of dollars, were in progress. So fierce did this conflict become that one of the owners of the Pelican was brained on the streets of Georgetown by a lessee on the Dives. Fortunes were made in a few days or weeks, and were nearly as speedily squandered. The Polar Star, Silver Cloud and Junction mines, on Democrat Mountain, were paying royally. The town grew rapidly, and society improved. Green Lake was fitted up by William H. Cushman as a pleasure resort. A road was built over the main range to the silver mines of Peru and Montezuma districts, Summit County. The Geneva mines were purchased by an English company, and the lodes intersected by the Britannic Tunnel. Georgetown and Empire were connected by a wagon-road via Union Pass. A trail was constructed to the summit at Gray's Peak for the convenience of tourists. Several churches and a brick schoolhouse, the latter capable of seating over 300 pupils, were erected. Benevolent and other societies flourished, and sociality was rife. The touch of civilization subdued the rudeness of the earlier days, but left intact the spirit of gayety and enthusiasm that was born of commercial and financial success. It was a period of life, vigor and experiments, in which a solid foundation was laid for the permanence and prosperity of the district in succeeding years.

From 1875 to the present year, 1880, more caution was exercised both in mining and milling than had been previously employed. In the

earlier years of the time in question, litigation had a retarding influence on the development and production of the Terrible, Hercules and Roe, Pelican and Dives and Maine and Phoenix Lodes. Consolidation has been effected in every case in question, however, and that annoyance is forever removed from the properties in question. In the closing months of 1876, D. E. Dulaney, after years of search, discovered the famous Red Elephant mines, the Free America being the first lode found. There was an immense amount of activity among prospectors at that point the following spring, and Lawson, a new mining camp, sprung into existence. The Boulder Nest and White mines were found, and the first year of their development these properties added largely to the output of the county. This was the Centennial year, and "Commodore" Decatur was chosen as one of the State Commissioners to represent Colorado at the Exposition at Philadelphia. On the 14th day of August in the following year, 1877, the Colorado Central Railroad was completed to Georgetown. As this was a long-expected and much-desired event, an unusual amount of enthusiasm was manifested by the citizens. The last spike was driven, with considerable eclat, by some of the prominent men of the town, public speeches were made, and joyous greetings were flashed over the wires from other towns. An elaborately gotten up extra was issued from the office of the *Colorado Miner*. After the arrival of the first train, which brought in hundreds of passengers, firemen's races and other amusements were witnessed by the largest crowd of spectators ever assembled in Georgetown.

The first number of the *Georgetown Courier* was issued May 24, 1877. Publisher and proprietor, J. S. Randall; editor, Samuel Cushman. The paper has steadily increased in prosperity to the present day, and is a valuable exponent of the mineral wealth of the county.

On the early morning of the 15th day of December of that year, a slight ripple of excite-

ment coursed through Georgetown, owing to the discovery of the dead body of Robert Schramle, hanging by the neck to the frame of an old building. On the 12th day of the preceding October, Schramle had wantonly murdered an industrious butcher named Henry Theide. He was subsequently arrested at Las Animas and brought back to Georgetown, where he had a preliminary examination before J. P. De Matos, Justice of the Peace. There being not the slightest doubt of his guilt, he was incarcerated in the county jail to await his trial, but, on the second night of his prison life, the jailer was overpowered by a number of determined men and Schramle was taken out, with the result given above. The action of the lynchers was generally approved by the citizens.

During these years, the Little Emma Mine, on Democrat Mountain, and the Tilden, on Leavenworth, were the scenes of two of the most important strikes. Stewart's Silver Reduction works were entirely consumed by fire and speedily rebuilt. The Clear Creek Company's concentrating, sampling and reduction works were erected. The Geneva mines were developed with increased energy, and a mill erected for the treatment of the ores. During the fall of 1877, the Dunderberg commenced to yield enormously. The product of four months in the winter of 1877 and 1878 was \$112,528.97.

Mining was now reduced to a more permanent and definite basis. Investments were made

with more than ordinary care. Strong companies were formed, and heavy machinery was introduced. Increased attention began to be paid to the concentration of ores. The necessity of deep mining and of the systematic and economic development of properties was recognized by mining men. Silver Plume and Brownville prospered and grew until they now aggregate a population of fifteen hundred, which is essentially composed of miners. The Joe Reynolds Lodes were discovered on Columbian Mountain. The unusual richness of the ore contained in these lodes incited prospecting, and, as a result, a mining camp sprung up on Silver Creek. A lively competition among ore buyers insured the highest market rates to miners. An excellent system of city water-works was introduced at Georgetown. Hydraulic placer mining was commenced by a company on the rich auriferous deposits on Silver Mountain, near Empire. Lodes which, years ago, were abandoned as unprofitable, owing to high rates of freight and wages, etc., were re-located and remuneratively worked. Miners' disputes were left to the decision of judges instead of the force of arms. "Salting" and forcibly "jumping" claims became matters of history only. A general desire to consolidate groups of veins and work them collectively became a conspicuous feature. Here the past insensibly merges into the present.

CHAPTER III.

TOWNS AND MINING CAMPS.

INTRODUCTION.

IN the settlement and progress of a silver or gold mining region the rapidity with which towns are built up or deserted is especially noticeable. Their growth and decay are determined by the elements of uncertainty which surround them. An uninhabited waste may,

within a period of two years, or even less, be transformed into a miniature city; and this, in its turn, may change almost as suddenly to its primeval wildness. No better illustration of this feature can be given than that furnished by Leadville. In 1860 and 1861, California Gulch was nearly as thickly populated as it is at the

present day. For fifteen years subsequent to this, it was almost uninhabited, when the human tide again turned and a prosperous and populous city sprung up as if by magic.

Although Clear Creek County furnishes but a meager comparison, quantitatively considered, with the changes just cited, it has seen many mutations of this description which have afforded uncommon facilities for speculation in town lots, some of which were mentioned in the preceding chapter. Several of the mining camps which were duly surveyed and assumed metropolitan airs from fifteen to twenty years ago, are now entirely forgotten, the files of the newspapers published at that time furnishing the only records of their existence, and of the blighted hopes of the modern Remuses who founded them. The sources of their existence were not permanent, and their inhabitants migrated to other fields. In some instances, the conditions which produced them were not thoroughly understood, and, after a period of comparative dormancy, they are again the scenes of life, activity and progress. A brief description of the towns and villages in the county will now be given in the order of their importance. The salient features connected with their growth were recorded in the general progress of the county. Nothing but their present condition remains to be mentioned, casting such retrospective glances as unintentional omissions may have rendered necessary.

GEORGETOWN.

Georgetown is the county seat of Clear Creek County, and is located at the junction of West Branch and Leavenworth Creek, which unite in the center of the town, forming the South Branch of South Clear Creek. Its altitude is 8,514 feet above tide level. The town survey includes an area of a little over 637 acres, and averages over half a mile in width by about one and a half miles in length. The central portion of the town is comparatively level, but the sides, and

particularly the upper end, rest on the taluses that flank the bases of the mountains that bound the town on three sides. These are Grif-fith on the east, Burrell on the south and Republican on the west. Douglas Mountain, three miles to the north, limits the view in that direction. These mountain slopes are barren and precipitous, both in appearance and reality, rising to a visible height of from fifteen hundred to two thousand feet, their summits, which cannot be seen from Georgetown, running up and back at least fifteen hundred feet higher. The best idea of their altitude and proximity may be formed from the fact that from this source the average daily duration of sunshine is curtailed five to six hours.

Compared with those of other mountain towns, the streets of Georgetown are quite regular, though they conform, in a few instances, to the course of the creek. A feeling of seclusion is usually experienced by strangers on their first arrival, so deeply is the "Silver Queen" held in the rugged embrace of the eternal hills. A beautiful grove of pines decks the talus on the eastern verge of the town, at the foot of Grif-fith Mountain. With this exception, however, the town is almost devoid of arborescent garniture. The buildings, both public and private, are mainly frame structures; brick is used to some extent, and stone, the most abundant material, still less. The foremost structures of the latter type are the stables and business office recently erected by Gen. W. A. Hamill, in the rear of his handsome residence on Argentine street. There are numerous private residences throughout the town which possess considerable architectural beauty, but, as a rule, the complements of gardens and flowers are usually lacking; the presence of granitic boulders throughout the main part of the town rendering this object unattainable, except at great expense. Several acres of deciduous shrubs and trees were carefully fenced in a number of years ago, by R. O. Old, Esq., at his residence in lower

town, and the result is a very conspicuous oasis in a wilderness of rocks and detritus.

Although the summer seasons and the hours per day of sunshine in Georgetown are comparatively brief, it is by no means an undesirable place for residence. The air is elastic and bracing, and the temperature is usually agreeable. For two hours after the morning sun impinges its first rosy beams on the apparent summit of Republican Mountain—which is but an hour's climb distant—Georgetown remains immersed in the shadow of Griffith Mountain, while the clearly marked line between the light and shade crawls slowly down the slope of Mount Republican. In the evening this is reversed. The sun slips behind the westerly mountain, and the sunlight gradually fades on Mount Griffith, until it dies in a farewell of glory on its bald and rounded pate. The effect of moonlight on the crags and peaks is singularly weird and ghostly.

The principal and most conspicuous building in Georgetown is the public schoolhouse. This is built of brick, contains seven rooms, affording accommodation for more than 300 pupils, and is a handsome and commodious structure. It was built in 1874. It is well lighted and ventilated, and the heating apparatus is perfect. Its use has proven it to be not a whit too large for its object. It is a matter of regret to the citizens of Georgetown, that the next largest and finest building in town—Cushman's Opera House, a large three-story brick building—is now nothing but a massive monument of inefficient workmanship, the building having been recently condemned by the city authorities as unsafe for the purpose for which it was designed. The town hall and court house are both frame buildings. Utility and convenience have not been sacrificed to elegance in either instance, particularly in the former. It serves well enough, however, for the discussion of the questions of municipal reform which are occasionally brought before Georgetown's paternal

guardians. The county jail is another structure that claims a passing mention. It contains five sleeping apartments, vulgarly termed "cells," and a sitting-room of meager proportions. It is unoccupied at the present time. The tempting opportunities of escape offered to its inmates have several times resulted in a general exodus. The new bell tower on Mary street, behind the Alpine Hose Company's house, is a very conspicuous and useful edifice. It is seventy feet in height and supports a 1,200-pound fire-bell, donated to the city by Gen. W. A. Hamill. Immediately beneath the bell is a room for the night watchman. The traveling theatrical troupes that visit the town perform in McClellan's Opera House, which has a seating capacity of over 300.

Probably the best criterion of the progress and permanency of a town is furnished by the reports of its public schools. Without doubt the Georgetown public school is one of the most successful institutions of the kind in the State. From the first little log cabin in which the unfortunate Miss Lander ruled over a handful of young mountaineers to the elegant brick edifice with corresponding appointments of to-day, the growth has been steady and permanent. Mr. Frank R. Carpenter, a gentleman of rare tutorial ability, was the first Principal of the school after the completion of the present building. Two years later, he was elected to the office of County Superintendent of Public Instruction, which office he held until the installation of Mr. Harrison Montague, of Idaho Springs, the present Superintendent, which occurred in January of the current year. After Mr. Carpenter's resignation of the position of principal teacher, Mr. A. E. Chase officiated in that capacity with credit to himself, profit to his pupils and satisfaction to the public, until the past winter, when he resigned in favor of Mr. Henry Jane, who was succeeded by Mr. J. B. Baker, the present Principal. A condensed summary of the report of the Georgetown Public School for the year



J. W. Holman

ending August 31, 1879, gives the following results: School census, 572; pupils enrolled, 450; average daily attendance, 300; average cost per month for each pupil, \$1.79; total receipts, \$11,534.61; teachers' wages, \$6,539.50; current expenses, \$1,317.64; balance on hand, \$3,455.34. During the school year just passed, there has been a slight improvement in attendance.

Georgetown contains five churches—Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Congregational. The last of these is rented to the society of Christians, which numbers about twenty-five members; Elder W. H. Williams, Pastor. The Methodists constitute an active and prosperous organization. The following history of this zealous society is furnished by Dr. W. A. Burr, an active member of the Georgetown church, and is cheerfully published, verbatim:

"As early as 1864 the first organization of Methodists was effected in Clear Creek County. Characteristic of this body of Christian workers, they were here with the first pioneers. In 1864, Rev. B. T. Vincent, then stationed at Central, came to Georgetown and organized a class with Mr. Plummer as leader, and James Henwood, Mrs. George Reynolds, Mrs. Simmons, Mrs. Plummer, Mrs. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Porridge, and Peter J. Smith as members. This class held weekly meetings in Mr. Plummer's log dwelling, on Main street, below Mr. Tucker's store. Of this pioneer class, Mrs. George Reynolds, only, is still living in Georgetown.

"During this same year, 1864, the Colorado Conference meeting in Denver organized the Empire Circuit, comprising Empire, Upper Empire, Mill City, Idaho and Georgetown, and appointed the Rev. Charles King to the work who occasionally preached in Georgetown at Plummer's. He located in Empire, where a small church building was erected. This same building was subsequently moved to Georgetown, and for a short time used by the Baptists, also,

more or less by the Methodists, as a place for worship.

"In 1865 Rev. George Richardson succeeded Charles King, when, Empire declining, Georgetown was made the headquarters for the county, where the pastor moved and took up his residence. For a few Sabbaths, services were held in Brannel's Hall, Rose street, afterward at Monti's Hall. During this time William M. Smith was Presiding Elder.

"The first Sunday school was organized in 1865, in Georgetown, and held in a log cabin on Rose street. Dr. J. E. Wharton, one of the editors of the *Miner* at that time, was the first Superintendent.

"During these early times Peter J. Smith, a local preacher, used to preach occasionally. Having no bell to summon the people to service, it was the custom, of this quaint old man, to give a few blasts upon a long tin horn or a conch shell, to call the people together.

"W. A. Amsbary succeeded George Richardson, after whom came the Rev. George Murray in 1869. By this time, the society had become quite considerable in numbers, including several prominent business men of the rapidly growing "Silver Queen" City. At this early day, many, not actual members, neither professed Christians of any denomination, lent a helping hand, recognizing the beneficent influence of a church in the community.

"While George Murray was Pastor, the present edifice was erected at a cost of about \$8,000, everything being very expensive at that early day. Within the last year, this building was added to, so that now it has a seating capacity of nearly four hundred. Just previous to the completion of this edifice in 1869, services were held for a short time in what is now known as Reynolds' Hall, situated on Main street—the same building first built in Empire in 1864.

"During these early days, E. Trudall, John Cree, James Barton, D. T. Griffith and wife,

James Kempton and wife and Mrs. George Reynolds stood by and aided the church, most of whom still live in Georgetown.

In 1870, I. H. Beardsley was appointed Pastor; at which time Rev. B. T. Vincent was Presiding Elder.

In 1872, T. R. Slicer was appointed Pastor, and G. H. Adams, Presiding Elder. G. H. Adams was continued as Presiding Elder of the district until 1876, when he was succeeded by Dr. B. F. Crary, who filled the position with ability until the General Conference of 1880 called him to be editor of the *California Advocate*.

T. R. Slicer, remaining but a few months, was succeeded in the work at Georgetown by Dr. R. L. Herford, whose term expiring in 1874, C. W. Blodgett was pastor for two years; then W. A. Dotson for a few months, who, being compelled to leave on account of ill health, was followed by D. H. Snowdon. In 1877, the Rev. O. L. Fisher came to Georgetown and remained until appointed by the Board of Bishops in June, 1880, to succeed Dr. B. F. Crary as Presiding Elder of the Northern District. During O. L. Fisher's pastorate, the society increased in numbers and spirituality; the church building was enlarged and otherwise greatly improved, and the beneficent influences of the society extended generally. At the present writing, June, 1880, Rev. John Wilson is Pastor, having been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of the Rev. O. L. Fisher.

During these years of organization and work, services have been held at other places, more or less, throughout the county; at Silver Dale, Silver Plume and Brownville, at Empire and Lawson and Mill City and Idaho Springs.

In 1876, a comfortable frame building was erected in Silver Plume, services held there, more or less, until 1877, when it became a station, and J. F. White was appointed to the work, succeeded by John Stocks in 1879.

Also, at Idaho Springs, services were held, more or less, by O. L. Fisher and others until

1879, when J. F. White was appointed to the work. Here the society has secured desirable lots, and is preparing to erect a suitable building thereon. They formerly worshipped in the Presbyterian Church.

In general, the church is prosperous throughout the county. There are three stationed pastors—one at Georgetown, one at Silver Plume and one at Idaho Springs—who hold services at other places more or less. At all these places there are flourishing Sunday schools. Total membership in the county, two hundred; total value of church property, about \$10,000.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1869, and in 1874 a stone church was built on Taos street. This has a seating capacity of two hundred and twenty-five persons, and is elegantly furnished. The membership is about sixty, with an average congregation of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred worshippers. The Rev. E. H. Curtis is the present Pastor, and Prof. A. E. Chase is the Superintendent of the Sabbath school, which numbers about one hundred and twenty-five scholars.

The Episcopal Church is a neat frame building near the Barton House. This organization commenced its labors in 1867, under the rectorship of the Rev. F. W. Winslow. Since that time, the following reverend gentlemen have officiated as Rectors in the order in which they are given: Courtland Whitehead, Gustavus Mayen, T. J. French, Walter H. Moore, S. C. Blackiston, E. L. Green, Gabriel Johnson, C. H. Marshall and W. P. Case, the last named being the present Rector. The church was first erected in 1869, but, by a strange fatality and a remorseless hurricane, it was blown down on Thanksgiving Day of the same year. It was subsequently rebuilt, however, and, in 1877, a large pipe organ became a part of the church property. There are now about seventy-five communicants.

"The Church of our Lady of Lourdes," the Roman Catholic place of worship, is in a very

prosperous condition and has a rather interesting history. When Georgetown was first laid out, a number of prospectors who were believers in the Catholic faith, secured a block of ground 250 feet square, on each side of Main street, and donated the same to their church. The Rev. Thomas Foley was the first Pastor, and he conducted divine service in different halls in Georgetown. In 1872, the Rev. Thomas McGrath was appointed to this district, and under his administration a small wooden church was erected. In 1875, a fine brick church was built at an expense of \$12,000. This has a seating capacity of four hundred, and is a credit to the association, the membership of which is about four hundred. A suitable residence for the Priest is now in process of building behind the church. A new fifteen-hundred-pound bell was placed in the tower during the month of September of the present year. The Rev. N. Metz, a most earnest and persistent worker, is the present Priest.

Georgetown possesses, without doubt, the best system of water-works in the State. The Clear Creek Water Company was organized in 1874, and now owns about two miles of six-inch and four-inch mains. The clear, cold waters, direct from the snowy range, furnish a never-failing supply. At the head of the mains is a 65x75 feet reservoir, and, also, a filter 12x20 feet in horizontal measurement, and sixteen feet deep. Mr. A. R. Forbes is the President of the company, having occupied that position since its inception.

With such a complete system of water-works, it is natural to expect that the Fire Department is correspondingly excellent. Such is the case. It has already earned a world-wide reputation for speed and proficiency at the annual tournaments which have been so popular of late years. The department consists of four companies: The Alpine Hose Company; the Star Hook & Ladder Company; the Hope Hose Company and the Georgetown Fire & Hose Company No.

1. The Alpines organized in November, 1874. In August, 1877, at the first tournament held under the auspices of the State Association, which took place in Georgetown, they ran 700 feet with a hose cart carrying 250 feet of hose, in twenty-nine and three-fourths seconds, winning first prize, consisting of a silver tea-set and a brass cannon. In October, of the same year, this race was again run between the Bates Hose Company of Denver and the Alpines of Georgetown, again resulting in a victory for the latter. Time, twenty-six and three-fourths seconds. On the 4th of July, 1879, they took first prize at both the hook and ladder and hose races, winning \$150 in gold. This contest was with the other Georgetown companies. On September 29, 1879, at the State tournament held in Denver, they again took the first prize in the hose race, running 500 feet to hydrant, making attachment, unreeling 200 feet of hose, breaking, coupling, attaching nozzle, and getting water in thirty-five and one-fourth seconds, this being the fastest time on record for that kind of a race.

The Star Hook & Ladder Company was organized in 1874, and early acquired a reputation for dexterity and speed. A list of the prizes won by this company, furnished by the company's Secretary, B. C. Catren, Jr., shows a record that the members can review with unusual satisfaction. Among the prizes is a beautiful silk flag, presented by the ladies of Georgetown to the fastest team running in a straight-away race. A silver trumpet was won two years in succession. On August 14, 1877, the company took a prize in the State Tournament at Georgetown, given to the fastest hook and ladder team. In July, 1878, they won \$50 in gold at the tournament at Cheyenne, which was open to Colorado and Wyoming. On August 13, 1878, they gained the champion belt of the State at the State Tournament, held at Pueblo, and a prize of \$75 in gold. At that time they also won a prize offered to the slowest team,

which was a very passable "burro." The boys won it legitimately, and it was brought to Georgetown profusely decorated with ribbons. On July 5 of the present year (1880), they were tied by the Alpines in the hook and ladder race at Georgetown, and the prize of \$125 was divided between these two companies.

Secretaries of the Hope Hose Company and the Georgetown Fire and Hose Company No. 1, have not reported. These are both active companies, however, and are ever on the alert at the time that is the best test of their proficiency—in case of fire. The Alpines and Georgetown Fire Companies each have commodious hose houses, while the Stars and Hopes use the lower story of town-hall.

The ordinary water pressure is about fifty pounds to the square inch, but in case of fire, the water-power of the Clear Creek Reducing Company's works is turned on, and a pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch is thus gained. There are sixteen hydrants throughout the town. The hose companies have a full supply of hose and material, and more is added as it becomes necessary. Dr R. B. Weiser is the Chief of the Department.

A number of secret and benevolent societies are represented in Georgetown. Washington Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M., dates from October 7, 1867, and is in a flourishing condition, possessing about ninety members. The lodge meets on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month. The following are the principal officers: Ernest Le Neve Foster, W. M.; A. K. White, S. W.; William E. Barton, J. W.; Henry C. Bates, Secretary. Georgetown Chapter No. 4, R. A. M., was organized May 11, 1875. It has forty-two members, and meets the third Saturday of each month. Officers: George H. Sites, M. E. H. P.; Charles R. Fish, E. K.; W. W. Criley, E. S.; Ernest Le Neve Foster, Secretary. The Georgetown Commandery of Knights Templar, U. D., is of recent origin, and numbers twenty-two members.

It is officered as follows: J. R. Hambel, E. C.; Thomas Cornish, G.; Warren M. Fletcher, C. G.; R. A. Pomeroy, S. W.; C. H. Jacobson, I. W.; Ed C. Parmelee, P.; W. W. Ware, Recorder.

The Georgetown Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening. Fred G. Gall, N. G.; R. B. Glaze, Secretary. Harmony Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F., convenes every Tuesday evening. Jacob Snetzer, N. G.; W. T. Reynolds, Secretary.

Other societies in Georgetown are Columbia Lodge, No. 7, Knights of Pythias; German Benevolent Society of Georgetown; Silver Star Lodge, No. 7, Independent Order of Good Templars, and Court Silver Queen, No. 6,620, the latter being a recent organization.

A public hospital was opened in Georgetown during July of the present year. This was started and will be supported by voluntary contributions, nearly \$1,000 having been donated by the citizens of Georgetown for this purpose. It is under the direction of the Sisters of St. Joseph, but is entirely free from sectarian influence. The sisters in question have had a long experience in nursing the sick.

The population of Georgetown, as shown by the census taken in June of the present year, is 3,256. Of this number nearly one-third are voters.

The Barton, American and Myton Houses are the principal hotels of the town. The Barton ranks first in size and style, and, consequently, in prices, and has accommodation for 125 guests. W. E. Barton, proprietor. The American House—Woodward & McGuire, proprietors—can make fifty guests feel perfectly at home, and has a large patronage, which is justly merited.

IDAHO SPRINGS.

As a place of residence, Idaho Springs is by far the most agreeable town in the county. It is located fourteen miles easterly from George-

town, and thirty-five miles westerly from Denver. The number of inhabitants is 718, according to the official enumeration made in June last. It is growing rapidly, however, and the population is steadily increasing.

The rugged precipices which characterize Georgetown scenery are replaced at Idaho Springs, by hills of less magnitude and austerity. The valley at this point has an east-and-west course, so that the morning and evening sun smiles on the town with less interruption than would otherwise be the case. The little park in which it is built is one and a half miles in length, and less than half a mile in width. At the upper end of the town, and on its south side, Chicago Creek debouches into Clear Creek, forming a wide rift in the surrounding hills. Half a mile lower down, and on the same side, Soda Creek commingles with the waters of the main stream. Immediately north of the town is the foot of Virginia Cañon, through which a wagon-road, following the sinuosities of the gulch, leads to Central, a distance of six somewhat attenuated miles. This affords one of the most delightful drives imaginable, and the head of the cañon, looking south, presents to view a singular amphitheater of mountains of an endless diversity of shapes, conspicuous among which are the Old Chief Squaw and Papoose.

The streets are comparatively level and regular and a number of them are beautifully shaded by colonnades of thrifty aspens and cottonwoods, which are irrigated by numerous ditches brought in from Clear Creek. Many handsome residences have been recently built, and others are in process of erection. Possibly no better proof of the desirability of Idaho Springs as a point of permanent residence can be urged than the fact that a number of gentlemen of wealth and culture, from both East and West, have exchanged homes of elegance and luxury in populous cities for the pure mountain air and pleasant surroundings of the little town that has been not inaptly termed the

"Saratoga of the West." The evident determination of these gentlemen to make this their future home, is a compliment to the attractions of the place, increasing the stability of the town, and improving its social status.

The principal hotel is the Beebe House, which is first-class in every respect, and as homelike as any house for the accommodation of the public can possibly be. It has accommodation for about seventy-five guests, having, in addition to the main building, a number of cottages connected therewith, which are steadily occupied by tourists during the summer season. The Hotel de Paris, a large building erected during the present summer, was totally destroyed by fire on the 31st of August.

The Masonic brotherhood is represented by Idaho Springs Lodge,²A., F. & A. M., No. 26. A number of other societies are in existence.

The educational facilities are all that can be desired under the present circumstances, but, if the town continues to grow as it has done for the past year, additional room will be required. During last school year, 108 pupils were enrolled, and the average daily attendance was 70.7, the whole number of school children in the district being 213.

The Idaho Springs Hook & Ladder Company is one of the most practical organizations of the kind in the State. It has never yet attended a State tournament without winning a prize of some description. At the State tournament held at Denver on the 10th day of August of the present year, 1880, the team sent down by this company run the hook and ladder race in twenty-six seconds, this being within half a second of the fastest time on record in the State. There is room for improvement in the system of water-works possessed by the town. It has been proposed to bring water from Soda or Chicago Creek into a reservoir, to be built on the base of Flirtation Peak—a bold hill to the south of the town—whence the town could be thoroughly supplied. It is highly probable that

this proposition will shortly be put into execution, as the necessities of the town require it, and the citizens of Idaho are keenly alive to their interests.

The mineral springs that gave the town its name are of the alkaline-sulphur class. There are six in number, all located on the banks of Soda Creek, within a short distance of its confluence with Clear Creek, and but a few minutes' walk from the Beebe House. They were discovered as early as 1860, though but little attention was paid to them for a number of years. In 1863, Dr. E. S. Cummings erected a small bath-house and retained possession of the springs property until 1866, at which time it passed into the hands of its present owner, Mr. H. Montague.

The bathing accommodations at this date consist of two swimming baths—the Mammoth and the Ocean—and seven private or tub baths, fitted up with shower baths and all necessary appurtenances. The Mammoth is 30x50 feet in size and five feet deep, and the Ocean is 20x40 feet and four feet deep. The different springs vary in temperature from 75 to 120 degrees, and the supply of water is sufficient for ten times the present number of baths. Carbonate of soda and sulphate of soda are the predominant minerals held in solution, as will be seen by the following table of the chemical constituents contained in a gallon of water:

	Grains.
Carbonate of Soda.....	30.80
Carbonate of Lime.....	9.52
Carbonate of Magnesia.....	2.80
Carbonate of Iron.....	4.12
Sulphate of Soda.....	29.36
Sulphate of Magnesia.....	18.72
Sulphate of Lime.....	3.44
Chloride of Sodium.....	1.16
Sulphate of Soda.....	4.08
Chlorides of Calcium and Magnesium, of each a ———	107.00

The above analysis was made by J. G. Pohle, analytical chemist, who says: "Waters of this alkaline class occasionally contain iodine and

bromine, but the small amount of water at my disposal prevented me from making an examination for these substances. The medicinal characteristics of this spring are antacid, alterative, and in many cases slightly laxative. Its external use as a bath will be found beneficial in cases of rheumatism and diseases of the skin."

The most exhaustive and scientific work on the mineral springs of the United States was compiled, during the last decade, by George E. Walton, an eminent physician of Cincinnati. A special mention, in this work, of the springs of Idaho, says: "They are valuable waters—especially useful in rheumatism, cutaneous diseases, contraction of joints, etc."

Of the value of these mineral waters in rheumatic affections, indisputable local testimony is furnished. The exhilarating effect of these baths renders their use pleasurable and healthful at all seasons of the year, and for this reason they are largely patronized by the permanent residents of the town. "In chemical ingredients and temperature," says the author above quoted, "these waters are of the nature of the celebrated Carlsbad waters, in Bohemia."

They are highly charged with carbonic acid, and many drink the waters with evident relish, although to do so the taste must be acquired.

A few hundred feet north of the hot springs is a cold spring, which is similar in its chemical composition to those already described. This water is highly prized as a medicinal beverage, and is kept at the principal hotel, the Beebee, for the use of guests of the house. These springs, both hot and cold, are steadily growing in public favor, and the day is not far distant when Idaho Springs will become one of the most popular watering-places on the continent.

The mines in the immediate neighborhood of Idaho have been brought greatly into prominence of late. Some of the first discoveries in the county were made in that vicinity. This subject will be further treated in a list of the principal mines in the county.

SILVER PLUME AND BROWNVILLE.

Although these mining camps differ in name, their juxtaposition and general similarity, coupled with their identical interests, renders a common description appropriate.

Silver Plume is something less than two miles from Georgetown, in a westerly direction, lying on the route of the "high line" stage road to Leadville. It is built in the heart of one of the richest silver mining districts in Colorado, some of the heaviest producing mines in the county being in plain view of the town. On the north, Republican Mountain, its southern slope nearly covered with immense dump-piles, stretches grandly up into the sky, its rocky peak being distinctly visible from the streets. To the south, McClellan Mountain overlooks Silver Plume with uncommon austerity, its surface, which is unprofitable, and barren of silver lodes, being fearfully rugged and precipitous.

Brownville commences farther up the gulch, where Silver Plume ends, the division of the two school districts being on the line of the Burleigh Tunnel. This is near the upper limit of the lake formation just mentioned, so that Brownville is considerably narrower in dimensions than Silver Plume, both towns being strung along the gulch for a length of one and a half miles.

The population of the two villages is over 1,600. Of this number, 340 are between the ages of 6 and 21 years. The population is mainly composed of Cornish miners and their families—a thrifty and industrious class of people. The altitude is about 9,000 feet, yet even at this elevation a few of the hardiest vegetables are successfully grown. Many neat, and even elegant, private dwellings constitute the homes of miners and others who by patient industry, often aided by luck, pure and simple, have amassed competencies.

The Roman Catholic and Methodist denominations both have neat places of worship, which are well attended. All the innocent social

gatherings common throughout the country which tend to break the monotony of every-day life, are extensively patronized at Silver Plume and Brownville, where there is a commendable tendency to take matters happily and make the most of existence. The educational facilities are excellent, there being a schoolhouse at each point. Silver Plume, it must be understood, is the larger of the two places, where are located the post office and the principal business houses. Each has a schoolhouse, however, that at Silver Plume requiring two teachers, and having an average daily attendance of one hundred and twenty pupils, against twenty-six at Brownville.

The Odd Fellows, Foresters and Good Templars have organizations at this point, their meetings being held in appropriate halls, one or more of which have been erected solely for this purpose.

EMPIRE.

The early history of Empire was noticed in the general review of the county. It now contains about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, including ranchmen and woodsmen and their families residing in the immediate vicinity. It is most delightfully located on a gentle slope to the south, near the junction of Bard Creek and the North Fork of South Clear Creek, together with one or more minor streams; the result being an irregular park of considerable extent, a fair proportion of which is cultivated or fenced in for pasturage. The altitude of Empire is about the same as that of Georgetown, from which it is distant about four miles, the route crossing a secondary range of mountains via Union Pass, which affords a never-wearying view of the picturesque valley on either hand. It is the home of several of the earliest pioneers in the county, Judge H. C. Cowles and David J. Ball being two of the most prominent. It contains but one hotel, the Peck House, one of the most homelike and best hostelries in the State. It is kept by Frank L. Peck,

and during the summer season caters to the wants of tourists and others who can fully appreciate the comforts of a good hotel situated in the midst of characteristic Rocky Mountain scenery. Here is located the County Poor-House, which is under the direction of Dr. Joseph Van de Voort, the County Physician, and is but poorly patronized—the business being, as a rule, barely a sufficient excuse for keeping the house open.

Empire does not make any great architectural display. The private dwellings are as practical as their tenants, and the public buildings consist of a frame schoolhouse with accommodations for fifty pupils, and an Episcopal Church, which is now used as a place of worship by the Methodists, the active members of this denomination numbering forty-six. The public school is now in progress, with an average daily attendance of about forty pupils.

LAWSON

is a small mining camp, located six miles below Georgetown, on the Colorado Central Railroad. It owes its existence to the Red Elephant group of mines, which were discovered in 1876. Previous to that date it consisted solely of a way-side inn, known by the name of the "Six-Mile House," which was well patronized by the numerous teamsters that plied a lively and profitable business before the advent of the railroad. This was kept by Alex. Lawson, to whom the village is indebted for its name.

Upon the discoveries of the mines just mentioned, the town sprung into existence at once. The following year the railroad was built through the place. Since its inception, its growth has been but slight, as the mines in question, which are less than a mile distant, gradually drew the population on to Red Elephant Mountain, as being more convenient for the employes, and, in due time, a post office was established at that point. In the same manner, and at the same time the little camp

on Silver Creek, about one and a half miles from Lawson, in the opposite direction to Red Elephant Mountain, had a retarding influence, so that the village remained about stationary. It has an excellent schoolhouse, built by subscription of the citizens, with a daily attendance of about twenty-five pupils. This serves equally well as a place of Divine worship, which is held there every Sunday. The school census in this district numbers about seventy-five. Two to three stores and saloons constitute the business houses.

DUMONT.

which is located two miles lower down the cañon, is a rejuvenated municipality under a new name. Until June, 1880, it was known as Mill City. Postal facilities having been restored at that time, its original cognomen was changed to avoid confusion with another camp of that name in Colorado, its present name being given in honor of John M. Dumont, one of the early pioneers and prominent men of the county. At the present time, the population is about one hundred. The hamlet comprises two hotels, one of which is of recent construction, and a general supply store, such as are usually found in camps of similar dimensions, where a little of everything and not much of anything is offered for sale. Dumont has received a vigorous impetus the present season from the consolidation of, and resumption of work on, mining claims which had been dormant for years, and an encouraging amount of building is in progress.

Silver Dale is a straggling aggregation of log cabins and other buildings on the road to Argentine Pass, about two miles from Georgetown. It depends mainly on the great mines of Leavenworth Mountain, which it closely adjoins, for its prosperity. A district school is sometimes kept, but this can scarcely be considered a permanent institution. The population is about seventy-five.



L. M. Wall



The mining village at the head of Geneva Gulch is, perhaps, the only remaining camp worthy of enumeration. It is a mining camp in every sense of the word, and the principal part of the population consists of adult males employed at the surrounding mines. It is fourteen miles from Georgetown via Argentine Pass. This route, however, is impassable during the winter season. Down through Geneva Park to Grant, on the South Park Railroad, is another and more convenient outlet. It is situated at timber line, and is, therefore, not less than 11,000 feet above sea level.

This finishes the list. Brookvale, which is the most intrinsically lovely spot in the county, can scarcely be classed in this chapter, although a school district is organized at that point. "Sisty's Hotel, kept by State Fish Commissioner W. E. Sisty, is the nucleus of the district, and one of the most agreeable summer residences in the mountains. This place, although lying in Clear Creek County, is not, strictly speaking, a portion of the Clear Creek Valley, Bear Creek, on which it is located, running directly to the Platte River.

CHAPTER IV.

MINING FOR THE PRECIOUS METALS.

FISSURE VEINS.

IN preceding chapters, frequent allusion has been made to the growth and progress of the mining industry of Clear Creek County. Its present status and importance, with results of past operations, and the *modus operandi* of mining for the precious metals, have scarcely been mentioned. It may be well to remark at the commencement that this is a topic requiring more scope in its delineation than can be furnished in this work. The reader will, therefore please consider the restrictions alluded to a sufficient apology for the cursory manner in which the subject is treated.

The mineral belt which has given Clear Creek and several adjoining counties a world-wide reputation as producers of gold and silver, runs parallel with the main range of the Rocky Mountains, northeasterly and southwesterly, and the separate veins, which may be considered the component parts of one great system, usually run in the same direction. There are, however, numerous lodes, which run counter to the majority, and equally at variance with certain scientific theories regarding the courses of true,

metalliferous fissure veins. Indeed these rules are so often and so openly violated, that science stands aghast, and feels the necessity of adopting a new system, or attaching a long list of exceptions to the old one. This statement is made with a full appreciation of the great value of the scientific experiments and appliances which have aided so materially in the extraction and subsequent treatment of our ores, without which the mining interests of Clear Creek County would have remained embryonic and unimportant. Notwithstanding this, the vagaries of the mineral veins in this county are often so extraordinary, and sometimes so unaccountable, as to throw dust into the inquiring eyes of the votaries of science.

The majority of the lodes in this county are fissure veins, varying widely in width, course, pitch, density of the crevice material, and in the quantity, character and value of the ores that they carry. As the country formation is mainly, if not wholly, granitic and gneissic, traversed by numerous porphyritic dykes, there are no contact veins; consequently, there are no carbonate deposits, a fact that is not to be regretted.

The great variation in the character and quality of the mineral found in contiguous lodes is wonderful; so that the proximity of an undeveloped lode to one of proven value, is no criterion of its merit, though this is sometimes held out as a special inducement to investors when all other means are likely to fail. And yet, locality is not utterly devoid of significance. As a rule, a certain mountain bears a certain class of mineral; but there are so many exceptions that this feature cannot be relied upon.

In order to give, at the outset, an idea of the metalliferous properties of the veins, it is convenient to state that Clear Creek County's yield of the valuable metals prior to January 1, 1880, was as follows:

Silver.....	\$ 15,761,907.99
Gold.....	3,015,661.05
Lead.....	431,000.00
Copper.....	37,000.00
<hr/> Total.....	<hr/> \$ 19,245,569.04

These figures are copied from the latest edition of Fossett's "Colorado," the most instructive and accurate work of its kind published. It will be seen from this that the proportion of silver produced exceeds that of gold in the ratio of five to one. The true gold lodes carry pyrite, mainly; while the argentiferous veins carry galena associated with which, in small quantities, are usually the true silver ores, silver glance, ruby silver, polybasite and gray copper. The last named is not a true ore of silver, but, in the genuine silver veins of Clear Creek County, its presence is a sure indication of ore that will run well up in the hundreds of ounces of silver per ton. In the gold mines about Idaho Springs, this mineral sometimes runs as low as ninety ounces of silver per ton, though it is always a desirable mineral. This ore is also found in considerable quantities in the Geneva mines, but it is of an inferior quality to that produced by mines in the vicinity of Georgetown.

Although copper ores are found in the majority of the mines—both gold and silver—they do not often exist in profitable quantities. They are almost invariably a good indication, however, whether occurring in gold or silver veins. Copper pyrites is the most common form of the solid ore, but near the surface this is often decomposed, forming malachite and azurite, and less frequently, black oxide of copper. In a few instances, this metal is found native. Zinc-blende is quite common in some of the silver mines, and in many others it is entirely absent. It is usually considered an adverse indication, though a light-colored variety of this ore, found in the Terrible, Dives and others of the most important mines, often runs well in silver. When of the dark, bluish black variety termed, in miners' parlance, "black-jack," it is almost invariably worthless. The galena ores vary greatly in the percentage of lead, the maximum being from sixty to seventy. The latter grade, which rarely occurs, is worth \$30 per ton for the lead contained. Copper ores are worth \$2 for each per cent of copper contained therein. The majority of the true argentiferous veins carry not a trace of gold, but the gold lodes generally yield more or less silver, and the proportion of the latter metal usually increases as depth is gained.

Although this county possesses what are commonly spoken of as gold and silver belts, they should be regarded in a relative rather than an absolute sense. The gold belt in which Idaho Springs is located, and which extends to and includes the great gold mines of Gilpin County, contains many lodes which are argentiferous in character. The great silver belt in which Georgetown is situated is traversed by a narrow belt of gold lodes that can be traced several miles. Its auriferous character is less decided, however, than that of the main belt.

Much of the seeming variation and irregularity of the lode deposits is owing in some degree to the comparatively meager depth which has

been thus far attained. The lowest workings of the mines in this county will not average more than two hundred feet deep. It is highly probable that further downward exploration will result in greater regularity in the mineral deposits and in the grade of the ore. Experience has already proven this. It will also result in the centralization of numbers of lodes that seem to have a separate existence at the surface. This is abundantly proven by actual development, lodes often converging toward each other as depth is gained.

The great difference in the pitch of Clear Creek's fissure veins is a somewhat interesting study. The majority have a decided dip into the respective mountains on which they are located, this varying from ten to forty-five degrees from the perpendicular, and, in some cases, being more nearly vertical. Those of variable pitch often unite in descending, and, in one well-known instance, that of the Seaton and Victor Lodes, on Seaton Hill, near Idaho Springs, the planes of the lodes cross each other on the dip, continuing indefinitely below the point of contact. This is of rare occurrence, however, contact usually resulting in union below that line.

Although placer and gulch mining for gold is still prosecuted in the vicinity of Idaho Springs and Empire, it is of but little importance compared with lode mining. A company is working over the auriferous deposits on Silver Mountain, near the latter place, with the Little Giant hydraulic process. The financial results of this enterprise have not been given. A general assumption that it is successful, arises from the fact that the work is continued from year to year.

LODE MINING.

Lode claims in Clear Creek County, located since May 10, 1872, are each 1,500 feet long and 150 feet in width. Prior to that time, various laws had been in force, one of which allowed the locator a strip of ground 3,000 feet long by 50 feet wide. Experience shows

that the dimensions given under the present law are much better proportioned than the 3,000-foot claims, as some of the veins in this district are more than fifty feet in width. Under the present law, the probabilities of covering the apex of the lode—a very important point—are as three to one compared with the old law, and it is very rarely that a lode claim only 1,500 feet long is worked its entire length.

Upon the discovery of the outcrop of a mineral-bearing lode, the prospector writes on a board or a pine stick shaved smooth for that purpose, the name that he intends to apply to his claim, the date of discovery, and its general direction and dimensions. To this he appends his signature and leaves it at the discovery-shaft. The law next requires that he shall, within ninety days from the date of discovery, sink a shaft on the vein not less than ten feet in depth, and have the claim surveyed and duly recorded at the County Clerk's office. Sinking the discovery shaft costs from \$30 to \$100, according to the nature of the ground; and the surveyors' fees, which include recording, are from \$10 to \$12. After this, \$100 worth of work is required to be done on the property each year, in order to maintain its possession to its discoverer.

Upon the determination on the part of the owner to procure a United States patent on the property, he engages the services of a United States Deputy Mineral Surveyor, who, upon an order from the Surveyor General of Colorado, resurveys the lode, establishes permanent corners with bearings to natural objects—a conspicuous cliff or pine tree—connects the survey with a patented claim, and advertises the locator's application for patent by a notice posted on the premises, including a plat of the survey, and by a like notice of application in a local newspaper. It is thus continuously advertised for a period of sixty days, when, if no adverse claims are made, a Receiver's certificate is speedily secured. The Surveyor's fees for procuring

a patent are from \$160 to \$190 according to the accessibility of the claim. This includes advertising and all other expenses, the work involving a considerable amount of red tape and a surprising number of "proofs" of the legality of the work. Before this work can be accomplished, it must be proven that not less than \$500 has been expended on the property in labor and improvements. When the Government title is secured, the annual work, of course, is no longer required. In case of an adverse claim preferred by owners of conflicting lodes, which is a somewhat common contingency, the question is settled by the courts. For further information on this subject, the reader is referred to "Morrison's Mining Rights," which is a complete compendium of the mining laws applicable to this district.

As the lodes of this county are usually discovered on the slopes of the mountains, the idea of horizontal development, whether by tunnels cutting through the country rock or by adits on the vein, is at once suggested. Where the latter plan can be adopted it is far preferable to any other method of exploration. The cost of drifting in this county ranges from \$10 to \$20 per foot. This refers to an ordinary single-track tunnel, four or four and a half feet wide and seven feet high. An adit of the same dimensions would cost from \$4 to \$12 per lineal foot, according to the nature of the vein-filling. In addition to economy in drifting, an adit possesses the double advantage of continuous exploration of the lode the ore exploited frequently paying for development. As the mineral veins usually run parallel to the mountain ranges on which they are located, adit exploration is less common than might be supposed.

It must be borne in mind that the form of horizontal development just mentioned is only available under any circumstances, to the level of the streams that flank the mountains on which the lodes occur, and, in many instances, owing to comparatively level stretches on the

sides of the mountains, not even to that depth. For this reason, where extensive mining operations are proposed, and the advantages for horizontal explorations are not uncommonly good, the opening up of the lode by a shaft is the most feasible and permanent method. It often happens that a lode is worked by horizontal avenues to a depth of from 200 to 250 feet, and when a change is made to vertical development it is done at great expense, and usually necessitates the erection of underground hoisting works, which is objectionable for many reasons. Shaft-mining, considered apart from the formation of the mountain where it is intended to commence operations, should be adopted wherever the value of the property warrants extensive exploration. Viewed from the same standpoint, surface exploration that is done mainly to test the worth of the lode, may often be more economically accomplished by some other means.

Within the past two years, several well-appointed shafts have been sunk vertically, ignoring the dip of the lode. This necessitates a cross-cut at every level, from the shaft to the vein. This method possesses a few advantages over an inclined shaft sunk on the lode, but it is not likely to be extensively adopted. In sinking a shaft, levels are usually run on the vein at depths of sixty feet apart. Thus far the work is simply what is termed development. With the work of stoping commences actual mining—the ultimate object of all previous labor. This is accomplished by continuously blasting out the vein over head from one level to the next above. The levels, or drifts, are roofed over by immense stall timbers, fifteen inches to two feet in diameter, which are fitted into niches cut into the sides of the drift and covered with lagging poles. Above this the miners blast out the mineral and associated rock, throwing the ore and such of the refuse as may not be required to stand on while blasting the solid vein above, through mill-holes to

the drift below. These mill-holes are from forty to sixty feet apart, and are built up with loose rocks or cribbed with short timbers as the work of stoping progresses. From the drift, where the ore falls from the mill-holes, the mineral is trammed to the shaft and hoisted to the surface, where it is usually hand-cobbed, and, in many cases, sorted into two or three grades and securely sewed in strong canvas sacks, holding from forty to one hundred and seventy pounds of mineral each, the difference in weight lying in the ore, which varies greatly in this respect according to its character. It is then packed on jacks or hauled in wagons, as the facilities may be, to the mills, where it is crushed, sampled, and the sample assayed. This determines the silver contents of the whole lot, and a lively competition among ore-buyers guarantees to the miner the full market value of the product of his labor.

Most of the mining corporations of recent date employ miners by the day or under contract. The rate per day for miners is from \$2.50 to \$3. Unskilled laborers, such as trammers, skip-fillers, etc., receive 50 cents per day less. Contractors receive from \$20 to \$30 per fathom for stoping, the prices of drifting and tunneling being as previously given. Sinking ranges, from \$10 to \$25 per foot in proportion to the size and depth of the shaft and the hardness of the rock. A fathom of ground consists of a section of the vein six feet high and six feet long, irrespective of the width of the pay vein, which is supposed to be all taken down, whether it measures two feet or ten feet in width.

The leasing system is gradually becoming less in vogue. This mode consists in leasing a mine or any portion thereof, to a party of men, generally two to six, who furnish their own tools and blasting materials and pay the owners of the mine from 15 to 60 per cent of the net proceeds. This system has been ruinous to many good mines, as, unless strict supervision

is maintained, it permits the lessees to slight the proper timbering of the workings, and the ore is gouged out at the expense of the future development of the mine. Several valuable properties are now lying dormant for this very reason; the condition of the mines being such that they cannot be again worked without a great deal of expense being incurred in thoroughly re-timbering the workings.

There are, perhaps, but few subjects on which the general public is more ignorant than the vocation of a miner. There seems to be a general belief that the men

"Who open the vaults where the gold dust shines,

And give us the key to the silver mines,"

are engaged in a damp, unwholesome, arduous, dangerous and somewhat degrading pursuit. Nothing, however, could be farther from the truth when applied to Clear Creek County miners. Their occupation contains far less drudgery than that of a Western farmer, for instance; it is equally as healthful and but little more dangerous. They work from eight to ten hours per day at an even temperature, where the keen breath of winter never chills them and the enervating effects of the summer sun are never experienced. Accidents are quite rare, surprisingly so, considering the conditions under which some of the men work. With good ventilation—and the exception to this in the mines under consideration is almost unknown—stoping is one of the most agreeable and healthful kinds of manual labor: one that it is extremely difficult to relinquish when fairly engaged in. In intelligence, the miner compares very favorably with the farm laborer. He has much more time that can be devoted to intellectual improvement and recreation, and he generally utilizes it. The very uncertainty of the business adds to its attractiveness. Every blast put in is a source of expectancy, and sudden and startling changes relieve it of aught savoring of monotony. This feeling is shared to some extent by the miner working for day's wages, but is in-

tensely active in the breast of a lessee. Faith is his lodestar, and the mortification of months of unrequited labor is always quenched in the fountain of hope until success rewards his persistent efforts.

The annual yield of the gold and silver mines of Clear Creek County from 1859 to 1879, inclusive, is given by Fossett, as follows:

1859 to 1868, gold.....	\$2,000,000.00
1866-67, silver.....	40,500.00
1868, silver.....	141,820.35
1869, silver.....	400,354.00
1870, silver.....	481,354.08
1871, silver.....	869,046.34
1872, silver.....	1,503,391.43
1873, silver.....	1,259,761.06
1874, silver.....	2,203,947.97
1875, silver.....	1,928,161.74
1876, silver.....	1,982,548.31
1877, silver.....	2,206,577.91
1878, silver.....	2,261,105.85
1879, silver.....	1,967,000.00
Total.....	\$19,245,569.04

After 1867 the production of gold decreased considerably. In 1879 it was estimated at \$50,000 to \$60,000. The falling off in the total yield for that year is justly attributable to the fact that many new mining companies commenced operations here during that year, and the out-put of several of the heaviest producing mines was completely suspended, while numerous improvements were made and heavy hoisting machinery was erected.

At the present time, the mining interests of

Clear Creek County are in a better condition than at any previous period in its history. No extraordinary "strikes" have been reported during the current year, but there has been a steady influx of capital for development, and a corresponding permanent growth in mining interests generally. The imprudence manifested heretofore in sacrificing the future to the present welfare of mining properties, and the enthusiastic prodigality and recklessness exhibited in their development, are features which are gradually being eliminated from the community and supplanted by ordinary business prudence founded on the experience of the past twenty years. Thus far, mining in this county has been confined mainly to surface exploration. Now, however, there is a decided tendency to mine deeply. Heavy hoisting machinery has been erected at many of the principal mines, and downward exploration has commenced in earnest. The solidity and permanence of the district are its distinguishing characteristics. It has been tested and found genuine. It is one of the main columns that support that broad and glorious superstructure—the Centennial State. Faith, energy and labor compose its triune pedestal; true argentiferous fissure veins, its massive shaft; and prosperity and intelligence, its triumphant capital. And as the years go by with resolute and measured tread, Clear Creek County will continue to pour, with princely munificence, its metallic wealth into the coffers of the State.

CHAPTER V.

THE MINES OF CLEAR CREEK COUNTY.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

IN compiling this chapter the writer has endeavored to give a descriptive list of the Clear Creek County mines, free from personal or sectional partiality. Owing to lack of space, it is necessarily very incomplete, but care

has been taken to insure as great a degree of accuracy as can possibly be attained. Plain, simple facts and figures are given without exaggeration or verbal embellishment, as being best suited to the treatment of so practical a subject. In some instances it may appear that

prominent mining properties have been slighted to admit of the description of others of less importance. The uninitiated reader must bear in mind the fact that mines are private property, and that while some of their owners have not the slightest objection to a published description of their properties, others, for reasons which it is not necessary to enumerate, prefer to remain reticent. Their wishes in this particular have been respected.

In a very few cases, the facility of procuring information may have determined its insertion, but never where its accuracy was questioned. From those who are fully aware of the difficulty usually experienced in procuring reliable information of this class, the author stands in no fear of censure. Although but an epitome, this chapter will convey some idea of the importance that the mining interests of this county have already attained; and it is hoped that the classification of the mines under the sub-heads of the respective mountains on which they are located, with the latter arranged in regular order as they occur in the subsidiary ranges, will tend to prevent confusion and secure facility in reference.

M'CLELLAN MOUNTAIN.

The first important discoveries of silver-bearing lodes in the county, and, indeed, in the State, the result of which determined the real value of the argentiferous veins, were made on this mountain, which is located in Argentine mining district, and is the commencement of an immense spur of the main range, ending at Burrell Hill, Georgetown.

The Johnson Lode, which was originally the Belmont, is located near the summit of the mountain, a short distance from the range dividing Clear Creek from Summit County, at an altitude of not less than 13,000 feet. It is a patented claim, owned by J. B. Owsley, T. J. Cantelon and John A. Coulter. It is 1,500 feet in length, and 1,200 feet of the lode has been opened by surface developments. A wagon

road within 500 feet of the mine, and a good trail the remainder of the way, furnishes complete access, except during the winter season, when this mine and others on the same mountain are partially blockaded by snow. This contingency is provided for, however. Abundant supplies are taken to the mines before winter sets in, and mining operations are conducted with but little interruption from this source. The Johnson Lode is opened by several adits running westerly. The lowest of these is 400 feet in length, and two others farther up the mountain are each about 200 feet in length. These developments show the lode to be from four to six feet in width, and the ore vein from four inches to two feet in width. The ore at the depth thus far attained is mainly decomposed, consisting of the more or less friable quartz and oxides of ores, classed, in miners' parlance, as "sulphurets," meaning sulphurets of silver. Frequently, however, this class of mineral carries but little of the precious stuff that its name indicates, and the term may generally be considered as indicative of the decomposition of the ore vein rather than anything else. In the Johnson, the sorted ore mills from 400 to 800 ounces of silver per ton. The total product of this mine is estimated by the owners at a quarter of a million dollars. The developments already mentioned are on the easterly half of the property. A 90-foot adit near the westerly end proves the continuity of the deposit.

The Independence is a 1500-foot patented claim, owned by Orson E. Clark. It is opened by an adit running southwesterly a distance of 520 feet, the end of the same being 346 feet below the surface of the mountain. Commencing thirty to forty feet from the mouth of the adit, the back of the level has been stoped to an average height of fifty feet, for a distance of 400 feet. The other developments are as follows: 150 feet from the adit's mouth is an air-shaft, 110 feet in height, reaching to the surface; at 250 feet is Shaft No. 1, reaching to a depth

of eighty feet below the adit level ; at 275 feet is one sixty feet deep, and at 350 feet is Shaft No. 3, which is fifty-five feet deep. These shafts are connected by drifts and stopes. The ore is principally argentiferous galena, and "sulphurets." The mine now carries from two to ten inches of ore in sight. In some places, the solid ore vein has widened out to two feet. The quality of the mineral ranges from 150 to 300 ounces of silver per ton for first and second classes, and from 70 to 100 ounces for unclassified, or concentrating ore. This property has already produced over \$300,000, \$280,000 of which is shown on the books of Georgetown mill men. The property is eight miles from Georgetown, a wagon-road leading up to the mine. It is leased by Messrs. De Voto and Littlefield, who have a force of men at work stoping and developing.

The Globe and Orient Lodes are intersecting properties, owned by J. B. Johnson. There are two levels on the lodes—one on the Orient, two hundred feet long, and one on the Globe, seventy feet in length. The mineral in both veins is a heavy galena, running largely in lead, but comparatively low in silver. The solid ore vein is from a few inches to over a foot in width. The owner is steadily developing the properties.

The Muldoon is located below the main group of lodes at this point, which is considerably above timber line, the former lying at timber line. It is a comparatively recent discovery, and is owned by J. B. Owsley. A shaft sixty-five feet deep, with a small drift from it, constitutes the developments. This shows a soft crevice, which is very easily worked. The vein carries decomposed sulphuret ore with some solid mineral, the quality of which ranges from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty ounces of silver per ton.

The Willis is situated a short distance below the Muldoon, with which it has joint owner-

ship. This is a large vein, being from ten to twelve feet in width, and carrying disseminated mineral throughout its whole width. The solid ore yields silver at the rate of three hundred and fifty ounces per ton. There is a shaft on the property eighty-five feet deep, which paid for sinking. This mine and the Muldoon are both undergoing development.

The Wheeling is also situated on the eastern slope of McClellan Mountain, near the Independence. It is owned by H. M. Teller and James Henshall. A shaft in progress of sinking on the lode is now forty feet deep. This vein carries a promising amount of galena and sulphuret ore. The developments, however, are too meager to admit of any estimates of the value of the property.

The Gray Eagle, a lode owned by W. F. Kelso, one of the earliest prospectors on this mountain, is opened by an adit 150 feet in length, which shows rich ore all the way.

On the western slope of the mountain, situated in the precipitous *cul-de-sac* at the junction of McClellan Mountain and Gray's Peak, is the famous Stevens mine. It is owned by the Stevens Mining Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Messrs. G. Y. Roots and J. R. Murdoch, of Cincinnati, are respectively the President and Treasurer of the company, the last-named gentleman also holding the office of Secretary. Col. William Moore, of Idaho Springs, is the mine manager, and Col. Richard A. Pomeroy, of Georgetown, is the agent. The company is organized under the laws of Ohio. Capital stock, \$60,000 ; par value, \$100. In addition to the Stevens Lode proper, the company owns a strip of ground 350x1,500 feet, which contains other fine lodes, all of which can be worked through the main tunnel that now opens up the mine. The course of the Stevens Lode is north 1° 15' east. The main avenue to the workings of the mine is the tunnel just referred to. This is 12,400 feet above tide level, and at least a thousand feet above tim-



Porter T. Winman



ber line. It is 320 feet long, and cuts the lode at a depth of from 400 to 500 feet below the surface of the mountain. From the mouth of the tunnel a tramway 1,050 feet in length runs down to the ore-sorting and boarding-houses, which are built at the terminus of the wagon road.

The Stevens Lode was discovered in 1868, and has been steadily worked since that time. It is opened by ten levels, which are fifty feet apart. The tunnel intersects the lode on the ninth level, and the developments are principally southerly from that point. The ore vein will average eight inches in width above the seventh level and twelve inches below, as far as explored. This consists of argentiferous galena, free from zinc, rendering it highly valuable as a flux for other ores. The mine produces from one thousand to twelve hundred tons of ore annually, the whole running about 50 per cent in lead, insuring the highest market price for the product. During six months of the year the barbarous severity of the weather and the consequent deep snows, necessitates the use of sleds for hauling the ore from the mine to Bakerville, where it is transferred to wagons. The work of development and exploitation, however, goes on just as in the summer season.*

The main feature of development in progress at this time, is the sinking of a shaft on the Stevens Lode. This contains twenty inches of ore in the bottom. The mineral is improving as depth is gained. From forty to fifty men are steadily employed on the mine. It will be noticed that the value per ton of the ore, and the total product are not given. The company, doubtless, has sufficient reasons for withhold-

ing these facts from the public. Be that as it may, the Stevens mine is one of the most steadily worked, and, it is highly probable, one of the most remunerative mines in the county.

The northern part of the Stevens Lode is owned by other parties, who are not working their property at the present time. The developments on this part are unimportant, compared with those already described.

The Jackson Lode is located on the northern slope of the mountain, near the Stevens. It is a 150x1500-foot claim, patented. It is owned by A. A. Henly & Co., of New York, and is opened by a tunnel running in on a cross lode. The tunnel lode carries ore for 200 feet of its length that mills from 200 to 300 ounces of silver per ton and carries from two to three ounces of gold per ton. An adit about twenty-five feet in length, which constitutes the discovery of the Jackson, yields ore that mills 600 to 700 ounces of silver per ton.

The Cincinnati Lode is a recent discovery, owned by Messrs Riley & Driefus. This carries 500 ounces argentiferous galena. The owners are rapidly sinking a shaft on the lode.

The Memphis Mining and Tunneling Company are developing a number of lodes about a mile above the Stevens mine. These are the Memphis, Tanny, Jayhawker, No Name, and Premium and Henrietta. The Memphis is a strong cross-lode, upon which a tunnel is being run to cut the other veins at a great depth. All these properties are somewhat developed by shafts and adits which prove their value. The lodes are owned by Denver, Detroit, New York and Galveston parties, and the property is managed by H. Y. Anderson, of Denver. Work is being actively prosecuted, and, considering the amount of development done, this is one of the most promising properties in the county.

The Richmond and Kingston Lodes, associated properties, are highly valuable. They are owned by John Turek, and are cut by the

* Several of the highest mines on this mountain, including the Stevens, are frozen to a depth of from two hundred to three hundred and fifty feet. This somewhat unusual feature is accounted for by some parties on the theory that it is the result of the intense cold of the glacial epoch. It is far more probable, however, that the process is still going on at the present day, the brevity of the summer seasons not permitting the thawing out of the ground frozen during the long winters, in which case the frost would gradually extend downward from contact. This subject is worthy of study, as it presents suggestions as to the ultimate destiny of the earth.

Richmond Tunnel, which has a total length of 450 feet. The Richmond is intersected at a distance of 110 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. It has been opened by a level 250 feet long, carrying from four to eight inches of mineral that mills 200 to 250 ounces in silver. The Kingston has been drifted 200 feet on the tunnel level, proving up an ore vein that will average a foot in width. Average value of the ore, about 400 ounces of silver to the ton. The Richmond Tunnel penetrates McClellan Mountain 500 feet above timber line. Its development is steadily progressing.

KELSO MOUNTAIN.

This mountain was named in honor of W. F. Kelso, one of the first prospectors on the mountain in the spring of 1865. It lies west of McClellan Mountain, and is almost completely isolated, which is an unusual feature in this district.

The Baker mine was one of the earliest and most important discoveries. It is developed at about the same altitude as the Stevens mine, which is about a mile distant, the valley of Quail Creek lying between. The course of the lode is north, 80° east, which, it will be observed, is nearly at right angles to that of the Stevens.

The original discoverers worked the lode profitably awhile, and then sold it to the Baker Silver Mining Company, which was less fortunate, developing the mine with that vigorous recklessness characteristic of early silver mining in this county. The company failed, and the mine passed into the hands of its present owner, Charles W. Betts, of Denver. The property is developed by three tunnels with connected drifts, the whole aggregating about 300 feet of tunneling, and something over that amount of drifting. From the lower level, a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 180 feet, and a great deal of profitable stoping has been done at this point by lessees. The ore is usually rich, the first-class yielding about 500 ounces

of silver per ton. The lode is intersected by an immense porphyry dike, beyond which the vein has not been touched. The mine is at present operated by lessees. A wagon-road leads up to the dump.

The Wisconsin Central is located on the southerly slope of the mountain. The discovery is comparatively recent, and the property is very promising. It is opened by three adit levels, which are respectively 50, 150 and 250 feet in length, commencing at the lower one. The vein carries very satisfactory quantities of argentiferous galena, milling 183 ounces of silver per ton and 53 per cent lead. It is a large lode, in some places carrying three streaks of ore. The width of the vein has not yet been determined.

The Protius and the Huldah are owned by Col. C. P. Baldwin, of Georgetown. They were discovered in 1865, and have been worked desultorily since that time. The latter possesses about 700 feet of linear and vertical development. The former is less developed. Mill-runs from this property run up to 1,100 ounces of silver per ton.

The Fortunatus and Centennial Star are too highly promising lodes. The former is owned by Col. C. P. Baldwin and the latter by George B. Tyler.

The Flagstaff Lode, situated near the summit of the mountain, is owned by George B. Tyler, et al., and the fact that its possession has been the object of a sharp legal contest for two years is, doubtless, an indication of its value. The lode is opened by a shaft 160 feet deep, and an adit 270 feet long, other openings aggregating 700 linear feet. The lode carries gray and yellow copper, with some carbonate of copper—copper ores showing a marked predominance in the mine. The solid ore vein averages four inches in width, and the ore averages 800 ounces of silver per ton. The mine has already produced over \$6,000—more than paying for the work of development.

HANNA AND BROWN MOUNTAINS.

Descending Quail Creek to West Branch, and thence northeasterly in the direction of Georgetown, Hanna and Brown Mountains are encountered to the left, immediately above Brownville, in the order in which they are given.

The Silver Cloud mine, on Hanna Mountain, is owned by a Pittsburg company, and superintended by C. T. Bellamy, of Georgetown. The lode is opened by 233 feet of tunnels, 205 feet of shafts, and 279 feet of levels. The vein is argentiferous, carrying gray copper, galena, and native silver, which is distributed with more than ordinary uncertainty. It is usually quite rich, however. The last run of ore taken out milled 523 ounces of silver per ton, and the general average will probably be about 400 ounces per ton. The ore streak generally varies in size from half an inch to two inches. Up to this date, the mine has produced about \$10,000, and work is still in progress.

The Atlantic is situated in the gulch dividing Hanna from Brown Mountain. It is owned by W. Ebert, John Driefus and others. Four tunnels intersect the property, their aggregate length amounting to 1,050 feet; and a thousand feet of drifts have been run on the lode, the latter being comprised in five levels. This property carries remarkably rich ore, so that a very small streak will pay for working. It has been profitably worked by lessees for many years. As near as can be ascertained the mine has produced \$65,000 worth of ore of an average grade of 700 ounces.

The Pacific, which is located easterly from the Atlantic, also carries very rich ore, but has not been extensively developed.

The Shiveley mine, situated a short distance below the Atlantic, is one of the most steadily productive mines in the county. It is owned by the Equitable Silver Mining Company and superintended by Warren M. Fletcher, of Georgetown. The Walton and Sophia are associated lodes,

but their development is insignificant compared with that of the Shiveley. The principal avenue to the workings of the mine is the Fletcher Tunnel, which cuts the lode at 260 feet; 190 feet further is the hoisting engine for the shaft, which is now 160 feet deep. The drift runs 250 feet further to the breast, the back of the drift on this level being sloped to an average height of fifty feet. The hoisting engine is fifty-horse-power, and one at the mouth of the tunnel, used for operating the car on the iron track tramway of 1,350 feet in length which runs down to the wagon-road, is ten-horse-power. The Shiveley is remarkable for carrying a small but rich and continuous vein of ore, consisting largely of sulphurets near the surface, and carrying ruby silver and tetrahedrite. The average of the mineral taken from the mine thus far will not fall short of 400 ounces of silver per ton. The total product is something over \$100,000. The mine is worked entirely by lessees, of whom there are now about twenty-five employed. At this writing, the mine is looking well and paying handsomely.

The Owasco and Brick Pomeroy mines are located some distance above the Shiveley, near timber line. The former is owned by Messrs. Colvin and Merrick, and has been profitably worked by lessees for many years. It is opened by an adit over 600 feet in length. The general character of the mineral is like that of the Shiveley. In the Brick Pomeroy, the mineral is not quite so rich, on an average, as that of the Owasco, and the property is not so extensively developed; still it is a highly promising property. It was sold to Eastern parties a few months ago.

The Duncan mine is a comparatively recent discovery, and is owned by Charles Fargo. The developments are a shaft seventy feet deep, a tunnel of fifty-five feet, and a drift of seventy-five feet. Notwithstanding its meager developments, this property has already produced from \$6,000 to \$8,000. The ore vein is one to four

inches in width, consisting largely of solid mineral, and milling from 150 to 900 ounces.

The Baltimore Tunnel is 700 feet long, and cuts six lodes. It is owned by the Colorado Territory National Silver Mining Company, of Baltimore, and is superintended by John Tomay, under whose direction it has been steadily and profitably worked for many years.

The most extensive mining property on Brown Mountain is that owned by the Colorado United Mining Company, consisting of a number of lodes, the most prominent of which are the Terrible and Silver Ore. The total yield of this company's properties, since their discovery, cannot be less than \$1,500,000. The Union Tunnel is now the main opening of the Terrible and Silver Ore Lodes. It is about 600 feet in length, and the Silver Ore shaft is carried down several hundred feet below the level of the tunnel. The workings are very extensive, and from 150 to 200 men are usually employed on the premises. The mineral throughout this whole group of lodes is alike in its general characteristics, consisting principally of galena and zinc-blende, with considerable gray copper in bunches, and milling from 100 to 500 ounces of silver per ton. There is more development on this group of properties than on any other similar group in the county. The company concentrates all its own ores at its dressing works, which are located in Brownville, contiguous to the mine. With the exception of the Freeland works, this is the largest and most perfect concentrating mill in the county. It contains the most approved crushing and driving machinery, and six Hartz jigs for the separation of the mineral from the rock, and there is no ore in the county better adapted for this process than that exploited from the Terrible Lode. Gen. W. A. Hamill is the Superintendent of the whole property, and under his management the different departments are run satisfactorily. The Chelsea Beach, United States, Coin, Brown, and other lodes, all belonging to

the Colorado United Mining Company, are situated a little higher up the mountain, and are similar in character to the Terrible Lode—usually somewhat narrow, but compact and regular, carrying ore of a good grade. The writer regrets a lack of sufficient data and space necessary to give these associated properties a more elaborate notice.

Several hundred feet above the Terrible group of lodes is the property of the consolidated Hercules and Roe Silver Mining Company. This is one of the best-known properties in the county, and several years ago was the scene of a furious and persistent conflict for its possession. Happily, however, a consolidation was effected between the conflicting claims, and difficulties of that nature are now settled forever. The main tunnel that develops the properties is situated in Brown Gulch, which is the dividing line between Brown and Sherman Mountains and Queen and Griffith mining districts. The property extends across the gulch on to Sherman Mountain. It includes six lode claims, all covered by patents from the Government, the J. J. Roe, East and West Hercules, J. M. Wilson, J. C. McClung and Seven-Thirty.

The property is opened by the Hercules Tunnel, which cuts the Hercules Lode at 140 feet from its mouth. From the point of intersection, levels are run both east and west, the whole amount of development—levels, winzes and shafts—ranging from 6,000 to 7,000 feet. The developments are principally west of the gulch, the tunnel level running over 700 feet in that direction. The main bulk of the ore is true argentiferous galena, often carrying gray copper, and sometimes ruby silver. Taken throughout the mine, the ore vein will probably range from three to eighteen inches in width. The average value per ton of the ore is \$225, and the total product of the properties up to date is upward of \$300,000. The product for the month of June, 1880, was fifty tons of the quality given above. From present appearances, the out-put

of the mine next year will exceed that of any previous year. The mine is operated principally by lessees, paying a royalty of from 25 to 50 per cent. Some of these have made snug little fortunes within the past two years. H. M. Griffin is Superintendent of the property.

SHERMAN MOUNTAIN.

Immediately east of Brown Mountain, and separated by Brown Gulch, as before stated, lies Sherman Mountain, another great repository of mineral wealth. The mines of this mountain appear to be less rich than those of its neighbors on either side, but they carry unusually large bodies of ore. This is a general rule, to which there are a few exceptions.

The most prominent mine on Sherman Mountain at the present time is the Dunderberg. This lode was patented at a comparatively early period by R. O. Old. It remained undeveloped, however, until the year 1877, when George B. Tyler and Antoine Libby, while prospecting on Sherman Mountain, discovered unusual quantities of rich ore within a foot or two of the surface. This was the apex of the Dunderberg Lode. Messrs. Tyler and Libby prudently kept their own counsel until they had seen Mr. Old and secured a very favorable lease on the property; then they commenced developments with a vigor worthy of the prize at stake. Their most extravagant hopes were more than realized. But twelve feet from surface, they encountered a solid vein of ore, sixteen inches in width, of extraordinary richness, and before an ore-house could be built they had sold thousands of dollars worth of the precious mineral. In a little more than four months they sold ore amounting to more than \$112,000, at an average price of \$237 per ton. In fourteen months, from the date of discovery, over \$300,000 had been taken from the mine at a cost of 21 per cent for mining and transportation. As a result, the fame of the Dunderberg reached the ears of Eastern capitalists, and, on the

30th day of May, 1879, this mine and several associated properties passed into the hands of the Dunderberg Mining Company of New York. Since this change of ownership was effected, the new company has expended \$50,000 in permanent improvements, under the superintendency of G. M. Henly, F. G. S. These improvements consist of a concentrating-mill, containing five Hartz jigs, two stationary engines, of forty-horse-power each, changing room, workshop, etc. Developments are progressing rapidly. Six levels are under way, and about 160 men and boys are steadily employed in the different departments. All the underground work is done under contract at so much per foot or fathom. The ore ranges in silver contents from eighty-five to several hundred ounces per ton.

The Frostburg either crosses the Dunderberg or runs into it. It is owned by R. O. Old, of Georgetown, and is developed by numerous shafts from twenty to one hundred feet deep. The ore is quite variable in quality, ranging from thirty to three or four hundred ounces of silver per ton. The Combs is an adjacent lode also owned by Mr. Old. The developments on this vein are meager but promising.

Immediately above the Combs is the Captain Wells Lode, which is owned by Col. C. P. Baldwin and W. T. Reynolds. It has a pitch into the mountain of about thirty-five degrees from the perpendicular, and is from eight to ten feet in width the pay vein being about fifteen inches in width. The ore is galena, iron and copper pyrites and zinc-blende. The average number of ounces contained in first, second and third classes respectively, are as follows: 150, 120 and 60. There are three shafts on the lode, the deepest being 170 feet deep. Several hundred feet of levels have been run, though but little stoping has been done; \$18,500 is the estimated out-put of ore to date.

A short distance above the last-named lode is the Backbone, owned by Snodgrass & War-

wick. A shaft has been sunk on this property to several hundred feet in depth, disclosing a valuable and improving vein of ore.

The Cashier is one of the prominent mines of this mountain, and is owned by two parties, both of which are developing the property. It usually carries a large ore vein of low grade mineral, in which zinc-blende is often predominant. Occasionally assorted mineral runs two to three hundred ounces.

The Mendota a lode owned by R. O. Old, carries ore similar to that of the Cashier, in some places amounting to three or four feet of perfectly solid galena. This mineral is profitable for the lead and silver contained, but where it changes to iron pyrites and zinc-blende its value is considerably impaired. The developments are comparatively meager.

The Silver Cloud, owned by Charles R. Fish, is opened by a shaft somewhere near 200 feet deep, and several levels running therefrom. The quality of the ore is very variable, depending on the character of the mineral—whether or not blende is predominant. On the whole this is a good mine. The Cascade a contiguous lode, owned by Cincinnati parties, possesses over one hundred and fifty feet of development, and has produced some good ore.

The consolidated Phoenix and Coldstream mines have added considerably to the output of the county in years gone by, and their future development will repeat these facts. A bitter and expensive term of litigation was ended a couple of years ago by the consolidation of the conflicting claims. The property is developed by two shafts each about 300 feet deep, and also by numerous levels. The ore is coarse galena, zinc-blende and pyrite, existing in large bodies at some points, and ranging from seventy-five to a few hundred ounces of silver per ton. There are two engines on the premises, and several necessary buildings.

The longest tunnel in the county, the Burleigh, penetrates this mountain a distance of

2,300 feet. It cuts a number of mineral veins, the most prominent of which are the New Era and the I. Phillips. The first of these carries an unusually large body of galena that runs from 56 to 70 per cent lead, but is somewhat low in silver. The I. Phillips carries ore of a better grade, but the vein is smaller. This property is managed by Col. Ivers Phillips.

The Mammoth, Virgin, Bismarek, Denver, Illinois, Bush, Ellen Harvey and many other lodes are found on Sherman Mountain. Lack of space, however, prevents further description.

REPUBLICAN MOUNTAIN.

This mountain extends from Cherokee Gulch on the southwest to Democrat Mountain on the northeast, from which it is separated by Silver Gulch. The principal mines are located on the southerly slope of the mountain, which is a network of metalliferous veins.

Lying in Cherokee Gulch are the two mines which probably have done more than any other two in the county to render Georgetown famous as a silver center. These are the celebrated Dives and Pelican mines, which are now consolidated, entirely removing the litigation which has militated against their development for several years past. The developments on this united property are too extensive and complicated to permit of a description in this work. The vein was discovered in 1868, but, strange to say, it was not deemed worthy of recording until two years later, at which time a small amount of development betrayed its vast wealth—it being one of the richest and largest surface pockets ever discovered in the State.

Then commenced legal and physical hostilities between the owners of the rival claims. The prize staked was enormous, and every legal weapon of offense or defense that could be used on either side was greedily seized. Armed men were also hired at an immense expense, and their efficiency was not permitted to remain untested. The production of the mine at this

time was enormous, notwithstanding the injunctions and counter-injunctions that were ordered by the courts. Lessees made comfortable fortunes in a few months' time, and a number of attorneys realized snug competencies. One party evaded attachment of the ore by hauling it away and selling it on Sundays, and in this manner \$65 000 worth of ore was brought down from the Dives mine one Sunday alone. Then one of the owners of the Pelican was brained by a lessee on the Dives, the surface pockets showed signs of exhaustion, the hostilities became less active and for a number of years the properties remained in a semi-dormant condition.

The total product of the Pelican and Dives mines to date is something over two and a half million dollars. The consolidated property is now owned by the Pelican & Dives Mining Company of New York. Capital stock, \$5,000,000. The trustees and other officers are all gentlemen of prominence and influence, Norwin Green being the President of the company. The property includes several veins and feeders, the ore running from 100 to 500 ounces of silver per ton. The property has been explored by several thousand feet of shaft, drifts and tunnels. The new company possess a large working capital, and it is understood that developments will be pushed rapidly, the great object being downward exploration.

The Diamond Tunnel, which is the property of the Diamond Tunnel Silver Mining Company of Baltimore, Md., is a mammoth enterprise. It starts into Republican Mountain in Cherokee Gulch immediately above Silver Plume, and it has already attained a length of 1,540 feet, its further development being continuously prosecuted. It already intersects mine lodes, five of which have been opened by drifts, etc., the aggregate amount of these developments being about 1,575 feet. The seventh lode intersected is the Dives, the Diamond Tunnel offering peculiar advantages for working this property,

which it cuts at a depth of nearly 600 feet.

The great *desideratum* of the company, however, is to reach the Corry City Lode as speedily as possible. This is the property of the company, and has been opened to a depth of nearly 200 feet, showing it to be an uncommonly large vein. Excellent results are anticipated when this shall be intersected.

The fifth lode cut by the tunnel is the Baxter, only the western portion of which is owned by the Diamond Tunnel Company. As this tunnel is the main avenue to the heart of this valuable group of lodes, its importance as a means of working other properties than those owned by the company cannot be overestimated. Several of the company's lodes are steadily undergoing development, proving that they are veins worthy of the rich locality in which they are situated. The company has secured additional and contiguous properties the present season, and intends to prosecute their further development with more than ordinary vigor. John A. Fish, Georgetown, is Superintendent of the tunnel and connected properties.

The Baxter Lode, east of the Diamond Tunnel, is owned by Church Brothers and E. K. Baxter. The lode is opened by a shaft extending to a depth of 135 feet below the level of the Diamond Tunnel. This shaft pierces an ore body varying in width from six inches to three feet. As this is the deepest point attained in this vicinity, this feature is considered of unusual significance in predicated the results of deep mining in this section. This mine has been one of the most steadily remunerative in the county for many years, and it is, therefore, extensively opened up, there being not less than seven or eight levels. It is usually worked by from fifty to sixty lessees. The out-put of the property to date is about \$300,000. The ore vein consists of argentiferous galena, principally, occasionally carrying zinc and iron pyrites. Although the ore varies greatly in

quality, the mean grade is over the average for the county. The deep shaft is operated by a fifteen-horse-power hoisting engine. The lower levels of the mine will doubtless be worked through the Diamond Tunnel.

The Dunkirk, which adjoins the Dives to the east of the last named, is the property of the Herman Silver Mining Company of New York, and is superintended by Charles H. Morris. As an illustration of the persistency sometimes required in mining, it may be mentioned, the work was in progress on this mine seven years before any ore was encountered, and, after that, \$150,000 was expended in a little more than a year's time. This occurred about a year ago. The mine is now yielding large quantities of ore, of a grade similar to that of the Baxter. Seventy men are employed. The main shaft is nearly 600 feet deep, and there are not less than 1,800 feet of levels in the mine. It is rare to find such perseverance as was manifested in the opening up of this mine. It met with its reward, however, and the company now possesses one of the finest properties on Republican Mountain.

The Pay Rock lies a short distance easterly from the Dunkirk, and is another of the "old reliable" mines of the neighborhood. Up to 1880, this mine produced \$450,000. The Pay Rock proper consists of three parallel veins, called the North, South and Intermediate veins, these being about seventy-five feet apart. The principal feature of development is the Silver-Bank Tunnel which cuts the ore measures at right angles. From this tunnel, long levels have been driven on each vein, and shafts have been sunk to a depth of over 100 feet. Up to the summer of 1879 the mine had been worked almost entirely by lessees, but at that time it passed into the hands of the Consolidated Pay Rock Mining Company of New York. Under the management of that company, and the superintendency of Charles H. Morris, the development of the mine is progressing rapidly and

successfully. The Hopewell and Silver Point Lodes, the latter being a cross-vein, are associated properties. The developments comprise 1,000 feet of tunnels, 870 feet of shafts and winzes, and 5,500 of drifts. The total product to date is over half a million dollars. The employees number fifty miners and other workmen.

The Vulcan, owned by C. W. Pollard and D. & G. Meyers, has but a short history compared with those already mentioned, but, for the amount of development done on it, it has proved one of the most valuable properties on this mountain. The vein is vertical and somewhat narrow, and the ore deposit is remarkably uniform, lean places being rare. It is opened by a tunnel ninety feet long, a drift 330 feet in length, and a shaft ninety feet deep. There are also some minor surface developments. The lode carries from two inches to fourteen inches of fine-grained galena and sulphuret ore that mills from 250 to 1,000 ounces of silver per ton. With the slight developments mentioned above, the mine has already yielded over \$200,000. The Egan Tunnel is being run to cut the lode, which it will reach at a distance of about 280 feet, and the depth at that point will be about 125 feet.

East of the Vulcan, a short distance, are the Snowdrift, Elm City and Silver Plume Lodes, which were among the first discoveries in the county. The Snowdrift and Silver Plume yielded immensely at the commencement of the last decade, both carrying rich ore. The total product of the three mines is from \$150,000 to \$200,000. The Elm City is noted for the high grade of its ore. Work is progressing on all the properties.

Leaving a number of lodes of minor importance and traveling down the gulch in the direction of Georgetown, another group of lodes is encountered. The Consolidated Republican Mountain Mining Company, J. Warren Brown, President, owns twelve lode claims at this point,



W. R. Howell



four of which have been patented. One of these, the Edward Everett, has been opened by a shaft 130 feet deep and several levels of various lengths, disclosing a vein of more than average richness and corresponding uncertainty. The Morning Star has been opened by a shaft and tunnel and proved to contain rich ore. This tunnel, called the Everett Tunnel, is something over 200 feet in length, and, in its further continuance, will cut the remaining lodes at a great depth as the mountain pitches steeply at this point. Preparations to work these properties vigorously are being made. The outlook for this company is very promising.

A few hundred feet east of the Everett Tunnel is the Lebanon Tunnel, owned by the Lebanon Mining Company of New York, J. G. Poole, agent. The tunnel is 914 feet in length, and its continuation is steadily progressing. The whole property consists of thirteen lode claims, all of which can be operated through the tunnel in course of time and development. These lodes, which are worked from the surface, have been opened by 3,000 feet of tunnels, shafts and drifts, the total product being about \$150,000. The majority of these lodes carry ore of excellent grade, and the whole group forms a mining property of immense value. The tunnel cuts seven or eight lodes, No. 5 possessing the largest amount of development. This carries ore of an unusual high grade, averaging 800 ounces of silver per ton for first class, 300 ounces for second class and 70 to 80 ounces for third class. This lode has produced \$75,000. Its development has been carried from the tunnel level up to the surface, insuring perfect ventilation. Patents are secured for several of the lodes, and applications for the same are pending on the remainder. Seven mill-sites are included in the property, which is one of the finest in this district. A concentrating-mill, blacksmith's-shop, etc., are a part of the assets of the company.

There are several other lodes on this slope of

the mountain which are very promising, though none of them have, as yet, gained any prominence as producers.

DEMOCRAT MOUNTAIN.

Continuing on the same range easterly, Democrat Mountain is encountered. It lies up against Republican Mountain, which towers above it 500 feet. The first mine reached is the W. B. Astor, which is but a short distance from the dividing line of the two mountains. It is owned by Cincinnati parties, Messrs. Rogers & Shillito. It is opened by an adit something over 600 feet in length, also by a shaft intersecting the same near its breast. At the point of intersection is a large engine chamber containing the most perfect engine and hoisting apparatus in the county. From this point a deep shaft is being put down as fast as possible. This mine usually carries rich ore, consisting largely of decomposed mineral. The product to date is near \$100,000. The property is superintended by A. G. Rogers, who is rapidly pushing the development of the mine.

A considerable distance below the Astor, on the southeastern slope of the mountain, are a number of lodes which are now lying comparatively dormant. The New Boston is one of these. This mine carries a mammoth vein of galena ore that runs low in silver. Although concentrating works were built entirely for the treatment of its ores, the mine and mill have not been worked for several years. That the mine will be worked again, and profitably, is not doubted by those who are acquainted with the character and quantity of the ore. Recent prospecting in this locality has improved the general reputation of this slope of the Democrat Mountain.

The main cluster of lodes on Democrat Mountain are located on its northwestern slope and near its junction with Columbia Mountain. Here are the Polar Star, Queen of the West, Emma, Junction, Lucky Hesperus, Edgar,

Providence, Fred Rogers, Matilda Fletcher, Silver Gance, Silver Cloud, Jupiter, Clift and a number of others.

The Polar Star is an immense vein, and has yielded \$160,000. It is identical with the Junction on the other side of the mountain, and connection has been made between the two claims. It is conveniently opened by three adits, from the lower of which a shaft has been sunk to a depth of about 120 feet. This mine carries pure argentiferous galena, the ore vein varying considerably in continuity. An underground hoisting engine and ventilator are located in the lower adit. But little work has been done on the property for two years.

The Emma and Little Emma Lodes have produced some of the richest ore in the county. These properties are opened by an adit and several shafts, and are steadily worked by lessees. The ore thus far has been the purest type of "sulphuret" ore found in the county, but as depth is gained, it is gradually changing to copper pyrites and galena. Mill runs have ranged from 1,000 to 1,500 ounces of silver per ton, and from 700 to 1000 ounce ore is quite common. A number of lessees have already realized little fortunes from these properties.

The Junction and Lucky-Hesperus are contiguous veins under different ownerships. The former possesses the greatest amount of development, being opened by three adits aggregating 2,000 lineal feet. The property has produced largely, and is still being profitably worked by lessees. In addition to the solid ore carried by this mine, there are considerable quantities of ore suitable for concentration, for which no special provision has been made as yet.

The Fred Rogers was discovered in 1871, and is owned by parties living in Lincoln, Neb. The property is worked by lessees, and managed by Dr. W. A. Burr and Duncan McArthur. There are over 600 feet of shafts, the deepest

being 280 feet. In addition to this, there are 1,800 feet of drifts, and a tunnel 167 feet long. The crevice varies from three to twenty feet in width. The ore vein varies in width from one to eighteen inches, often being narrow, but usually rich. In the lower depths of the mine the ore is solid, consisting of argentiferous galena, gray copper and silver glance. Very fine specimens of native silver are sometimes found here. Up to date, the mine has yielded \$200,000. The lessees working the mine pay as high as 50 per cent royalty, and even at that figure are handsomely remunerated. Developments are steadily progressing. A new steam engine of twenty-five-horse-power and Blake pump are ordered, and a suitable engine-house is in course of construction. This is one of the best paying mines in the county.

Near the crest of the mountain the Matilda Fletcher Lode has been opened by three adits, the total length of the three aggregating not less than 1,000 feet of drifting. This is a large, well-defined lode, nearly vertical, carrying mineral which is decomposed, more or less, as far as explored. The ore is usually of a high grade, though somewhat irregular and "pockety" in its deposition. Comparatively little stoping has been done as yet—sufficient, however, to prove the great value of the mine. Its development is being prosecuted with increased vigor under the superintendency of Ernest Le Neve Foster.

The Silver Gance has been opened by numerous shafts and levels. A few years ago this was one of the most prosperous mines on the mountain, but its development is suspended for the present. The property has produced many thousands of dollars under lease; the ore, which consists mainly of solid argentiferous galena, running high in silver.

The Silver Cloud Lode lies westerly from those already mentioned, excepting the Astor, which is isolated from the main group of lodes

on Democrat Mountain. It has been one of the most productive mines on this mountain, and, when certain work of development that is now in progress is completed, it will doubtless return to its normal standard of production. It is owned by an Indianapolis company. The lode is cut by the Yellow Jacket Tunnel, at a depth of about 280 feet, the length of the tunnel being something over 800 feet. Another tunnel of 280 feet also intersects the lode at a higher level. The ore is rich, averaging between 300 and 400 ounces of silver per ton. Levels are now being run from the bottom of the main shaft.

The Queen of the West lies a short distance below the Silver Cloud. It is opened by two tunnels, from which several drifts have been run, aggregating several hundred feet of development. The quality of the ore, where found, is excellent, but it is usually uncertainly deposited.

A number of other lodes in this vicinity have not been mentioned, for lack of space. The general character of the mines on Democrat Mountain is that of moderately wide veins, carrying rich mineral. They are reached by a wagon road running over Union Pass; this route being about five miles in length, while the trail zigzagging down the mountain to Georgetown is less than two miles in length. A fine body of pine timber surrounds the Silver Cloud and Queen of the West Lodes, and is, therefore, reasonably convenient to the other lodes mentioned above.

COLUMBIA MOUNTAIN.

The mines of Columbia Mountain are less important than those of Democrat in number and productiveness. A number of years ago, the Nuckolls Lode, carrying large quantities of low-grade ore, was developed to a considerable extent, but it has been lying dormant for many years. Prospecting has been prosecuted more or less actively since that time, however, and

several very promising lodes have been discovered. Among these, the Glendower, owned by the Shiveley Brothers, is the most prominent. It is opened by several shafts and drifts, disclosing a small vein of high-grade ore that has more than paid, thus far, for the work of development. The first-class ore from this mine frequently runs as high as 1,500 ounces of silver per ton. The discovery of this lode incited prospecting in the neighborhood, and several other promising properties were discovered, and are now being steadily worked, though with what result the writer is unable to say.

Douglas Mountain, the next east of Columbia, has acquired but an indifferent reputation for its mineral wealth. The Douglas Tunnel, now called the Franklin Tunnel, has been run into the southerly face of the mountain a distance of several hundred feet, but is barren of profitable results. During the present summer, however, a number of discoveries that promise well were made near the northerly end of the mountain. Of this number is the Little Daisy, which carries a vein of argentiferous galena, that mills from 40 to 200 ounces of silver per ton. The Muldoon is another property that promises well. A number of the veins are being tested by shafts, and the result will probably be satisfactory in some instances. There are a number of heavy, decided mineral out-crops, indicating the presence of strong veins of galena, and the writer is of the opinion that their exploration will prove them to be remunerative. The Colorado Central Railroad skirts the base of the mountain, which would be highly convenient in case of the extensive working of the lodes of this mountain.

Douglas is the last mountain in the secondary range under consideration. The course of the range is about northeast and southwest, the lodes usually running parallel thereto, and a large share of the mineral wealth of the county is included therein. In order to present the matter clearly the names of the mountains are

given in the order in which they occur : Hanna, Brown, Sherman, Republican, Democrat, Columbia and Douglas, the termination of this grand silver-bearing spur being determined by the confluence of the main branches of South Clear Creek, the southerly branch coursing through Georgetown, and the other through Empire.

LEAVENWORTH MOUNTAIN.

Leavenworth Mountain is a continuation of McClellan Mountain, which was noticed at the commencement of this chapter, and its northerly end, which is sometimes termed Burrell Hill, bounds Georgetown on the south. On its southeasterly slope, immediately overlooking the mining camp of Silver Dale, and about two miles from Georgetown, is one of the richest clusters of silver-bearing lodes in the State of Colorado. It is, in fact, a perfect net-work of fissure veins, many of which unite in the several hundred feet of downward development already bestowed on a number of the lodes.

The principal lodes are the Equator, Colorado Central, Tunnel Lode No. 5, Robinson, Kirtley, Tilden, O. K., Argentine, Steamboat, Ni Wott, Ocean Wave, Gates, Alpha, Gilpin, etc.

The Colorado Central and the Equator, contiguous claims on the same mammoth vein, stand foremost on the list of valuable properties, and they have, therefore, been the scene of litigation, as is commonly the case where lodes are valuable and contiguous, particularly where there is any feature manifest that is not decisively covered by mining law. It is probable that this retarding influence is not again likely to prove serious in the present instance.

The Colorado Central mine was discovered in the Marshall Tunnel prior to 1872, the law at that time allowing 250 feet on each side of the tunnel. William P. Linn subsequently made a discovery on the surface of the same vein more than 250 feet westerly from the tunnel, and called it the Colorado Central. At a depth of 40 feet, Linn found a large body of ore that

averages from 300 to 400 ounces of silver per ton. From that time the mine has been constantly worked. Developments proved the vein to be at least 100 feet between the walls. The crevice contains from three to five different veins of ore, which are not deposited with any great degree of regularity. This is unquestionably one of the mother veins of the county. The ore is both abundant and rich, the average for all classes being about three hundred ounces of silver per ton. At one time a pocket of such extraordinary richness was found that the solid native silver interfered with the work of the stamps. The product of the mine to date is immense, but it is almost impossible to get the actual figures. The ore is principally argentiferous galena, in some places carrying streaks of ruby silver.

One of the greatest consolidations of mining properties, perfected recently, is that of the Colorado Central and Marshal Silver Mining Company's properties, which was concluded last year, through the efforts of Gen. F. J. Marshall, who was connected with the ownership of both properties. It is called "The Colorado Central Consolidated Mining Company," and has a capital stock of \$3,000,000, divided into shares of \$10 each. The officers and trustees are gentlemen in every way worthy of their positions, and the corporation lacks no elements of strength or character. The Marshall Tunnel is 1,300 feet long. It is by no means unlikely that this tunnel will be driven clear through Leavenworth Mountain at some future time. The total length, in such an event, would be nearly 4,000 feet, and its depth below the summit, 1,060 feet. Thus far, ten silver-bearing lodes have been intersected by the tunnel. Work is now progressing on a number of these with good results, particularly on No. 5 Lode, which is the same as the Colorado Central. The company proposes to sink a shaft on this lode, on the line of the tunnel, and another 600 feet west of that line. These are each to

be sunk down 1,000 feet, and connected by levels sixty feet apart. The company owns 12,000 feet of patented claims, all lying contiguous to each other. The properties are developed under the superintendency of G. W. Hall, of Georgetown.

The Kirtley mine is one of the most prominent in the district. A number of years ago, several Georgetown men started a tunnel at this point. These men had unbounded faith in the enterprise, but the rock was hard, capital was not too abundant, and for a number of years the work dragged heavily along. The Gates, one of the lodes intersected, carried good ore, and afforded considerable encouragement to the owners of the tunnel. Work was continued until the fall of 1877, when the Kirtley Lode was encountered at 700 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, and the prospectors were abundantly rewarded for their labors. Since that time the Kirtley Lode has been worked steadily and remuneratively, the developments radiating in all directions from the breast of the tunnel. There are now 2,000 feet of drifts, and about 400 feet of shafts and winzes. In some places, the ore vein is two feet in width, the average being about six inches. The averages of first, second and third class ores are respectively 550, 350 and 150 ounces of silver per ton. The mine is worked in a thoroughly systematic manner, under the superintendency of Silas C. Bennett, large ore reserves being constantly kept in sight. The output of this lode is something over \$250,000.

The Equator adjoins the Colorado Central, and is embraced in the same great fissure. It has been a continuous silver producer for many years, and its facilities for exploiting ores are now greatly increased—a tunnel run in from the base of the mountain, to cut the lode, having been recently completed. This has been run in by the Ingersoll drills, from near the level of the creek, where a fine site is offered for the erection of concentration or other works. A

large force of men are steadily employed by the company, and a number of lessees are also at work. It is operated by an engine shaft several hundred feet deep, one of the best appointed in the county. The mineral is similar to that of the Colorado Central in its general characteristics. H. S. Kearney is Superintendent of the property.

The Argentine is a well-known and profitable lode which was discovered at the time of the first silver excitement in the county. It is opened by a main adit running westerly on the lode a distance of several hundred feet, from which shafts have been sunk and lower levels run. The vein is about seven feet in width, carrying ore that mills from 150 to 700 ounces of silver per ton, according to class.

The O. K. Lode forms part of the nucleus of the group of lodes under consideration. It has the unusual pitch of nearly 40 degrees from the perpendicular. The workings are over 200 feet in depth, and numerous levels have been run in that distance. The ore is usually of a good grade, carrying "sulphurets" and gray copper, and averaging several hundred ounces of silver per ton. The eastern half of the mine is owned by Charles R. Fish and Jeremiah Lee, and up to date this portion has produced not less than \$100,000. The westerly portion is the property of the Colorado Central Consolidated Mining Company. This mine is opened by the O. K., Robinson and Lindstrom Tunnels.

The Saco Lode is located a short distance below the O. K. It is owned by Charles R. Fish, and developed by the Saco and O'Brien Tunnels, from which it has been opened both east and west. The character of the ore is similar to that of the O. K., both in appearance and quality. This mine has produced not less than \$150,000.

A short distance above the main group of lodes is the Nash Tunnel, which runs into the mountain, at right angles to the mineral courses, a distance of several hundred feet, opening up

several veins which are comparatively undeveloped. As this crosses the line of the Colorado Central Lode, further developments will probably determine its value.

Westerly from this point, a number of tunnels have been run into the mountain with varied results, some being profitable enterprises and some otherwise. Above this is the Ni Wott Lode, which has been steadily worked for many years, but, for reasons best known to its owners, the results are withheld from the public. Across the gulch, over on Independence Mountain, several parties have been prospecting systematically, the present summer, for the Colorado Central Equator vein. Results are indefinite as yet. Further exploration at that point will doubtless achieve the object in view.

The Alpha Lode furnished a pocket of rich ore at the very surface, from which several thousand dollars were extracted. Further developments are in progress. The Gilpin was one of the earliest discoveries of silver in the district. This carries decomposed mineral, consisting largely of carbonate of copper, that mills from thirty to one hundred ounces of silver per ton.

Near the northerly end of the mountain, and on the westerly slope, are a number of mines that carry gold, principally, an uncommon feature in the vicinity of Georgetown. Among these, the most visibly conspicuous is the Pulaski, which is reached by a tunnel about 200 feet in length. This is an unusually large soft crevice, carrying galena, iron pyrites and gray copper, scattered through the gangue in such a manner as to suggest concentration of the mineral. Since cutting the lode, no extensive developments have been made, and the property is not now worked.

In this vicinity are a number of lodes, on which shafts have been sunk to various depths. Some of these are being developed at the present day, but as yet the mines of this immedi-

ate locality have not become noted as producers, which is the best test of the merits of a mine, although there are numerous instances throughout this district of the dormancy of mining properties, where their value is known, the reason often being pecuniary inability on the part of the owners to develop their properties.

GRIFFITH MOUNTAIN.

Across the gulch from Leavenworth Mountain, in a southeasterly direction, is Griffith Mountain. Numerous excavations on the slope of the mountain facing the great Leavenworth mines, bear testimony to the fact that it has not been entirely ignored by the ubiquitous prospector. Nothing remunerative has ever been found as yet at this point, however. It is somewhat strange that the extensions of some of the mammoth veins of Leavenworth Mountain, which cross this gulch below Silver Dale, have not yet been located. It is claimed that the Colorado Central extension was discovered the present season. Subsequent developments may prove this to be the case, but it is not, as yet, definitely settled.

About a mile lower down, still on the same mountain, is the Comet mine, one of the most valuable properties on this mountain. The discovery shaft of the lode divides two claims, and is the joint property of two companies, the northeastern part being superintended by Col. C. P. Baldwin, of Georgetown. The name of the company owning this part of the lode is the Comet Silver Mining Company of Ohio. The discovery shaft is 150 feet deep. At a depth of fifty feet, and also of one hundred feet, cross-cuts have been run to determine the width of the vein. These are each fifty feet in length, but they have not yet reached the north wall, for which they were driven. At a distance of 135 feet east of the discovery shaft, is another one which is 83 feet deep, from which ore running 700 ounces of silver per ton was exploited. Further east, a distance of about

thirty feet, is a shaft 150 feet deep. From near the bottom of this, a cross-cut has been run each way from the shaft a total distance of 100 feet, revealing the wall on the south side of the lode, but not on the north side. In sinking the discovery shaft, a pocket of sulphuret ore was taken out that sold for \$10,000. The main feature of development in progress at the present time, is a tunnel that will intersect the lode at a depth of 450 feet. It is now 875 feet long, and it will be necessary to drive it a further distance of 325 feet before cutting the lode. When this is completed, the development of the vein will be prosecuted vigorously and systematically. The Comet is an extremely large lode, and great anticipations are felt for its future by those who know it best. It is expected that the tunnel will reach the lode about June 1, 1881. The eastern extension of the Comet is called the Swamp Angel, and this, in common with the J. A. Hawkes, Hamilton, J. H. Beadle, Ballard and Edwin Graves Lodes, all patented, is owned by the Comet Silver Mining Company of Ohio. The Chicago Company's half of the Comet Lode is but little developed. Sufficient has been done, however, to prove the high grade of the ore—clean specimen assays running as high as 1,200 ounces of silver per ton.

Down on the eastern slope of Griffith Mountain, running almost onto the town site of Georgetown, is the Griffith Lode, which was probably the first lode known to exist in Clear Creek County, it having been discovered in the fall of 1859 by the Griffith Brothers. The discovery shaft is located in a narrow gulch running up the slope of the mountain. Its discoverers thought they had found a gold lode, and they worked it as such for several years. The lode was staked out in a number of 100 foot claims, in accordance with the laws existing at that date. An adit has been run in from near the base of the mountain a distance of 200 feet, and a shaft was sunk from the surface to con-

nect with the breast of the tunnel. These operations disclosed a large vein of ore of low grade, carrying sixty ounces of silver, and one and a half ounces of gold per ton; 5 to 10 per cent of copper, and from 40 to 60 per cent, lead. This should have been profitable, but no suitable works for the treatment of the ores existed at that time. Northeast of the discovery shaft, 300 feet of ground were purchased by the Wilson & Cass Company, of New York, and in 1867 and 1868, this company developed its property to some extent, sinking a shaft to a depth of 225 feet, and running several levels. The solid mineral vein in these workings is from two to two and a half feet in width, and is unusually continuous, but of somewhat low grade. It is claimed that machinery for hoisting is required before further extensive developments can be made, and that the company owning the property will not lease for any reasonable length of time, hence its present state of dormancy. It is to be hoped that its owners will not permit it to remain in its present inactive condition. The next 200 feet, adjoining the Wilson & Cass property on its northeast side, is owned by Messrs. Graydons, of New York. But little development has been done on this part of the ground. From this point of the lode, a distance of 1,500 feet in the same direction, the property is owned by William B. Hood, of Georgetown, this portion being patented under the law of 1872. The developments comprise an adit 150 feet in length, with a shaft sunk from the breast to a depth of forty feet. Five hundred feet east of this point a shaft has been sunk to a depth of eighty feet, and this part of the property is now undergoing development with good prospects.

Considerable excitement is now caused by the recent discovery of very rich gold quartz on Griffith Mountain. The developments are not sufficiently extensive, nor the information sufficiently accurate, to justify predictions in regard to the matter. A narrow belt, more or less

decidedly auriferous in its character, and differing somewhat from the lodes of the surrounding district, crosses the mountain at this point.

SAXON MOUNTAIN.

This mountain lies northerly from Griffith, and is divided therefrom by a narrow mountain gorge called Taylor's Gulch. Although not prominently productive, it is conspicuous as the location of a mine carrying the richest ore in the county. A number of its lodes are continuously worked.

Near the crest of the mountain, on the side sloping toward Griffith, are a cluster of profitable mineral veins. Of these, the Magnet and Sequel present the largest dumps as an index to the amount of development done on the veins. These mines have a common ownership, and there are strong reasons for believing them to be but subdivisions of one mammoth vein. The ore vein varies in width from a simply perceptible streak to eighteen inches of solid ore, free from zinc-blende, and consisting of fine galena and sulphurets of silver; these characteristics being shared by the majority of the veins traversing Saxon Mountain, which, by the way, is sometimes known by the name of Summit Mountain. Both these lodes were conveniently located for development by adits, and this plan was, therefore, adopted. Four adits open up the property, besides which there are a number of shafts. The properties have been worked pretty continuously for about fourteen years, and are now under the superintendency of Ernest Le Neve Foster. The quality of the ore ranges from 150 to 300 ounces of silver per ton. Operations are at present progressing under several parties of lessees.

Situated about half a mile higher up the mountain is the Pickwick Lode. This was first opened by shafts in 1876 and 1877, but in order to secure thorough ventilation and develop the property at the same time, an adit was run in

on the lode in an easterly direction. This is several hundred feet in length. The ore vein in the Pickwick is usually small, rarely exceeding five inches, and much oftener ranging from half an inch to two inches, but the uncommonly high grade of the ore compensates for its lack in quantity. The ore is almost entirely cellular quartz and "black sulphurets," bunches of fine galena being occasionally found. The second-class ore contains about 500 ounces of silver per ton, and the first class about 1,500 ounces per ton. Pieces of this ore thrown into a coal fire are speedily covered with bright beads of pure silver.

Between the Magnet and Pickwick are several promising properties, which have not attained any prominence as ore producers thus far. In some instances this is probably for lack of development. The Charter Oak, which carries ore of good grade, is located at this point.

The Anglo-Saxon is one of the most noted mines on this mountain. It is located on its steep, westerly slope, and is opened by a number of adits penetrating the lode one above another. It was largely and very profitably worked a number of years ago, but is now in a state of dormancy for some reason unknown to the writer. The ore produced by this lode has probably been of a higher average grade than that produced by any other mine in the county. Masses of pure silver glance were quite common; mill returns showing that the ore ranged in silver contents from 1,000 to 9,500 ounces per ton, the pure silver glance carrying 70 per cent of silver. The ore vein, it is almost unnecessary to mention, is usually narrow.

The Federal Lode, owned by George H. Barrett, lies a short distance north of the Saxon, and is opened by about 1,000 feet of adits and drifts. The ore is similar to that found in the Saxon, and the mine has produced about \$100,000 up to date. For the past five years, it has not been continuously worked.



A M Jones



The Wyandotte, several hundred feet west-erly from the Saxon, has yielded largely from a surface pocket. The ore is of a lower grade than that of the Saxon and Federal.

A number of other properties in this immediate neighborhood promise well, among which are the Saxon, Extension, Harrington, etc., but lack of space forbids even a mention of them.

COLUMBIAN MOUNTAIN

adjoins Saxon Mountain on the northeast, from which it is separated by Beaver Creek, which is simply a little mountain runnel. On the slope rising from Beaver Gulch, are several lodes which are slightly developed, the Mauch Chunk probably ranking first in this respect. Several lots of fair ore have been milled from this property.

A short distance farther north, is the Kohinoor Lode, once known as the Napoleon. This property has been developed by a tunnel about 200 feet in length, and a shaft about that number of feet in depth. A good pocket of ore was taken out in sinking the shaft, and the development of the property still continues. The ore is generally rich, but is not continuous, though this might be said of three-fourths of the mines in the county. The vein is very decided in its character, and decomposed to a considerable depth, and it is by no means unlikely that its further exploration will result in the discovery of profitable quantities of ore. It is worked under lease, the ore milling several hundred ounces.

Down near the base of the mountain, opposite Lawson, is the Murray, an old mine with a new name, its quondam appellation being the Live Yankee. It is the property of the Moore Mining Company, and is undergoing development with excellent results. The main feature of working is a shaft which is now over 200 feet deep, and which is being steadily pushed downward. This lode differs materially from the type of the district, in that it carries

large quantities of copper, principally in the form of pyrites, this being quite an important feature in the production of the mine. Since the present company commenced the development of the property, which is being vigorously prosecuted, the mine has paid a clear profit over the actual mining costs, which, in the absence of exact information in regard to the grade of the ores, is the best proof that can be furnished of the value of the mine. Col. William H. Moore, of Idaho Springs, has the management of the property.

Ascending the wagon road that runs by the Murray mine, for the distance of a mile, the little mining camp of Silver Creek is reached. This is the scene of the excitement attending the discovery of the Joe Reynolds properties, which occurred a few years ago. The most prominent mines are the Joe Reynolds Lodes, numbered one, two, three and four—particularly the third—the Dictator, Oshkosh, La Crosse, Baltic, Hugo, Highland Chief, Native American, Tom Moore, Nuremberg and Terrible.

The Joe Reynolds No. 3 first gave prominence to this camp. At the point of its discovery, a pocket of sulphuret ore was found that yielded several thousand dollars at the very surface, the first-class ore running from 700 to 1,100 ounces of silver per ton. The vicinity was at once alive with prospectors, and, though several valuable mines were discovered, the Joe Reynolds No. 3 still remains the most prominent. It has been steadily worked since that date, and is developed by three adits running in on the lode an aggregate length of more than 1,000 feet. The ore vein is fairly continuous, and consists of fine-grained galena, with copper pyrites, sulphurets of silver and gray copper, the quality ranging all the way from 150 to 800 ounces of silver per ton. A considerable amount of stoping has been done between the different levels, though but little developments have been prosecuted below the

lower adit. The property is owned by James I. Gilbert and Joseph Reynolds.

The Joe Reynolds properties, numbered one, two and four, are contiguous and associated lodes. No. 2 has produced a considerable amount of mineral of a grade somewhat inferior to that produced by No. 3. No. 1 carries ore of good grade, similar to that of the No. 3 Lode; but, judging from the fact that it has not attained so great prominence as the last named, it is probable that it does not exist in such large quantities.

The Highland Chief has been opened by a shaft nearly 200 feet deep, with several short levels connected therewith. This carries a fair vein of solid, argentiferous galena and copper pyrites, running somewhat below an average in silver. This will prove a valuable property with proper development.

The Hugo is located a short distance below the Highland Chief. This carries a small vein of sulphuret ore.

The Baltic is a large lode opened by an adit several hundred feet in length. It carries an irregular vein of ore consisting of galena and copper pyrites, etc., often showing native silver.

The La Crosse is situated on the ridge of the mountain, and, though not one of the largest lodes, it has paid handsomely for development. It usually carries several inches of ore of the sulphuret class, that mills from 200 to 500 ounces of silver per ton.

The Dictator is an adjacent vein of considerable promise on which several hundred feet of development have been done. It is owned by Col. William H. Doe, who is steadily opening up the vein.

RED ELEPHANT MOUNTAIN

The Red Elephant mines were discovered toward the close of 1876 by D. E. Dulancy. This was one of the most important "strikes" of the last decade. Dulancy's discovery resulted in a considerably increased county pro-

duction, and was a strong incentive to prospecting in that locality. During the following year, the Free America produced \$100,000 in silver. During the same year, the Boulder Nest began to be actively developed, and by the close of January, 1878, this property had produced \$116,000, currency value. Some of the finest specimens of native silver that the county has produced were extracted from the mine at that time. These claims are both on the same vein the main shafts being but a few hundred feet apart. In 1878, the Boulder Nest yielded not less than \$200,000. In the following year, the ore sales decreased somewhat.

In 1877, the White Lode, which crosses the Boulder Nest at an acute angle, was opened east of Young America Gulch. Subsequently the course of the lode was followed to its junction with the Boulder Nest, its development enriching several parties of lessees. The White is a large lode carrying variable quantities of mineral, but sufficient to constitute a profitable and valuable mine.

These three lodes, comprising 5,550 lineal feet, by the usual width of 150 feet, became the property, a little more than a year ago, of the Red Elephant Mining Company of New York. Capital stock, \$5,000,000; par value of share, \$10 each. About 120 men are now employed on the mine. The Free America Shaft is down nearly 600 feet, and the Boulder Nest Shaft is but a little less. These, with the Stevens Shaft, on the White Lode, and the Clery adit on the same vein, are the principal features of development. The aggregate amount of drifts and shafts, in lineal feet, is estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000. There is said to be a considerable amount of ore in sight in the different stopes. The great bulk of the milling ore ranges in silver contents from 125 to 190 ounces per ton. The first class averages from 100 to 150 ounces higher than this, and the concentrating ore from 25 to 65 ounces per ton. The latter class is

concentrated at A. P. Stephens' mill, which is located about a mile distant. The Boulder Nest is developed by eight levels running from the shaft.

These are the principal mines on Red Elephant Mountain. Many other veins were discovered during the excitement consequent on the discovery of the lode just mentioned, but, in the majority of cases, the songs of triumph that their owners sung have died into an echo. Apart from these, some very promising lodes are being developed, but they are not yet mines.

The Young America is a prior location to the Boulder Nest group. Near the surface, it yielded \$30,000 with very little labor. In its subsequent development, however, the owners were less fortunate. A shaft was sunk to a considerable depth, and, though there existed a fair vein of ore, water accumulated so fast as to render its extraction unprofitable.

The Grant Lode is another old location. This has been worked by different parties of lessees for a number of years, and this fact is the only assurance of its merits in possession of the writer.

Lying apart from the main group of lodes, and on the slope of the mountain but a short distance above Clear Creek, is a mining property owned by William B. Hood, of Georgetown. This consists of a group of five lodes, all of which have been more or less developed. From a shaft on one of the veins, profitable quantities of mineral were exploited—the ore running from 350 to 400 ounces of silver per ton. The group has been developed by over 700 feet of tunneling and drifting and more than 300 feet of shafting. Apart from the intrinsic value of the lodes themselves, they are peculiarly valuable, however, as being the key to the Boulder Nest and other prominent lodes on the mountain. Their courses intersect that of the Boulder Nest, and, by continuing drifting in that direction, the latter lode will be intersected at a great depth.

A piece of land nine acres in extent at the base of the mountain, adjoining the lodes in question, is, in common with the latter, covered by United States patent, and has the same ownership. The ground at this point is comparatively level and well adapted for the erection of concentration works or other buildings. Another advantage is the proximity of the Colorado Central Railroad, which runs close by affording unusual facilities for shipping ores.

ABOUT EMPIRE.

The mines in the vicinity of Empire were among the first found in the county, antedating the silver excitement of 1865 by several years. From 1861 to 1865, a large amount of gold was taken from that district, principally from Silver Mountain, however inconsistent this may seem. The surface of the mountain consisted of "slide" from a few feet to twenty feet in depth, and a considerable proportion of this was the result of the decomposition of the apexes of clusters of gold-bearing lodes, readily yielding its precious contents to the primitive processes of sluicing and treatment by arrastras over \$1,000,000 being taken out in the time given above. As this was gradually worked down, many lodes were opened and the Knickerbocker Stamp Mill was erected for the treatment of the auriferous quartz. Much of the pyrite was found to be of too low a grade to ship out of the county, and it did not yield a very large percentage of the gold contained under the stamps. Many of the lodes were, therefore, reluctantly abandoned, or worked desultorily, in the hope of cheaper transportation and milling rates. They came, and, as a result, the mining interests of Empire show a decided improvement.

Prominent among the men who were early wedded to Empire, and who can never be classed among the unfaithful, are David J. Ball and Judge H. C. Cowles. No matter how much the constancy of others might be shaken by the

progress of other districts, they clung tenaciously to Silver Mountain and the surrounding district, and the result has shown that their judgment was not at fault. A few years ago, Mr. Ball built a sixteen stamp mill, known as the Pioneer Mill, which has been running with tolerable steadiness since that date, on ore from the Pioneer mine, which is also the property of Mr. Ball.

The Pioneer mine, in common with a number of contiguous lodes, carries auriferous iron and copper pyrites, often in large quantities. This ore carries but little more than a trace of silver. Facts regarding the value of the ore are not accessible. The mine is paying a profit, however. The mill is located at the entrance of the tunnel, on which level the lode has been drifted a considerable distance. From this level a shaft has been sunk and levels run, all proving the great value of the mine.

The Silver Mountain Lode lies in proximity to the Pioneer, and carries ore similar in appearance to that of the last named. It has received a large share of development under the superintendency of Capt. Thomas H. Bates.

The Great Republic carries an immense vein of iron pyrites and gangue; of such a low grade, however, that it is difficult to make it profitable under existing circumstances. With cheaper labor and processes of treatment this obstacle is gradually becoming less formidable. The Colorado State and Rainbow Lodes, which cross the Great Republic, are also highly valuable properties. The Great Republic carries ore that assays \$30 in gold, and \$5 to \$10 in silver, per ton. The ore is suitable for concentration, and, with proper dressing machinery this will undoubtedly prove a remunerative property. The Grand View is a contiguous vein that has been opened on the surface a considerable distance.

The Tenth Legion, Conquerer, Great Equator Liebig, Livingston County, Humboldt, Pittsburgh, Keystone, S. R. Platt, Great Western and

Empire City are among the prominent mines of this district. These properties usually carry good bodies of iron pyrites, with some copper. The ore is generally of a low grade, though there are some exceptions to this rule, and the question of their cheap concentration, or other treatment, is a matter of general and vital interest to that district.

The Neath Lode is a type of the mines of that section, though over an average in the quality of its ores. It is owned by John M. Dumont and others, and is opened by an adit 270 feet long and a shaft sunk from the same to a depth of seventy-two feet. The pay streak is two feet in width, and consists of iron and copper pyrites and gangue. Much of this ore is suitable for concentration. A specimen assay recently run as high as eleven ounces of gold and fifty-two ounces of silver per ton, and twenty-eight per cent copper. This lode is located on Covode Mountain.

About two miles from Empire, on Lincoln Mountain, is the Virginia City Lode, which differs in some respects from the lodes of the surrounding neighborhood. It has been opened by two to three shafts, none of which are more than seventy-five feet in width. These disclose a very soft crevice about eight feet in width, consisting of a thoroughly decomposed material which shows no solid mineral, but runs, the whole width, thirty to thirty five ounces of silver per ton. Two feet of this material is of a better grade, averaging from seventy to eighty ounces of silver per ton. This mine is surrounded with fine timber, and is a very valuable property.

It is impossible to give more than a very brief description of the mines about Empire. To do the subject justice would require ten times the space that can be allotted to it. Suffice it to say, that, while the ore is not of the highest grade, the mines are of a class that guarantees permanency and profit if economically developed.

AROUND DUMONT.

The mines in the vicinity of Dumont, late Mill City, after a season of comparative quietude, are the scenes of renewed interest and activity. The mines of this district are gold and silver bearing, and in the early day the surface quartz was successfully treated by several stamp mills built in the vicinity.

The work now in progress is principally one of development. Last year a couple of shrewd miners kept an old stamp mill running all summer on ore from the surrounding dumps which had been considered as refuse, and the result was a handsome profit at the end of the year. This had the effect of inducing others to engage in prospecting and relocating claims, and the result was a general awakening to the importance of the mining interests in that section. Several new buildings have been erected in Dumont, including a commodious hotel and a new stamp mill, owned by the Mansfield Mining and Milling Company, with a capacity of sixty tons per day—thirty stamps.

Much of the present activity is due to the enterprise of the company just named, with others of recent organization, among which are the Unadilla Mining Company, of New York, and the Panama Mining Company, of Chicago. On Albion Mountain is the lode of the same name, which was early worked for gold, and, after a period of dormancy, is again the scene of active operations.

The Mansfield Mining and Milling Company own something over a dozen lodes, the majority of which are of recent location and meager development. Sufficient work has been done on them to give some intimation of their value, and the company, through its agent, Frank L. Downend, is vigorously prosecuting their development. Some of these are highly promising, but, on the whole, the value of the properties is prospective. The same may be said of the Unadilla Mining Company's properties. These lodes, as a rule, carry iron and copper pyrites, the sur-

face quartz milling from thirty to several hundred ounces of silver per ton under stamp and amalgamation treatment. J. E. Dubois, long a resident of Dumont, is the Superintendent for this company.

The Monitor Lode, owned by Green & Knabb, carries ore that yields five to six ounces of gold per cord.

The Mackey Lode, situated at the foot of Spring Gulch, has been developed by a shaft the past season. This carries a large vein of solid ore, that mills from \$40 to over \$100 per ton, principally in silver.

Among many other lodes worthy of note, are the Rule and Figure, Panama, Alexander, Chicago, Magnetic, Silver Glance, Silver Rock and Bonanza. These vary largely in general characteristics, in some, silver being predominant, and gold in others. In some, the copper is an important item, but few carry lead in profitable quantity.

Lying southerly from Mill City, on Capitol Mountain, are several good lodes, among which is the Wall Street, owned by Col. C. P. Baldwin, et al. This is an old location, 50x3,000 feet. The lode is not less than fourteen feet in width, and the ore vein varies from one to ten inches. The ore is known as gray sulphurets, and there are also present galena and silver glance; the average silver contents of this ore are 200 ounces per ton. The writer regrets his inability to use, for lack of space, a carefully tabulated statement of thirty-three lots of ore taken from this property, which was furnished by the owner. The property has been opened by a number of shafts of different depths, all of which prove its continuity, and the good grade of its mineral. Mineral, apparently carrying but little solid ore, runs well in silver, owing to the silver glance which it contains. This property is undergoing development with profitable results.

The Capitol and Cape Horn Lodes are contiguous properties to the Wall Street, and are being worked remuneratively.

Spring Gulch contains a number of lodes which are receiving development at the hands of capitalists. The discovery of some of these dates back twelve to fifteen years, while a number of locations were made the present season. Several of these carry galena and iron pyrites worth all the way from \$30 to \$125 per ton. A number have been sold to parties possessed of the necessary capital wherewith to develop them, and they are now being opened with satisfaction to their owners.

Traveling down the gulch from Georgetown, the silver region is left about Dumont, and the gold belt, which extends down past Idaho Springs, is encountered. Gold is generally predominant in these veins, though in some cases silver is the more abundant metal. In some instances copper is a profitable mineral. The ore consists mainly of pyrite and galena, the former usually determining the preponderance of gold, and the latter that of silver.

One of the most important mining enterprises inaugurated in this district during the past two years, is carried wholly by Mr. Clarence Stephens.

The property is located in Banner district, three miles above Idaho. It consists of sixteen lode claims, a placer claim of 100 acres and a mill site of 5 acres, all within a short distance of the Freeland, though not on the same mountain.

A full description of the whole group cannot be introduced into these pages. The Big Chief, which possesses the greatest amount of development, is worthy of especial mention. It is opened by an adit 255 feet long, and a shaft 210 feet deep, these avenues intersecting each other at a depth of 35 feet, and a length of 60 feet. The second level is opened 60 feet westerly from the shaft, and is 103 feet below the main adit. The third level, on which drifting is but just started, is 60 feet lower down. Each of these levels is supplied with twelve-pound iron T-rails. The lode, as far as explored, carries a

solid ore vein of an average width of fifteen inches, in addition to which there is usually a fair amount of scattered ore suitable for concentration. The ore is similar to that of the Freeland in every respect, and there is no question in the mind of the writer as to the identity of these lodes. They both carry unusual quantities of carbonate of iron (siderite), their pitch is the same—from 36 to 40 degrees from the perpendicular—and they have a uniform strike, surface irregularities changing the course of their apexes to some extent. Fair samples of the ore range from \$40 to \$167 per ton in gold, silver and copper, the latter metal running from 10 to 14 per cent. There are 400 tons of this class of ore on the dump. It consists of iron pyrites (pyrite), copper pyrites (chalcopyrite), gray copper (tetrahedrite), and black oxide of copper (tenorite). The hoisting is done by a California whim. The improvements at the surface consist of a whim and ore-house, assay office and blacksmith-shop. Every feature of this lode shows it to be one of great strength and value, the ore gradually improving with depth.

The Lulu, Chance, Stephens, Mammoth, Nathan and the First, Second and Third National Lodes are all excellent properties, on which sufficient development has been done to prove their value. The product is gold, principally. The Fourth National, Wide-Awake, Joe Richardson, Democrat and Ten-Thirty Lodes are but little developed. They are opened by numerous shafts and trenches aggregating 130 feet in depth. This proves that they are all strong, three to four foot crevices, the surface quartz assaying from one to two and a half ounces, gold, and from ten to eighteen ounces, silver, per ton, and from 2 to 4 per cent in copper.

The elevation of this group of lodes is about 9,100 feet. That of the Colorado Central Railroad, where a side track has been built for the economic shipping of the ore, is 8,100 feet above sea level, so that a tunnel run in from

this point would cut the lodes at a great depth. They are now reached by a wagon-road something over a mile in length. A convenient ore house has been built by the side of the railroad, so that ores can be handled easily and cheaply.

The principal advantages offered by this group of mines, are compactness, an abundance of timber, a clear title—eight of the lodes now being patented—great accessibility, excellent railroad facilities and an unlimited supply of water in Clear Creek. Plans for the full development of the property have not yet been perfected. This is a matter requiring the most careful consideration. Whatever may be done, however, concentrating works for the solid mineral, and a stamp mill for the auriferous quartz, both built on Clear Creek, will be a matter of necessity, and will doubtless be erected at the earliest convenience of the owner.

MINES OF IDAHO SPRINGS.

The Freeland is one of the most important mines in this district, and, therefore, claims particular notice. It is situated about five miles from Idaho Springs, the residence of Col. F. F. Osbiston, the General Manager, and John N. Palmer, Esq., the mine Superintendent.

The lode is very favorably located for development by adits, and John M. Dumont, its former owner, availed himself of the advantages thus offered. The system of exploration that he inaugurated, has been faithfully followed by the Freeland Mining Company up to the present date. It is opened by three main levels trending westerly. The two lower ones are named the Freeland and the Minnie. The distance between them is 225 feet, measured on the pitch of the vein. The mouth of the Minnie is nearly 450 feet westerly from that of the Freeland, and the distance from the breast of the Freeland to the westerly end of the property is something over 650 feet. The Platt

level is 245 feet above the Minnie. Two shafts, near the westerly end of the claim, and the Diamond level, are now of no value except to show the continuity of the deposit. The breast of the Freeland level is now about 925 feet below the surface, when continued to the end of the property, it will be nearly 1,100 feet deep. The average height of the back stopes in the Freeland level is forty feet; twenty in the Minnie and sixty feet in the Platt. Some idea may be formed from this of the enormous ore reserves on hand. The chutes running up into the stopes are forty feet apart, and, for convenience, are always kept a number of feet higher than the stopes. They are usually four feet square inside the timbers, and are provided with doors at the bottom, so that the ore can be run directly into the car, entirely obviating the use of shovels in loading, except in the breasts of the drifts.

The ore vein in the back stopes above the Freeland Tunnel averages from fourteen to seventeen inches in width, while the breast of the drift shows fourteen inches of solid ore, besides much scattered mineral. This consists mainly of iron pyrites and copper pyrite. Bunches of galena are found occasionally, and carbonate of iron is common. The ore in the Minnie is similar to that found in the Freeland, both in quantity and quality. An ore vein varying in width from six inches to three feet now exists in the different stopes. The mine is not now producing sufficient galena to justify its separation from the pyrites. Tennantite, a somewhat rare mineral, consisting of copper, iron, sulphur and arsenic, is a peculiarity of the Freeland.

It is a gratifying feature of this mine that the ore steadily improves with depth. About ten tons of first-class, worth \$80 per ton, are saved daily. The great bulk of the mineral, that adapted to concentration, is worth \$60 per ton when dressed, the proportion of dressed to crude ore being as one to two and three-tenths.

One hundred tons of this are concentrated daily at the company's works. About two-thirds of the value of the concentrations are gold. The remainder is accounted for by an average of 6 per cent of copper and some silver. The first-class is sent to the Boston & Colorado Works at Argo, and runs 20 per cent in copper, one and a half ounces of gold, and thirty-six ounces of silver per ton.

The drifting and raising is all done under contract, at a uniform price of \$3.50 per foot, and this is the only work on which double-hand drilling is used.

The timber work is of the most thorough description, stulls of immense size being used at short intervals. This is another instance in which the owners of the Freeland are naturally fortunate. Within a mile of the mine there exists a practically exhaustless supply of pine timber suitable for mining purposes, and a saw-mill owned by the company insures its economic utilization.

The general plan for sinking a deep shaft commencing on the Freeland level, is definitely arranged. Machinery sufficiently heavy for sinking 2,000 feet will be used. The shaft will be 6x16 feet in size, divided into three compartments and solidly cribbed with twelve-inch timbers. Levels will be made about 100 feet apart. At the mouth of the Freeland Tunnel are the concentrating works, the assay and business offices, blacksmith and carpenter shops, two store-houses for supplies, stables, dwelling houses, etc., and at the railroad at the foot of Trail Run is an ore-house holding 150 tons of dressed ore.

The Freeland Concentrating Mill is probably the largest and best appointed in the State, therefore a condensed description will not be inappropriate. It has been in operation about a year, and is eminently successful, the only draw-back being a lack of sufficient capacity to treat more than one-third of the ore which could be taken from the mine. The capacity

is 115 tons per day. The dimensions of the building are as follows: Jig room, 75x62 feet; ore floor, 48x35; engine and boiler floor, 35x43. The dumping floor is 85 feet from the mouth of the Freeland Tunnel, which is the avenue for every pound of ore taken from the mine. The crushing machinery consists of two Blake crushers, 7x10 inches in size, and three pairs of Cornish rolls, each 14-inch face and 22 inches in diameter. The sizing appliances are eight revolving screens, in pairs, the first two sizing the mineral in a dry state, the last six being supplied with water and another ingenious device for sizing the finer mineral. The separation of the ore from the worthless rock, or concentration of the coarser mineral, is effected by twelve Hartz jigs, and the finest material, the slime, is divided into pure ore, seconds and tailings, by a rotary circular buddle. From the dry screens the coarser particles are returned to the central pair of rolls to be re-crushed, and the finer material is passed down to the wet screens, where it is sized for the jigs. The jigs, like the screens, consist of two sets, counterparts of each other. Each set turns out four sizes of dressed ore, and each jig four grades, the whole forming, when placed in phials and labeled, an interesting representation of the efficiency of the Hartz jig. This is a highly scientific process, and its success depends in a great degree on the amount of "bed" carried in each jig compartment and the quantity of water used.

The refuse, denominated "tailings," is usually considered worthless. In the case of the Freeland, however, where everything is worked on a large and economical scale, it is proposed to work the tailings over again and save as much of the \$3.17 per ton that they contain as human ingenuity can do. For this purpose the company has recently purchased a piece of property at the foot of Trail Run, where a 15-stamp mill will be erected and the tailings subjected to that mode of treatment.



James Kelly -



Four circular buddles and six jigs will also be used at that point. This is about two and one-half miles from the mine, and the crushed ore, tailings and slimes will be run down a flume to the point mentioned, where there is an abundance of water.

The cost of concentrating the Freeland ore is 70 cents per ton, the mineral being reduced 60 per cent during the process. The cost of hauling to the railroad is \$1 per ton. Nine men on each shift are all that are required to run the mill. Four cords of wood, at an expense of \$2.50 per cord, are consumed daily. This supplies steam for the motive power and for drying the concentrations. The engine is 100-horse-power, and the boilers have double that capacity. The boilers are fed by a No. 3 Knowles pump and a No. 5 pump of the same kind is used for returning the water from the settlers to the concentrators. Once in twenty-four hours all the machinery of the dressing works is carefully inspected, and a full supply of water and hose and a Cameron pump are kept in readiness in case of fire. The cheap concentration of our ores is a matter of vital interest to this district, and at no other place is the business conducted so extensively, thoroughly and cheaply as at the Freeland.

THE HUKILL.

This great vein crosses Clear Creek about one and a half miles above Idaho Springs. The Whale and the Hukill are connected claims on one lode, and have a common ownership.

The total length of the two claims is 3,188 feet, and the horizontal and vertical developments aggregate about 5,000 lineal feet. The Hukill was first worked for surface gold, and, in 1871 it was purchased by John M. Dumont, who prosecuted its development for a number of years at a satisfactory profit. Later, it became the property of the Hukill Gold and Silver Mining Company, which still retains its possession. The developments thus far were mainly confined to the north side of the creek, where one of the

finest veins of ore in the county was exploited to that level.

In 1878, a vertical shaft was started a short distance south of the creek. In 1879, a party of Californians purchased a controlling interest and lent a decided stimulus to the development of the mine. This shaft, which is known as the Delano shaft, is perpendicular and is 235 feet deep. It was started nearly on the crevice, but, as this pitches to the west at an angle of about fourteen degrees, the shaft and vein are gradually diverging as depth is gained. The first level was run at a depth of seventy-seven feet from the surface, and here the shaft and lode are together. At the second level, sixty-five feet lower down, they are twenty-two feet apart, and at the third and lowest level, an additional depth of eighty-six feet, the intervening distance is fifty-two feet. The first, second and third levels are open respectively 79, 127 and 60 feet north of the shaft, and 80, 95 and 80 feet south.

The south drift on the first level carries several feet of ore of a good quality. In the north drift, the mineral is more scattered. The second level shows an excellent vein of ore at every point, ranging in width from two to four feet. The stopes above this level have attained a height of fifteen feet at one point, showing a vein of ore from four to seven feet in width. This consists of iron pyrites and copper pyrites, carrying streaks and bunches of fine-grained erubescite, which constitutes the first-class ore and runs high in both gold and silver. The lower level carries from two to four feet of an ore vein throughout its length, and but little stoping has been done there. The developments on this level are highly satisfactory, as the ore is found to be improving with depth.

The surface improvements consist of an engine-house 83x28, and an ore-house 18x40, with blacksmith-shop on the dump. The assay, business and other offices are located in the old Whale mill. Everything around the mine bears

evidence of careful supervision, Col. F. F. Osbiston having the management.

Due allowance should here be made for recent drifting. The changes in the ore since the above was written, denote an improvement in quality, and confirm statements as to its general high grade. The Hukill ore is peculiarly rich, compared with other mines in this district, in which the mineral is mainly pyritic. The first-class sometimes carries copper to the value of \$40 per ton, but from 3 to 10 per cent is probably about an average range. Something over \$600,000 have been taken from the Hukill claim alone since 1871. The Hukill is, without doubt, one of the most profitable and reliable mines in the great mineral belt that traverses Clear Creek and Gilpin Counties.

The Lone Tree mine is owned and managed by John M. Dumont, of Spanish Bar, and is located about 1,000 feet westerly from the Freeland mine. The property consists of two patented claims, aggregating 2,800 linear feet. A placer claim that takes in Trail Creek for a distance of nearly half a mile, and two mill sites, each of four acres in extent, are owned in connection with the property. The ground marked by the apex of the lode is entirely free from the abruptness so common in this county, rendering the construction of wagon roads a matter of comparatively little expense. More or less pine timber suitable for mining purposes is scattered over the whole length of the property.

For a distance of 1,800 feet, a number of surface shafts, varying in depth from twenty-five to seventy-five feet, were sunk for the decomposed auriferous quartz, which was treated at the stamp mills, and often run as high as \$250 in gold to the cord.

No systematic attempt at development was made, however, until about a year ago, when a main shaft was commenced, and an adit run in to connect with it. The latter is now 750 feet in length, and the shaft is 110 feet deep. The breast of the adit will be directly under the

shaft within a further distance of sixty feet, and the latter will require an additional depth of seventy feet before reaching the level of the adit.

The character of the ore is that peculiar to the mines of this district—auriferous pyrites, carrying a profitable percentage of copper, with more or less silver. A large number of assays taken from different points on the lode show that the ore ranges in value from \$40 to \$200 per ton. Past experience in this district proves that this variety of mineral invariably improves in quality as depth is gained. The crevice is from five to eight feet in width, and is usually mineralized throughout the whole width. The lode pitches at an angle of about ten degrees from the perpendicular, and preserves remarkable uniformity in course, width, pitch and general characteristics as far as explored. This is undoubtedly one of the strongest fissure veins in the county.

In the vicinity of the Lone Tree and Freeland mines, are many others which are undergoing development. Although many of them are highly promising, with a few exceptions, they are not now remunerative. The Trail Creek Tunnel Company sustains a new enterprise of "great pith and moment," late developments showing a marked improvement.

For reasons already told too often, a description of the mines about Idaho Springs, and in fact throughout the county, is much more condensed than is desirable to the writer, and no less to the owners of the properties referred to.

Situated a short distance below the Hukill is the Mayflower mine, owned by a New York company, and superintended by George Berry. Its active and systematic development is comparatively recent. It was originally opened by several adits and shafts, but, since it came into the possession of the company now owning it, a vertical shaft, similar to that of the Hukill, has been commenced, and, at a depth of about 200 feet, this shows up a body of ore of large

size and good quality. The ore is of the pyritic class, carrying gold, silver and copper. Late developments are extremely gratifying to those interested in the property. The opening up of the vein is progressing vigorously.

The Idaho Tunnel, which is being driven into Seaton Mountain by the Consolidated Seaton Mountain Mining Company, is one of the most colossal enterprises at present under way in this vicinity. The consolidated property includes about twenty-five lodes, which will be intersected by the tunnel in question during its continuance, excepting those which have already been cut. The mountain in which the tunnel is being driven, is, undoubtedly, one of the greatest depositions of mineral wealth in the State, and the present system of exploration must insure its economic exploitation. The average grade of the ores of the different lodes as determined by surface explorations, is from \$100 to \$200 in gold and silver. The tunnel is now about 600 feet in length, and several of the lodes that have been intersected, among which are the Inter-Ocean and Carpenter, are now yielding ore of good grade. The company is organized on a capital of \$50,000,000, and proposes to carry the tunnel a sufficient distance to intersect every lode which it owns. The Colorado Tunnel is owned by the same company. It commences on Sulphuret Hill, but its further continuance will carry it into Seaton Mountain, in a different locality to that explored by the Idaho Tunnel. It is yet in its incipency, but has a vast store of mineral wealth ahead. These enterprises are watched by the county at large with more than ordinary interest. The property is managed by the Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, the Mayor of Idaho Springs.

On Seaton Mountain are many lodes which have been worked for many years, such as the Seaton, Victor, Metropolitan and Gem, which were among the first discoveries in the county. Some of these have yielded enormously and are still steady producers.

One of the most steadily profitable mines on this mountain is the Tropic, owned by Gen. J. I. Gilbert and Joseph Reynolds. The main shaft of the mine is 180 feet deep. The first level is reached at a depth of 32 feet and has been opened a distance of 570 feet easterly. Fifty feet lower is the second level, which is opened 210 feet westerly and 390 feet easterly. The next and lowest level is 80 feet below the second, and is drifted 60 feet west of the shaft. On this level no stoping has been done. The average height of the stopes in the second level is fifteen feet, and for 300 feet in the first level the stopes are raised to an average height of ten feet.

The ore vein, taken throughout the mine, will average from a foot to a foot and a half in width, the bottom of the shaft carrying eighteen inches of nearly solid ore. The ore consists of galena, gray copper, yellow copper and iron pyrites. The first-class is worth from \$110 to \$180 per ton. The second-class mills from \$90 to \$110, and the concentrating ore from \$40 to \$50 per ton. The first-class ore carries $\frac{3}{4}$ of an ounce of gold, and 170 ounces of silver per ton, and contains from 4 to 6 per cent of copper.

Drifting is progressing on the third level both east and west, and on the second level east of the shaft. Sinking the shaft is suspended until the arrival of a 50-horse power hoisting engine, which is now on the way to the mine. Twenty men are employed, but four of these being in the stopes. The monthly output is about fifty tons of ore of all classes.

From Idaho Springs to the head of Virginia Cañon are numerous valuable mines—the Specie Payment, Trio, Lucerne, Kansas City Tunnel, and connected properties, Champion, Santa Fe, German, Clarissa, etc. These are mainly auriferous, though they usually carry a small percentage of silver. The Specie Payment has been opened to a depth of several hundred feet, carrying ore adapted to stamp treatment in its lowest levels.

OTHER DISTRICTS.

In addition to the mines already described, there are many others, lying in outside districts, which are, because of their distance from the central districts, or owing to their incipency, less commonly known than those previously mentioned.

Near the head of York Gulch is a cluster of silver-bearing lodes (carrying some gold, however), which have been worked steadily for a number of years with profit to their owners. The most important of these is the Clifford mine, which has received a large share of development.

Over on Chicago and Cascade Creeks are several lodes which have yielded handsomely, and many others on which development has but recently commenced. The Humboldt has a shaft 150 feet deep, and an adit 200 feet long. This carries ore that mills \$300 per ton. Other lodes are the Cynosure, Mayflower, Muscovite, Charter Oak, Diadem, Peerless, Cascade, Mary Foster, Exchange, Magna, Marmion and Stella. These lodes carry both gold and silver, the ore ranging in value from \$30 to several hundred dollars per ton. The Alps, Twins, Silver Bluff, Grant, Springfield and Blue Jay are other lodes, some of them being old locations. This district is conveniently situated at a comparatively low altitude, with an abundance of timber and water, and is but a few miles from Idaho Springs, whither its product will naturally tend. A revival of activity at this point during the present season has resulted in the discovery of several excellent lodes.

The Fall River District has attracted a good deal of attention during the past year, and many properties that have been temporarily abandoned for a number of years are again actively worked.

The largest and most promising enterprise under way in this district at the present time is owned and managed by Mr. R. O. Old, of Georgetown. This consists of thirteen connected lode claims and nine mill sites. The

principal lode is the National Bank, which is opened by a shaft eighty-six feet deep, which proves the existence of a large ore vein that assays up to 500 ounces of silver per ton. In order to intersect and develop these properties, the British Tunnel, which will cut the National Bank at a depth of not less than 400 feet, is being driven into Deer Mountain, where this group of lodes is located. It is now 670 feet in length, and will cut the National Bank in a further distance of about 250 feet. On the same mountain are three lodes owned by Mr. Thomas S. Old, to develop which the Malta Tunnel is being driven into the mountain. Judging from the results of the meager developments already bestowed on these properties, they are decidedly valuable lodes.

Atlantic district, bounded on one side by the main range at the western end of the county, is a new mining district, having been formed but a few months. It is at the present time the scene of extensive and vigorous prospecting. Its existence is mainly due to the indefatigable exertions of that unwearied prospector, Judge H. C. Cowles, of Empire. Some of the newly discovered properties carry ore of a high grade. The Snowy Range is spoken of as one of the most valuable lodes in the district. A little mining camp named after the district in which it is situated is already in existence. Eastern capital is employed in the development of some of the properties. There are, undoubtedly, mines of great value in that section.

Over at the head of Geneva Gulch is a group of mines, on the main range, which claim a passing notice. Although in Clear Creek County, they are not strictly in the Clear Creek Valley, being at the head of Elk Creek, which runs into South Park. The principal mines are owned by the Geneva Mining Company, and are located somewhat unfavorably for working, as they are above the line of timber and subject to deep snows during the win-

ter season. The lodes are intersected by a long tunnel, the *Britannic*, which cuts some of them at a great depth. The *Baltic* is the most important lode in the group, and has been extensively developed. It carries from six inches to two feet of solid ore, consisting of gray and yellow copper, iron pyrites and galena. The company owns a mill for smelting its ores.

This is located a few miles down the gulch, where timber is abundant. Snow slides are common at this point, scarcely a winter passing without annoyance and loss of life from this source; but this is regarded as of little moment by the eager, restless searchers for silver and gold.

CHAPTER VI.*

MILLS AND MILLING.

THE EARLY DAYS.

THE history of the reduction of ores in Clear Creek County embraces a wide range, and the details of its rise and progress are of interest to all who are engaged in the mining and milling of the noble metals. Supposing that no mill for the reduction of ores had ever been built in this county, and that our miners had developed their property to its present stage and stored up their ores, the first practical metallurgist, American or European, who chanced to visit the camp, would quickly and certainly arrive at the following conclusions:

"You are here raising yearly fifteen to twenty thousand tons of silver and gold bearing ore. You need mills to treat as much as possible of this ore in this county. Your ores are a mixture of two or more sulphides, such as iron and copper pyrites, galena, zinc-blende, gray copper, and, occasionally, the rarer true silver ores, with antimony, arsenic and traces of nickel and bismuth. At the surface, and to a depth of twenty to sixty feet, the ores are generally decomposed, showing a honey-combed, sulphureted quartz. To reduce economically this light argentiferous and auriferous ore, whether decomposed or quartzose, and carrying only a light percentage of the above

metals, you should, after stamping, desulphurize and chloridize in Bruckner cylinders, and finally leach with hyposulphite of soda, and precipitate or amalgamate with quick-silver in the good old way. In your heavy ores, the metals which are valuable intrinsically, or which may be used as a base for extracting the silver and gold, are lead, copper and zinc. To cheapen transportation, raise the value per ton, and facilitate reduction, you should have mills for the separation and concentration of galena, iron, zinc and gangue. Lead being the most important base, lead smelting works are needed. Since you are fifty miles from the coal measures and your district does not produce the necessary fluxes, ship your galena ores to the nearest lead smelter or the one that will pay the highest price. The ores containing copper should be sent to the French Smelting Works, at Golden, the Boston and Colorado Works, at Argo, or to lead smelters who will pay equally as high a rate. If you can supply a sufficient amount of clean cupriferous ore, a mill should be running here on the Hunt, Douglas and Stewart plan. Your zincose ores should be treated at some establishment in the State which utilizes the zinc as well as the silver and gold. Until such works are built, any of the above reducers will gladly receive zinc ores. Thus, for all grades of ore containing \$15 and

*The author is indebted to L. F. OLMSTEAD, Esq., for the preparation of this chapter.—A. F.

over per ton, you will be paid the highest rates which the best methods of treatment and keen competition have brought about."

How simple and sensible such reasoning appears, and yet for fifteen years have men been buying experience in milling here, and paying liberally for it, too. How they tried to make water run up hill will be presently shown. But in their favor we must state that these pioneer mill-men did their level best; they started when little or nothing was known of the character or extent of the ore veins; when the railroad was halting at the Missouri River; when Swansea and Freiberg were the nearest reduction works; when capital could not be induced to flow into the unknown, savage wilds of Colorado. They struggled bravely with adverse fortunes, they tried new and old ideas, holding fast to the good and abandoning the bad, and part of the practical results they obtained was the introduction of the Bruckner cylinder and the Hunt and Douglas leaching process. Their previous experience had been mostly in the stamp-mills of Gilpin County and the treatment of gold ores, and the first mills built in the eastern part of this county actually saved a little free silver with their amalgam, and their owners sold it as base metal. But the fire assay soon (1864) showed the presence of silver in the veins, and in 1865 there was silver ore for sale in Clear Creek County. There was a town, too, which has been steadily prospering ever since (Georgetown), and mills for the treatment of silver ores were springing up on all sides. No sooner was a mining company incubated than it demanded a mill, and, by the time the mill was in operation, the company had usually arrived at years of discretion and bankruptcy. It is unnecessary to describe in detail the stamp-mills erected at Empire and near Idaho for the treatment of surface gold ores—they answered their purpose as long as the requisite supply of decomposed mineral was obtained, and, that failing, they attacked the

solid sulphides and pyrites with boundless confidence and original processes. Everything, from superheated steam to tobacco-juice, was tried on those refractory ores, except the simple old methods, until the miners gradually forsook the gold districts and the mills fell into decay. Empire still possesses two stamp-mills, and of these D. J. Ball's is usually kept busy. His courage and perseverance, entitle him to success, and that he may live long to enjoy his gold dust is the wish of all who know the veteran pioneer, miner and mill-man. At Idaho a few stamps are in operation, but the amount of ore so treated is small.

SILVER MILLS.

The argentiferous surface ores of this district, being mostly decomposed, and, therefore, easily reduced by simple roasting, chloridizing and amalgamation, were believed to be inexhaustible, and all who possessed any knowledge whatever on the subject, considered that little skill was required in their treatment. For a time all went well, and results were obtained as high as 85 and 90 per cent of silver contents; but the necessity of buying and using more refractory ore, the inexperience and ignorance of most managers, the dishonesty of others and the disadvantages incident to every new camp, brought all in turn to grief. Among the first custom mills of Georgetown was the What Cheer, which has had a checkered experience under many managers. First arranged in 1865 as a stamp-mill for the raw amalgamation of auriferous quartz, it was soon ascertained that no supply of free milling ores was to be had in the district. Garrott, Martine & Co. then leased the mill for five years, and introduced Bruckner cylinders for roasting, and revolving barrels for amalgamating, the silver ores which were being largely produced. Dry stamping was here first successfully attempted. Though laboring under many difficulties, lack of capital, excessive cost of mill supplies and the defective condition of

the entire mill, the firm prospered, saving 80 to 85 per cent of the silver contents of ore treated, and operated the works for eleven months. Huepeden & Company purchased their interests in 1868, and afterward with the honest miners the outfit was known as the Yuba Dam Mill. The manager and a considerable sum of money disappeared together, and Palmer & Nichols next made a brave but vain attempt to continue the old methods successfully. After two years of idleness, the Pelican Company bought the property in 1873, added three cylinders, engine and boiler, renovated the mill throughout, and, under the management of B. F. Napheys, began the reduction of ores from the Pelican mine, supplemented by occasional purchases outside. Several thousand bars of silver were produced, but the exact percentage saved, the cost of working per ton, etc., cannot, owing to the litigation and confusion prevailing at that period, be definitely ascertained. Certain it is, however, that in 1877, the Pelican Company gladly leased the mill to Ballou, Napheys & Co., whose operation on custom ores for ten months resulted in a heavy loss. Since the purchase of the property by William A. Hamill, it has been refitted as a sampling works and leased by the Boston & Colorado Smelting Company. That it will ever again be employed in the reduction of ores, is extremely doubtful.

The International Mining Company, Professor Frank Dibben, agent, built in East Argentine, eight miles above Georgetown, in 1868, a mill of the same character. Considering that nine-tenths of the ore from the International mine carries over 50 per cent galena, it would seem to a casual observer that some one had blundered in its construction. But by supplementing their quartzose ore with liberal purchases from the Belmont and Harris, adjoining mines which carry a light, honey-combed ore, and under the careful management of P. McCann, the mill did not die its natural death until four years had elapsed.

The Baker Silver Mining Company, Joseph W. Watson, Superintendent, was also at this time indulging in the luxury of a silver mill, of the same pattern, in West Argentine. While the Baker ore, antimonial quartz and galena, is slightly better adapted to the amalgamation process, the stockholders of the company are to be congratulated that before the works were fairly in operation they were destroyed by fire. That no attempt to rebuild has since been made is another cause for congratulation.

The most persistent efforts to reduce the ores of Clear Creek County in Georgetown was made by J. Oscar Stewart. Starting in a small way in 1867, with a little reverberatory furnace and a couple of amalgamating pans, he met with such success in treating rich surface ores that he readily induced Eastern capitalists to furnish him with the money to build a \$100,000 mill, located at the lower end of town. At first the mill was modeled after his former one, and for several years a fair degree of success was attained, and his books showed a handsome profit. But in a short time, desirable ores became scarce and a heavy percentage of lead and zinc appeared. Then piles of tailings, too low to utilize, too high to throw away, began to rise near his mill. Twice he showed the writer dumps containing each a thousand tons, containing forty ounces of silver per ton, which he intended to treat. After running these tailings again through his mill, he acknowledged that every ounce he had extracted, had cost him 25 per cent more than its currency value.

The Arey and Stetefeldt furnaces, which allowed too little time for thorough roasting, a smelting furnace for destroying lead, innumerable and unheard-of variations of the old reverberatory, a genuine improvement on the Hunt and Douglas leaching process and an expensive attempt to adapt it to our ores by mixing copper pyrites from Empire—these are but a few examples of the misdirected energy and talent. The burning of the mill on two occasions was

a temporary hindrance, but, the loss being fully covered by insurance, this had no effect in hastening the ruin of the company, which three years ago culminated. But that he acted throughout from honest convictions, and that his failure left him with clean hands, all who know him will acknowledge.

At Masonville, four miles below Idaho Springs, a plant similar to Stewart's was operated in 1870-71, and started up for a few months in 1873. The ore supply had to be drawn from this (Griffith) district. The managers' experience was slight, and the mill soon ceased operations.

The Juad and Crosby mill, in Georgetown, begun in 1872, was operated for some time but it did not pay. J. V. Farwell bought it, tore down Crosby's patent furnaces, introduced Bruckner cylinders and amalgamating pans, and, under the management of S. J. Learned, the works are running steadily five to eight tons daily and saving a high percentage. Knowing for a certainty that money can be made reducing light ores in the old way, Mr. Learned is content to follow the beaten track and let others attempt the short cuts of new processes.

The Clear Creek Company, using a modification of the Hunt, Douglas and Stewart leaching process, has an excellent mill, and makes a specialty of treating low-grade ores, down to twenty ounces per ton. The capacity of the mill is ten tons per day. These two mills furnish a good market for the quartzose ores of this district, are receiving ample supplies, are managed on business principles, and are making money for their owners.

That the fittest will survive is an axiom thoroughly realized in the mill business, as in all other departments of human economy.

LEAD SMELTING.

The presence of galena in our ores was early recognized and its value fully appreciated. If the first efforts to utilize the lead by smelting

were rash and ill advised, they have at least served as guide-boards for the benefit of later investors.

Bowman & Company, a party of negroes from Missouri, were first seized with the smelting mania, and built, in 1865, on Leavenworth Fork, a mile above Georgetown, what is known as the "Nigger Smelter." With a rude water-wheel, bellows and ten-foot stack, they reckoned on melting the silver and lead down as easily as they had the 85 per cent galena back in the East. Their mine, the Argentine, furnished a few charges of antimonial galena, but, when they had dug out two or three adamantine "sows," the negroes concluded to quit the smelting business, sadder and wiser men. Next came Caleb S. Stowel, with a Scotch hearth, which had no better luck. Then the Georgetown Smelting Company, with more elaborate roasters and a big stack, entered the field in 1867, and, while the miners were eager to have their ore tested in a real lead smelter, and cared little for returns, ran out a dozen or two bars of base bullion. Their chimney, branded O. K., was for many years a prominent landmark in town, but has lately been removed.

The Brown Silver Mining Company had been organized in 1866, and the enormous output of its mines, the Brown and Coin, induced the directors to build a mill. With Joseph W. Watson as Superintendent, a large smelting works, well equipped with reverberatory, blast and cupeling furnaces, powerful machinery, concentrating works and tramways, was erected at Brownville, within 200 yards of the mines. Zinc predominating in the ores, galena was secured from other mines, iron pyrites and fluxes imported from outside districts, and, backed by a wealthy company and very productive mines, the mill and Brownville enjoyed a boom which lasted fully one year. Great masses of fine silver, one over 1,800 pounds in weight, were shipped to the home office at Philadelphia, and it seemed that the problem of successful smelt-



A. E. Lea.



ing here had been solved. But these works, also, closed. Three parties have since leased and cleared up the old mill at different times, the first realizing about \$25,000, the next \$12,000, and the last \$8,000. Over 1,000 tons of refuse slag was shipped to Golden, at an expense of \$7.50 per ton, and re-smelted at a profit.

Considering the results of these attempts, we conclude that lead-smelting in this county has been, and always will be, a failure. The requisites for successful smelting are low-priced labor, cheap and abundant fuel, coal, coke, and charcoal, good facilities for obtaining fluxes, pyrites, limestone, etc., a central position to receive ores of every kind from various districts, thus obtaining the most advantageous mixtures, and skillful and honest management, backed by a large capital. Our galena ores now command a high price, and are sought for by smelting works at Golden, Pueblo, Omaha, St. Louis, Chicago, Wyandotte, Pittsburgh and Newark, and we believe the time is not distant when every pound will be smelted in Colorado.

At Swansea, four miles below Georgetown, Richard Pearce attempted (1871-1873) to treat silver and gold ores by roasting and smelting into copper matte, but lack of pyrites and capital, and the refractory nature of the silver ores, caused his failure. At the same time, Samuel Wann and Hy Williams gained the same experience on the same process at the Whale Mill, for another English Company (limited).

CONCENTRATION.

The advantages of concentration were apparent in an early day, and rude Cornish hand-jigs and buddles have been in general use since the discovery of our mines. The Washington Mining Association, which had made a futile effort at smelting, in 1868 introduced the Krom machines for dry concentrations, and, under William Bement's management, some fair work was done. Unfortunately, the works were burned in 1871, before success was clearly shown, and

were never rebuilt. The Clear Creek Company has a large fifty-ton mill, containing Krom's latest improvements, and has been four years at work.

The company has handled many thousand tons of low-grade ore, presumably at a profit, but does not care to publish the records of its operations. George Teal, while Superintendent of the Terrible mine, first systematized the workings of Cornish jigs in 1873, and, showing very favorable results, induced the Terrible Mining Company to build a twenty-five-ton mill, using Hartz jigs, settling tanks and slime tables. The mill paid its cost in the first season, besides netting a handsome profit, and is still running on Terrible ore.

Teal, Foster and Eddy, aided by Eastern capital, next built the Silver Plume Mill on the same plan, in 1875, and for a time prospered, but finally failed, and the mill has since been operated and owned by Franklin Ballou. A concentrating mill was erected on the same plan at the foot of Democrat Mountain, in 1875, by W. W. Rose & Co., to handle the ores of the New Boston Mine, but, owing to the poor-ness of the ore, after separation and other causes, was shut down after a short campaign. John Collom has been for ten years endeavoring to concentrate ores at Idaho, and, after trying many processes has at last a mill after his own designs. The Dunderberg Company have in operation at their mine, a new and well-equipped mill of forty tons' capacity, with five Hartz jigs and a plant of approved machinery, and are realizing large profits therefrom. A. P. Stephens, at Lawson, is enlarging his twenty-ton mill, and is doing well at concentrating custom ores. Our experience seems to show the superiority of the old-style wet process over the Krom in many respects. The first cost of a Krom plant is twice that of Hartz jigs, its loss in dust is greater, and it does no better work. Where a supply of water cannot be obtained, the Krom machine may be used

The following extract from the Colorado *Miner*, written by one of a party that ascended the mountain during the month of August, agrees precisely with the spectacle witnessed by the writer during the same month :

"The sun had not yet risen, though the whole eastern horizon—comprising an arc of not less than 110 degrees—was tinted with a rich wine color that contrasted strikingly with a long, dark, narrow cloud immediately above it. Above this the ruby color was less decided, the colors of rose, orange, gold and a silvery greenish hue, blending with each other until they were lost in the grayish blue tint of the firmament above. But fairer and stranger than all was the lovely sea-green color of the plains, which formed the horizon for a distance of one hundred degrees, save where the highest eastward mountains reared their purplish heads and excluded them from sight. This green hue increased in intensity until Sol made his appearance, which occurred at 5:22 o'clock, when the color and form of the plains were entirely lost in the effulgence of the solar rays. At this moment an irregular black cloud hung aloft in the eastern sky and reflected back the light of morning in an ever-changing variety of tints that were truly wonderful to behold, while smaller spots and specks of rapidly accumulating vapor each lent their own peculiar charm to a spectacle that never can be faithfully transferred to canvas. The colors at this moment were so intense, so rare and so gorgeous as to be at once bewildering, enchanting and incomparable, and the whole scene so supernally magnificent that an attempt at its description is absolutely preposterous."

If preferred, the trip can be made in one day, as before stated, but this precludes the possibility of witnessing the wonderful effects of sunrise. Even when this feature is disregarded, the spectacle presented from the summit of Gray's Peak is one that the subsequent events of a lifetime can never efface from the

memory. The vast extent of territory embraced by the eye; the utter isolation; the strange effect of sound without the slightest reverberation; the absence of vegetation and life; the calm and austere dignity of the immediately surrounding peaks; the mirror-like appearance of several lakes visible in the distance; the creeping clouds upon the mountain slopes far below; the deep, half-shaded cañons; the sudden transitions from summer to winter, and *vice versa*, caused by passing snow-storms, the holy emblem of Christianity gleaming in virgin whiteness on the Mount of the Holy Cross; the severe beauty of distant clusters of ragged peaks embellished with glittering patches of snow; the strips of somber pine forests; the chaotic desolation of the Horse Shoe Bend; the twin-like majesty of the Spanish Peaks; the huge dome of Pike's Peak, and the broad expanse of the swelling plains beyond; the foaming streams which go dancing down, on the one hand to the Atlantic, and on the other to the Pacific, so far below that the ear catches not a murmur of their tumult; and the lonely beauty of an almost inaccessible sheet of water on the flank of Irwin's Peak—all combine to form a scene of bewildering magnificence that nothing but a massive and sympathetic mind can fully appreciate, and none but a poet can portray.

Republican and Griffith Mountains, both of which rise from the streets of Georgetown, are often sealed during the summer season by residents and visitors. The latter is the easiest of access, and admits of a fine view of the surrounding district, and is usually selected by picnic parties in preference to Republican Mountain. The latter towers considerably higher, however, possesses greater variety, distinctiveness and attractiveness, and is almost as accessible. It is reached by the wagon road over Union Pass, and thence to the Astor mine, on the summit of Democrat Mountain, where the road ends. After this, the summit can be reached in less than an hour's walk or ride. Democrat



M. A. Louclan

Mountain, which leans confidently against Mount Republican, runs up to timber line, and between this and the rocky tiara that caps the latter mountain, is an expansive plateau, carpeted with grasses and wild flowers and striped with bands of willows fringing the streams of ice water that flow from a huge bank of snow that usually succumbs to the influence of the August sun. Skirting the upper limit of the dense pine forest that clothes the eastern slope of the mountain, is a straggling fringe of stunted pines and cedars, twisted by the elements into the most fantastic shapes; and still above this are the grotesque, barkless and sinuous limbs of the junipers, etc., that have relinquished the unequal combat with the rarefied atmosphere and contending elements, and now strew the mountain slopes like the bleached bones of a vanquished army. There is something peculiarly fascinating in timber-line scenes; whether occurring on mountain or in gulch, and many of the most striking paintings of Rocky Mountain scenery include this feature. From the summit of the mountain, the view is but little less extensive than that obtained from Gray's Peak. A portion of Denver can be plainly seen, and, with the aid of an ordinary opera glass, the farm-houses on the plains—fifty to eighty miles distant—are distinctly visible. The writer estimates the height of Republican Mountain at about 12,300 feet above sea level.

Old Chief Mountain, eight miles from Idaho Springs, is 11,833 feet high, and during the summer season it is a point of attraction to the hundreds of pleasure-seekers who annually visit that charming watering-place. It is the highest of a group, named respectively the Chief, Squaw and Papoose, and is reached by a mountain trail of gradual ascent, the summit affording an extensive view of the surrounding country.

In addition to those already mentioned, there are numerous prominent mountains which are less easy of access, and are, therefore, rarely

visited, except, perchance, by some dauntless and inquisitive prospector. Mountain climbing is usually an arduous task, but it results in scenes of the most impressive grandeur that nature can bestow.

LAKES.

The many beautiful sheets of water existing in Clear Creek County lend a never-failing charm to the rugged scenery that is mirrored in their depths and of which they form a part. They are ever beautiful and entertaining objects to nature's dutiful children, and the fact that some of them are stocked with trout invests them with additional interest.

Green Lake, located two and a half miles from Georgetown, is an emerald setting in a confused aggregation of granitic crags. It is enveloped "in the deep umbrage of a green hill's shade" on one side, and on the other it is hemmed in by the rocks alluded to, which is a vast moraine, romantically termed "The Battle Ground of the Gods." It has neither inlet nor outlet of any consequence, but maintains about a certain height at all seasons of the year. The color of the lake is a deep sea-green, but the water is as pure as can be found. Several theories have been advanced to explain this phenomenal trait, but the most probable is that it is caused by a green fungoid growth that exists on the stones that form the bottom, the wonderful transparency of the water adding to its probability.

The area of the lake, which is of an oblong shape, is about fifteen acres, and its greatest depth is about seventy feet. Ten years ago, William H. Cushman realized its importance as a resort for tourists, and at once commenced its improvement. An excellent frame house was built, a hatching house was erected and dams for the young fry constructed, and pisciculture was extensively engaged in. Subsequently, several hundred thousand eggs of California salmon and Eastern trout were successfully hatched out. Large numbers of these

succumbed to the ordinary misfortunes attending an adolescent fish's career, and at a later date, thousands of them fell victims to the voracity of a number of mountain trout which were previously brought over from Bear Creek, so that an estimated number of but from 25,000 to 30,000 now remain. These are exceedingly tame, feeding readily from the hand. A few young trout have hatched out in the lake this season, but the absence of running water prevents successful breeding.

The property is now owned by D. C. Folsom, who spares no pains to render it attractive. Nine row and sail boats await the service of visitors, and refreshments are provided; consequently, the place is well patronized. The riotous confusion of granitic rocks in the Battle Ground of the Gods is a never-ending source of wonder, and some of the most elegant pines to be found in the mountains spring from the otherwise barren area. This is a spot of peculiar beauty, and will become more popular as it is better known.

Clear Lake is but half a mile distant, and is included in the Green Lake property. It is about one-fifth larger than the last mentioned, but lacks the beautiful green hue that first attracted attention to the latter. It is about sixty feet lower than Green Lake, and a constant stream runs through it. It contains no fish. The steep pitch of the mountain slopes running into it, indicates that it is of great depth. It is a singular fact, considering that it is within three miles of Georgetown, and skirted by a wagon road, that a colony of beavers still retain a home at the upper end of the lake, where they can often be seen in the evening and early morning. The natural facilities for trout-breeding in the immergent stream, are apparent to any one acquainted with the business.

Seven miles farther up this gulch, are three lakes that are rarely visited. They are situated at timber line, and the most romantic

scenery. The largest is about the size of Green Lake, and the smallest, which is unconnected with the others, is of the color of Green Lake.

Chicago Lakes, three in number, are about eight miles from Georgetown and fifteen from Idaho Springs, and are reached from the latter point by the way of Chicago Creek. It was on the banks of one of these that Bierstadt betrayed the force of his genius in the production of that famous picture, "A storm in the Rocky Mountains." These lakes are contiguous sheets of water about 11,500 feet above sea level. The area of the lowest is estimated at fifty and the next at twenty acres. They are both well stocked with mountain trout, and form the head-waters of Chicago Creek. The third and largest has a surface of about 100 acres in extent, and is the source of Bear Creek. Fishing parties usually stay several days, as there is excellent pasturage for saddle and pack animals. Within from three to five miles of Chicago Lakes is Mount Evans, 14,330 feet high, one of the highest mountains in the State.

Between Idaho Springs and Chicago Lakes is Summit Lake, a generous sheet of water located at timber line. This has also been transferred to canvas.

Lone Duck Lake spreads its ample bosom nearly on the summit of the divide between Clear Creek Valley and South Park. It is situated on the South Park Slope, and is very probably of morainic origin. Fish have never been seen in the lake, although the stream of which it is the source furnishes the best fishing to be found in the county.

Many other lakes exist in the county, but they are of meager proportions, or so secluded that they are seldom seen.

MOUNTAIN PASSES.

Next to the mountains themselves, the most salient features of Alpine scenery are the de-

pressions in the mountain chains that naturally offer ingress into transmountain districts. The most important of these, owing to the fact that they are traversed by routes of travel, are named Argentine, Loveland and Berthoud.

Argentine Pass is ten miles from Georgetown and about two miles southerly from Gray's Peak. It divides the head of one of the main branches of Clear Creek from one of the sources of Snake River. It is 13,100 feet high and is, therefore, far above timber line. It affords direct connection with the growing mining camp of Chihuahua, in Summit County, from which it is distant about four miles. From the pass, a magnificent view of hundreds of prominent peaks, including the Mount of the Holy Cross, is obtained, and it is often selected as a standpoint of observation by those who are not sufficiently eager or active to engage in the more toilsome ascent of Gray's Peak. The southern slope is easy of ascent and affords a delightful drive or ride, the vast amphitheater being covered with grasses and Alpine flowers, save where huge banks of snow repose in glittering whiteness. The Summit County side is a steep, rugged declivity, down which more than one freight wagon has rolled to destruction.

Loveland Pass, which is really but a slight depression in the main range, lies six to eight miles north of Argentine Pass, at the headwaters of the Bakerville Branch of Clear Creek. Its name and usefulness are comparatively recent, dating from the construction of the "high line" stage road to Leadville. Its altitude is 11,864 feet above tide level, and the ascent is gradual on both sides. It is sixteen miles from Georgetown.

Berthoud Pass is crossed by the stage road leading to Hot Sulphur Springs, Middle Park, at a distance of twelve miles from Georgetown, and at an altitude of 11,349 feet above the sea. This presents a more decided break in the range than those previously mentioned. Mount Flora, standing on the northeast, and Russell

Mountain on the southwest. On both slopes, the road winds through magnificent forests of stately pines. On the summit of the pass is a hostelry, kept by Capt. L. D. C. Gaskill, where the Middle Park stages stop for meals. Although the view from this point is not very extensive, the valleys that the pass separates sweep grandly down on each hand and afford a fine prospect; the magnificent scenery both here and *en route* determining its visitation by numbers of pleasure-seekers and picnickers during the summer season.

Union Pass, between Georgetown and Empire, although not very lofty, is worthy of mention. It separates Douglas and Columbia Mountains, and on the southern slope the wagon road was in many places blasted out of the solid rock. To one unaccustomed to mountain roads this appears somewhat dangerous, as the slope is not more than forty degrees from the perpendicular, and terribly rocky.

FLOWERS AND FORESTS.

It is a happy feature in the scenery of Clear Creek County that the awfully sublime and the delicately beautiful go hand in hand. When the spectator views the terrific grandeur of

"Snowy mountains rolled
Like mighty billows—sees the gold
Of awful sunsets."

until the senses become absolutely oppressed with the majesty of the scene, he can almost invariably find a pleasing contrast in some little floral gem that blooms

"Lowly and sweet, nor loved the less
For flowering in a wilderness."

Above timber line, excepting on some of the highest peaks, the slopes of the mountains are decked, in some places literally covered, with flowers peculiar to Alpine regions. Among these, usually at an altitude of from 12,000 to 13,000 feet, is found the minute and exquisitely beautiful *erichium villosum*. Occupying a wider range of altitude are the golden blossoms

of the crag-loving *sedum*; the showy *castillejas*, four species; the delicate purplish bloom of the *primula angustifolia*; the silky *placelia*; the *aplopappus pygmaeus*; *pedicularis Parryi* and *racemosa*; the retiring blue-bells of the *mertensa alpina*; three dwarf species of Alpine clover; three species of *polemoniums*; gentian, three species, and the daisy-like *erigeron*. Fringing the streams and moist places are the royal purple flowers of the *primula Parryi*, the *cardamine cordata*; a rare species of *ranunculus*, two species of *pedicularis*; the *astagalus Alpinus* and the *zygodenus*, with many others. Below the line of timber, and in the valleys, are the elegant *lilium Philadelphicum*; the *clematis Alpinus*; the *calochortus Gunnisonii*; several species of *oxytropis*; *aconitum Fischerii*; the pale pink blossoms of the *gilia aggregata*; the fragile and redolent evening primrose; and many species of *pentstemons*; three species of *attenuaria* (everlasting flowers); larkspurs; the showy purple panicles of the *epilobium angusti-*

folium, and that queen of mountain flowers, the *aquilegia cœrulea*.

Of the forest trees, the pines, of which there are about a dozen species, are largely predominant, frequently covering the mountain slopes for miles in extent, where not devastated by fire; and a number of saw-mills throughout the county, together with a steady demand at the mines, insures their utilization. It is to the straggling groups of pines and spruces which are common in the valleys, that some of the finest reproductions of Rocky Mountain scenery owe their pleasing effects. Most conspicuous among these is the valley spruce, the species of which is named in honor of the intrepid explorer and botanist, Douglas. There are two species of juniper, two of poplar, one of birch and one of maple. The last are mere shrubs, but their beautiful effects on the mountain slopes, particularly when they change color at the touch of autumn frosts, are particularly striking and pleasing.





The G. Allen Smelting
Company's Works.

Mahedite
Works.

The French Smelting
Company's Works.

THE SMELTING WORKS OF GOLDEN, COLORADO.

The Valley Smelting Works of the
Moose Mining and Smelting Co.



HISTORY OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

BY E. L. BERTHOUD.

THIS portion of Colorado, which, with Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties, forms the valley of Clear Creek or the Vasquez Fork of South Platte River, lies between 105° and $105^{\circ} 20'$ west longitude, and 40° and 39° of north latitude, containing about 750 square miles of area, its average altitude about 6,500 feet above the sea. Fully two-thirds is comprised in high mountains and foot-hills, the remaining third being undulating prairies over 5,000 feet above sea level, and which to-day are occupied for agricultural and pastoral purposes. Yet, in the higher mountains, we find in the fertile, narrow valleys of Elk, Cub, Deer, Bear and Beaver Creeks, numerous farms where the hardier vegetables, potatoes, oats, wheat and barley, thrive to perfection; while the dairy products of butter and cheese and rich milk cannot be excelled anywhere, and the fat beef of mountain farms superior in tenderness and flavor.

The great diversity of altitude between the prairie portion, extending twelve miles east from the foot of the main range of the Rockies, and the higher mountain farms, gives a corresponding difference in the quality and degree of production. The grape, pear, peach, apple, and all the small fruits, such as strawberries, currants, blackberries, gooseberries, etc., can be raised of excellent quality and in perfection, while all the garden vegetables that grow in the latitude of New York and Philadelphia are produced without difficulty and with more certainty than in the

valleys of the Platte, Republican and Arkansas, at a distance of 100 or 200 miles from the mountains. This can be easily explained, when we reflect upon the fact that the vast plains of the Missouri and of the Arkansas enjoy what is known as an extreme continental climate, where radiation the entire year is excessive, where dry winds prevail, and there is an utter absence of forest growth, where excessively hot days are followed by cool, clear nights, and the atmosphere is almost deprived of humidity.

But the moment we enter the foot-hills, these conditions are modified, the extremes of a continental climate have lost their severe forms, and we reach a delicious blending of continental and Alpine climates, without the rude, unpleasant extremes of either. From a long series of observations, extending back to 1866, the writer of this article has obtained a very close approximation to the general character of the climate of Golden City, which lies at the immediate base of the main mountain range, a character which can be considered as varying but little from La Porte, on the Cache La Poudre River, to the mouth of South Platte Cañon. These serial observations, taken in good part at the State School of Mines, and under the rules and regulations of the Signal office, with the best standard instruments can be relied upon as accurate:

We thus get at Golden, latitude $39^{\circ} 45' 24''$; altitude, 5,640 feet above the sea; prevailing winds west and west-north-west; mean annual

temperature, 51.64° ; mean winter temperature, 36.18° ; mean summer temperature, 69.9° ; minimum rainfall observed for year, $13\frac{2}{100}$ inches; maximum rainfall observed for year, $18\frac{3}{100}$ inches; mean rainfall observed for year, $15\frac{8}{100}$ inches.

Now, of the above amounts of rain and melted snow, the months of February, March, April, May and June, from a mean of four years' observations, give the following result:

February, mean rainfall and melted snow, $14\frac{1}{100}$ inches; March, mean rainfall and melted snow, $2\frac{5}{100}$ inches; April, mean rainfall and melted snow, $2\frac{8}{100}$ inches; May, mean rainfall and melted snow, $3\frac{8}{100}$ inches; June, mean rainfall and melted snow, $1\frac{9}{100}$ inches; total of inches, $12\frac{4}{100}$.

At various times since the settlement of this portion of Colorado, in 1859, 1860 and 1861 it has been a popular and favorite theory with the settlers, that hereafter, when cultivation and irrigation should reach its maximum, i.e., when all the surplus water of the county was fully utilized for irrigation, the great increase of grass and cereal crops, the planting of trees and shrubbery, and the construction of a universal network of irrigating ditches would, *pari passu*, be accompanied with greater evaporation, and a consequent greater rainfall. That this is partially true, we are inclined to suspect is actually the case; but, unfortunately, it has been, and is now, in part counterbalanced by another serious check—the excessive destruction of our mountain forests by the miner, and by serious and wide-spread forest conflagrations which have seriously impaired our water supply from Clear Creek Valley.

As to the increase, the following table compiled for 1867, 1871, 1876, 1877, for the same months of February, March, April, May and June, gives us for their rainfall these figures:

For five months in 1867.....	$10\frac{1}{100}$ inches.
For five months in 1871.....	$10\frac{1}{100}$ inches.
For five months in 1876.....	$12\frac{2}{100}$ inches.
For five months in 1877.....	$13\frac{8}{100}$ inches.

From a series of observations taken by gauging Clear Creek at the same point, beginning on the 20th of September, A. D. 1860, and ending on the 22d of March, 1880, we get the following areas: Area of Clear Creek, September 20, A. D. 1860, 101 square feet; September 13, A. D. 1879, $46\frac{1}{100}$ square feet; September 15, A. D. 1880, $39\frac{2}{100}$ square feet. These dates are not the lowest periods of high water. Lowest water observed: February 20, 1879, total area of water, $26\frac{1}{100}$ square feet; February 18 and 19, 1880, $30\frac{3}{100}$ square feet.

These all show a very notable decrease in the amount of water discharged by Clear Creek, and a general proportionate decrease is noticeable in the volume discharged at period of highest water, beginning with June, 1872. An average for the year notably remarkable since the wholesale clearing of our mountain gulches that radiate from Clear Creek and North Clear Creek and their affluents.

Since the advent of man in this region, the first settlers who to this day remain in this county, can remark a very great change in the animal kingdom consequent upon the destructive habits of civilized man. The aboriginal inhabitants of Clear Creek Valley (if the migratory tribes of Arapahoes and Cheyennes can be so considered) never seem to have made more than desultory camps, movable from point to point as soon as grass for their ponies or the scarcity of game rendered an encampment undesirable. This non-fixity of residence made, consequently, no permanent reduction of game animals, so that, when, in 1859–60, the first denizens of Clear Creek Valley pitched their camps from Golden City to the Snowy Range, antelope, deer and elk abounded, with multitudes of prairie wolves. And even on Soda and Bear and Elk Creeks, the mountain buffalo or "bison," dark, shaggy and active, could yet be found in small herds, while Middle Park was yet a terra incognita, known only to Capt. Fremont or some hardy trappers. To-day, nearly all these

have disappeared from our county, and live in it only by name. The introduction of irrigation has destroyed the multitude of prairie-dogs that once covered our foot-hill prairies, and singularly enough the rattlesnake, having lost, generally, his friends or commensals, the prairie-owl and prairie-dog, is found much more numerous and further in the mountains than ever seen twenty years ago. It is an indisputable fact, that, robbed by cultivation and irrigation of his warm quarters in the prairie-dog holes, he has been compelled to flee to the rocks for shelter, while the prairie-owl can yet be occasionally seen perched on a fence or on a clod, seeming to wonder at the change, and puzzled how to hatch out its progeny, without the welcome shelter of that hole, in which it seemed to behave more like a joint owner in severalty with prairie-dog and rattlesnake than as an unwelcome tenant who paid no rent, made no repairs, but gave his society as an equivalent for the space occupied. In respect to birds, we get Southern visitors every year; the parrakeet, the chaparral bird or paisano, the mocking-bird, the Southern thrush, bobolinks, even birds and animals common to Northern Mexico and Arizona, appear as far north as our valley; witness the gray and the black Arizona squirrel with tufted ears; and even the lesser Texas skunk has come northward to invade our hen-roosts. While, as the Jamestown weed, and the corn-cockle, crab-grass, milk-weed, silk-grass and other plants, with the universal plantain and purslane, follow the white man, and are harbingers of our peculiar civilization, so, too, do we have now what old settlers call "States rats" and "mice," who have smuggled themselves over our plains in the prairie schooner, and sought westward the "Star of Empire."

The geology of Jefferson County is varied. The eastern part of the county is sedimentary, from the Quaternary and Glacial Drift to the Jura-Trias beds we have the whole series. Up-

lifted near the mountain we have the cretaceous, tertiary and Jura-Trias, all contorted or tilted up by the uplift of the Rocky Mountains, an event which has, perhaps, happened later than the Miocene Age. The main range is composed of metamorphic and granitic rocks, i. e., rocks composed of various combinations of mica quartz and feldspar, with granite veins injected, and also large beds in place, of syenite, mica schist, hornblende rock, gneiss, etc. The minerals that abound sufficiently for profitable exploitation are coal, fire clay, gypsum, building stone, lime, iron ore, copper ore, fluor-spar, but very sparingly of gold or silver ore or of lead.

Coal abounds from the north boundary of the county to the north of Plum Creek, near Deer Creek. It is in veins that have been lifted up and contorted until they are nearly perpendicular.

They occur in the lowest tertiary, or in the passage between cretaceous and tertiary. There are to-day ten coal mines worked in the county, and they produce about 45,000 tons of coal yearly. Placer gold is found in all the gravel bars of Clear Creek, and has, in years past, paid the miners very fair wages. The quality of gold is superior and brings \$1.50 to \$2 per ounce more than retort gold.

The manufacture of fire brick, pressed brick, earthenware pipe, roasted and raw clay, is large, important and continually increasing, and their products find ready and constant market at home.

Jefferson County is justly famed and well known to be abounding in rare and most interesting fossils of the tertiary and also of the cretaceous and Jurassic ages.

Under the auspices of the United States Government, from 1867 to 1878, Prof. F. V. Hayden and his co-laborers, Profs. Lesquereux, Leidey, Meek, Peale, Marvin and Holmes have worked over the ground most diligently from Big Thomson to Pike's Peak, and have given us an immense body of facts, and made many very inter-

esting discoveries. Prominent among them is the elaboration, by Prof. L. Lesquereux, of a superb tertiary flora, embracing all the fossil plants discovered by him and other geologists in the formations containing the Trinidad, Cañon City, Golden and Marshall coal banks, and the tertiary strata far above them in age, which are so largely developed in the north and south Table Mountains at Golden, and also in Green Mountain.

From these labors in fossil botanical paleontology, Prof. Lesquereux has developed and described a varied ancient flora of semi-tropical facies, in which we find trees and shrubs and plants whose congeners are to-day found only in Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi, etc., etc., thus proving by undoubted evidence, that, in the night of ages past, in the Eocene and Miocene tertiary, conditions of climate and temperature then existed totally different in measure and extent; that is to say, that in those periods of the earth's existence the anomalies of latitude, temperature and the seasons, were not then as now, and the conditions of existence for vegetable as well as animal life were more nearly tropical than those of temperate zones. The tertiary flora of Golden counts seventy-six species.

One hundred and forty feet in depth in the coal mine at Golden on north side of Clear Creek, the miners found adjacent to the large coal veins, and imbedded in fire clay, a large lump of charcoal. Microscopical examination proved this charcoal to be formed from a piece of resinous wood akin to pine.

It was in excellent preservation, while not far from it was found a whole tree, transformed, bark, knots and all, into a clear, bright hard coal, one end of its trunk, some thirteen inches in diameter, buried in the fire-clay wall, the other end extending several feet into the coal bed, the fire-clay bed being originally the floor upon which was formed the coal vein here over nine feet thick.

This piece of charcoal is, we conceive, a good witness of the then prevailing condition of this continent's surface. From its presence we may predicate:

1st. That where the tree grew that formed the charcoal there was land, moisture, light, air, clouds, electrical phenomena, and a certain distribution of seasons.

2d. That climatic influences then prevailed. Granting that, from analogy to the present laws of cause and effect, that, in the tertiary age (the Eocene), this continent was then in a fully fit condition for its occupation by the human race, we do not consider it as an extravagant hypothesis to believe that, in that "dawn of the recent," man's ancestors were already rapidly differentiating, and that, although not yet, perhaps, possessed of articulate language, yet his actions were then mostly guided by thought, not moved by inherited instinct.

Besides the tertiary flora, we have that, also, of our coal measures, which includes ferns palms, cycas, cinnamon, magnolia and plane tree, with gigantic equisetacæ and sedges.

Near Morrison and in an out-crop of Jura-Trias, Prof. Lakes has disclosed to the scientific world, a fauna of dinosaurs that are simply immense, and of such gigantic proportions that even our largest rorqual whales would seem to be exceeded by these voracious denizens of an ancient world.

The thigh bone of an atlantosaurus, the largest saurian yet discovered, is twenty-eight inches in diameter and nine feet long. The whole monster would have been eighty or ninety feet long, and would, when sitting up, steadied by his large tail, very much as our present bull-frog now stands, have been over thirty-five feet high.

Prof. Lakes, in a lecture delivered by him some years ago upon his extraordinary discoveries, made plain to his audience by his excellent sketches, the anatomical resemblances that ally the dinosaurs to birds, and conclu-



sively demonstrated that the dinosaurian tail of large size, with powerful muscular attachments, was in fact a very light, handy tail to use, the bones of the said caudal appendage being cellular like bird bones, thus lightening and strengthening it at the same time. With this giant were found fossil bones of reptiles allied to crocodiles, and a tiny dinosaur, not larger than a cat.

In other localities have been found fossil bones of saurians allied to the plesiosaurs, and at Golden the teeth of a gigantic megalosaur, probably over sixty feet long.

The glacial debris of Clear Creek valley everywhere produces scale gold; in this drift have been found mastodon and fossil elephant teeth, fragments of elephant tusks eight inches in diameter, and with the mastodon teeth at Golden have been found flint or agate tools. The same agate chippings and tools occur in gravels that are of still older date.

But we will recur to this when we write of the ancient history of this region for the ages prehistoric as well as historic.

INTRODUCTORY DISSERTATION ON THE BOUNDARIES OF LOUISIANA.

Louis XIV, King of France, in a patent given to Antoine Crozat, dated 1712, gives us the first real or ostensible boundaries of Louisiana, as then claimed by France.

This patent recites it to be the will of the King, that all the Territories by him possessed, bounded by New Mexico, and by the lands of the English in Carolina, and all the establishments, ports, harbors, rivers, especially the port and harbor of Dauphin Island, formerly called Massacre Island, the River St. Louis, formerly called the Mississippi from the sea-coast to the Illinois country, together with the River St. Philip, formerly called the Missouri, and the St. Gerome, formerly called the Wabash (the Ohio), with all the lands, countries, lakes in the land, and the rivers falling directly or indirectly

into that part of the River St. Louis, shall be and remain comprised under the name of the "Government of Louisiana," which shall be subordinate to the general government of New France, and that all the lands by him possessed on this side (east) of the Illinois, shall be re-united to, and form part of, the general government of New France. The King, nevertheless, reserving to himself the privilege of increasing the extent of Louisiana, as he may judge proper.

Mr. Greenhow does not consider that this description shows how far west of the Great Lakes or north of 42° north latitude, the Illinois country comprehended.

We think that he is in error, and that the expression in Crozat's patent, "and the rivers falling directly or indirectly into that part of the River St. Louis shall be and remain comprised under the name of the Government of Louisiana."

This of course would comprise the whole basin of the Mississippi, St. Peters, Missouri, Arkansas, etc.

The peace of Utrecht, in 1713, in its tenth article, provides that "the limits between the Bay of Hudson," then secured to Great Britain, and the French Colonies, shall be determined and settled. This boundary seems afterward to have been the highlands separating the basin of the Mississippi from the waters of Hudson's Bay.

The map prefixed to Father Hennepin's account of the "*tres grand Pais nouvellement decouvert dans l'Amerique Septentrionale, entre le Nouveau Mexique, et la mer glaciale, avec le cours du grand fleuve Meschasipi*," etc.—Leiden, 1704—especially mentions between New Mexico and the icy sea as the boundaries of that new country (the Illinois) which he claimed to have discovered, and the map shows the heads of the Mississippi, the Missouri, or Atenta, or St. Philip, and the Rio Grande Del Norte, or River St. Magdalena. When, however, the Spanish

Government treated with the United States to settle the limits of Louisiana that had been purchased by the United States from France, a convention was partially arranged, but never finally consummated, in which Spain retained all the country west of the Sabine River; and it was also agreed that a line from the source of the Arkansas, due north or south, as the case might be, to the 42° north latitude, and thence west on that parallel to the Pacific Ocean, should form the southern boundary of the United States on the west side of this continent. This agreement was finally concluded by the United States with the Mexican Republic, that superseded and became the *de facto* proprietor of all the Spanish Possessions left in North America.

By this treaty, the United States became possessed of the Spanish title to all the Pacific Coast from the 42° parallel to the Russian line of 54° 40' north latitude, by two distinct, incontrovertible titles.

1st. That of the well-known prior discovery of the northwest coast by Spanish navigators, in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

2d. By the discovery of the Columbia River by Capt. Gray, in 1792, and its consequent exploration by Lewis and Clark, and the possession of that region subsequently by them at Astoria five or six years prior to any British settlement on the Columbia and its branches.

We have been thus particular in our account of the early history of Colorado, to clearly show that Colorado east of the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and north of Arkansas, was, since 1678 to 1680, an integral part of French Louisiana. But west of the mountains, it was long claimed by Spain as forming part of California, although British geographers claimed it, by an alleged vague discovery by Sir Francis Drake, under the name of New Albion, in the end of the sixteenth century. This claim, however, was never allowed nor acknowledged.

At any rate, Colorado, south of 42° north lat-

itude, as well as south of the Arkansas, in New Mexico, was by the war of 1846-47, and the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, surrendered to the United States.

The history of the foundation of new empires and of new nations, the change from wilderness and solitude into cultivation and occupation, of those remote regions where nature uncultivated existed, and where the beasts of the field held control, has always been invested with a certain mysterious interest, fraught with the glamour of romance and tinged with the tradition of the marvelous. And, though we in Colorado have but the "simple annals of the poor," or the mere prosaic tales of the first inhabitant, yet we believe the history of man's first struggle with the brute forces of nature is as instructive if not so stirring as the revelations of Numa's Egeria.

In the early history of this continent, we find the adventurous Spaniard everywhere; in pursuit here of gold and silver mines; in Florida seeking the fountain of perpetual youth, or elsewhere, failing to convert the Indian, ruthlessly massacring them by thousands; but ever seeking the wealth of the Indies—a phantom ever alluring, ever present, but never found. On the other hand, bold, adventurous spirits, such as La Salle, Chevalier Tonti, Fathers Hennepin and Marquette, pushed on in the seventeenth century their discoveries beyond the Great Lakes, finding, as they claimed, in the vast Mississippi Valley, another continent of such boundless proportions—too important to be considered part of Canada or New France; they named the region embraced between the Great Lakes and the western ocean, and bounded on the south by New Mexico and Santa Fe (even then one of the oldest towns of North America), Louisiana, from Louis XIV, then reigning King of France.

Father Hennepin, in his narration, seems to ignore the prior discovery of the Meschacelie by Hernando De Soto, and exultingly claimed its



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discovery by himself, having, by descending the Illinois River from Fort Crevecoeur, La Salle's Post, entered the Mississippi River, and explored it southward beyond the Arkansas, and north to the Falls of St. Anthony, his true discovery. There is no evidence that after Hennepin, La Salle made any farther attempt to penetrate west of the Mississippi, except the apocryphal voyage of La Hontan to the head of the Missouri River.

Early in the eighteenth century, some French traders ascended the Missouri and the Kansas River, and came back giving glowing accounts of the fair regions in the far-distant West, with accounts from the Indians of the vast mountains, and the prairies teeming with buffalo. In 1734-5, De la Verendrye, a French explorer, is the first white man that gave a succinct and true report of the Rocky Mountains near the head-waters of the Missouri River, not far from the present town of Helena, Montana. This exploration, and the accounts of traders who had penetrated from Louisiana northwesterly to the Upper Arkansas, was about the sum total of what the French, to the date of the American Revolution, had ascertained in respect to the western limits of Louisiana.

Before, however, that we undertake to trace out and give the early history of the State of Colorado, or even of Clear Creek Valley alone, we must venture a few remarks upon the pre-historic or archaeological history of Jefferson County, a subject that is fraught with deep and lasting interest, and which, although yet in its infancy, here offers a wide field for research and patient investigation.

We consider it an indisputable fact, that the Indian tribes that inhabited or in part yet inhabit Colorado, although called by us aborigines, were not the first to people the old original continent that in the Tertiary Age rose from the bosom of the deep; that in the Quaternary Age, or in the Glacial Period, or its termination, a race of human beings contempo-

rary with the mastodon and elephant existed in the mountains of Colorado, then much lower in level than at present; that, since the Tertiary Age, our deep mountain cañons or gold-bearing bars in Jefferson, Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties, have been eroded or scraped out by the action of water and ice, and the bars deposited at the termination of that period when the large mantle of ice and snow and its consequent extreme cold climate had ceased; that a constant, slow but continued movement of elevation has prevailed in the Rocky Mountains ever since, and increases in amount as we approach the main central or Snowy Range, and is yet at work actively to-day; that in this region in the period we call glacial, as understood to-day, the waters of Clear Creek stood at least 150 feet to 200 feet higher than at present; that the deep gorge between North and South Table Mountains was then a comparatively wide, shallow valley, in which the water washed the slopes of the Table Mountains nearly to the present precipitous cliffs of basaltic rock that bound the north and south sides of the Table Mountain Cañon; that gradually as the foot-hills rose up, the velocity of the streams augmented, their erosive power increased, and the glaciers that then existed in the cañons and foot-hills of Colorado, plowed out the deep channels that to-day exist in the sedimentary rocks that overlie the flanks of the last ranges of eruptive and metamorphic rock, and left their marks in the smooth rocky bottoms of numerous dry ravines which they once filled, and in numerous little lakes, the last marks of the receding ice mantle.

Simultaneously with the last movements of upheaval, the climate again became warmer, the last glacial vestiges disappeared, and the icy masses that once radiated from the central range totally disappeared, but left witnesses of their powerful action.

From present evidence known to us, we are

inclined to believe that the icy, frozen ground that comprises Mount McClellan, in Clear Creek County, and the flanks of Gray's Peak, are merely vestiges of a former universal glacial condition such as to-day exists in Alaska, Greenland and Siberia, but which exceptional local causes tend to maintain.

Prof. Grote is inclined to believe, that, in the glacial period, hyperborean nations probably inhabited the mountain regions of the United States, but that, with the recession north of the ice covering North America, they, with northern animals, as well as plants, kept their habitat and progressed northward in direct proportion as the increasing temperature rendered their former places of habitation unfit for their permanent occupation. We do not doubt that the various birds of passage seen yearly passing North in the spring, and South in the fall, were once permanent inhabitants of a circumpolar continent in the North Hemisphere; that when, by the increasing cold of that region, it finally became in the winter deprived of all means of support for the feathered tribes, besides the long, gloomy winter nights of months' duration, they were compelled to seek southern latitudes to preserve their existence.

Admitting Prof. Grote's hypothesis as true, we get an explanation, then, of the stone walls and stone mounds found in numerous places on the high range at the head of Clear Creek, Bear Creek and Boulder Creek.

From these hyperboreans, (mayhap, even, we may call them Esquimaux) come the rude fire-places, fifteen, twenty, thirty and forty feet down in drift; the flint tools found in the gold-bearing gravel of Clear Creek; the human skeleton buried on the bed or parent rock of Soda Creek, near Idaho Springs, with twenty feet of gold-bearing gravel piled upon the bones; while in the same beds, but farther eastward, we get the fossil tusk of an elephant, or the molar teeth of a mastodon. Man then existed in our mountains, but the face of the county was dif-

ferent, and ice and snow and the rushing floods of their accumulated melting were rapidly altering it into its present shape, and fixing the lines of drainage into the valley of the South Platte River.

The early history of Eastern Colorado, north of the Arkansas, is obscure and fragmentary, and was originally derived from early Spanish explorers. The first authentic account we have of this region is from the expedition of Vasquez de Coronado, a Spanish officer, who, by order of the Viceroy of Mexico, started in the years 1540-43, from Culiacan, in Old Mexico, with a force of several thousand negroes, Indians and Spaniards. Proceeding northward, they fought their devious way through Arizona and New Mexico, and, following the Rio Grande, they reached the neighborhood of the present town of Santa Fe. Finally, they proceeded north and east to the Arkansas and into the valley of the Platte, when they left the Arkansas River, and proceeded to explore the Great Plains. They necessarily had to do so either by the route of the Fontaine qui Bouille and Plum Creek, or by the Jim Camp road to the Kiowa and Cherry Creek Divide, over to South Platte. The narration of this trip is interesting, but its geography and topography are necessarily obscure, as we have nothing previous to this date by which to correct and compare it.

In this expedition to the Great Plains of the Arkansas and Platte, they mention repeatedly the various Indian tribes met by them, and also more particularly do they give us the first notice we have of the buffalo, or American bison, which is described as an ox with a bunch on its shoulders.

Coronado's narrative gives many details of their conflicts with the Indians, their customs, etc., and many very questionable stories which are evidently received on authority, not on actual knowledge.

The valley of the South Platte was explored,

and the expedition, it is pretty generally believed by modern critical examination, reached as far northeast as South Fork, in Nebraska. The prime object of this expedition was a search for gold and silver mines. Coronado obtained a little gold from the Indians, but where obtained we cannot now tell; but that, even at that time, the Indian tribes knew of the existence of gold in the valley of Clear Creek, and in South Park, we have no doubt, for in several instances on Spanish Bar, at Chicago Creek, in the Tarry-All Diggings, and more lately in the Black Hills, the extensive remains of old washings, with fragments of implements of iron, etc., have repeatedly been found, and we believe that from Coronado's expedition came the knowledge afterward of reputed marvelous gold and silver mines that were said to exist in New Bisca, and in Apachenia and the mountains of Anahuac, as the Pike's Peak region then was called.

The expedition of Coronado was undertaken simultaneously with a naval expedition under the command of Alarcon on the Pacific Coast, who penetrated by the Gulf of California, and discovered the great Colorado of the West. It was never afterward repeated by the Spaniards until the eighteenth century. It resulted, however, in the settlement of New Mexico, and the establishment of Spanish authority to near the Arkansas River. The jealousy of the Spanish Government kept the account of their explorations in North America wholly unknown and inaccessible. And on these various desultory expeditions over the region west of the Mississippi, they claimed and pretended to the ownership of all that to-day is called Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, California and Oregon, a pretension that France resisted, claiming this region as a portion of Louisiana. Following the expedition of Coronado, a few years passed, when a Spanish officer named Cardinas was dispatched north toward the great river of the West and into what is now Arizona.

Cardinas explored this country to the Colorado Chiquito or Flax River, and may have reached as far as the southwest corner of Colorado. He discovered the great cañon of the Colorado, which he was unable to pass. In the following century it is supposed, but not thoroughly demonstrated, that Spanish explorers penetrated to Green River and Grand River. In the eighteenth century, Father Escalante, a Jesuit missionary, penetrated Arizona, Western Colorado and Utah, reached the present Salt Lake country, returning into New Mexico; while, between 1715 and 1745, Spanish priests and Spanish expeditions penetrated from Santa Fe north and northeasterly into Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas. The last military demonstration made by the Spaniards, in 1745, resulted in disaster, as the whole force was massacred in Northeastern Kansas, only one person, a priest, escaping the infuriated savages, and returning, alone and afoot, after great hardships. Upon the cession and purchase of Louisiana from the French in 1803, in view of the unknown nature of the whole of Louisiana beyond the 94° west longitude, and the pretensions of the Spanish Government to the sovereignty of the country now embraced in the Arkansas Valley and the head of the Del Norte, Lieut. Zebulon Pike was dispatched by President Jefferson to examine the head of the Arkansas, and generally to obtain accurate data for the United States Government concerning the territory of Louisiana. With a small escort of soldiers, Lieut. Pike started from St. Louis, ascended the Missouri River to the Osage, and the Osage until he reached a point within the limits of the present State of Kansas. Here, taking pack animals and saddle horses, they crossed to the head of the Neosho and Verdigris, thence northwest to the Smoky Hill, ascended this river and Solomon's Fork, crossed over to the Arkansas, which he followed until he reached the Fontaine qui Bouille, where, camping, he, with a few men, went into the mountains

below Colorado Springs, which he ascended, reaching, not the top of Pike's Peak, but that of a mountain south of the Peak. Pike, in his narrative, says: "The summit of the Grand Peak, which was entirely bare of vegetation, and covered with snow, now appeared at the distance of fifteen or sixteen miles from us." (November 27, 1806). From this point, they concluded to return to camp on the Fontaine, which they did on November 29. From this point, Pike explored the Arkansas Valley, entered South Park, which he explored, crossed over the mountains to the head of Blue River, not far from Breckenridge, taking Blue River to be the head of the Yellowstone. He then turned south, reached the Arkansas, that he descended; then he turned southwest, crossed, after great hardship, into an open valley, which he followed for a few days, reached a large stream, where he posted himself and prepared to spend the winter in further exploration; discovered by the Spanish authorities, he was, with his men, taken to Santa Fe a prisoner, and then sent on under escort to El Paso and Chihuahua; from this town he was then sent back to Louisiana and liberated.

The next exploration undertaken by the United States Government was in 1820, when Maj. Long, of the Engineers, United States Government, was dispatched in a steamboat up the Missouri River to Council Bluffs. Spending the winter there at the engineer cantonment, in the spring of 1821, he started with a large party to explore the Platte and its tributaries, and the mountain ranges near its head and those at the head of the Arkansas and Red Rivers. Following the main Platte and then the South Platte, they reached South Platte Cañon in July, and from that point, which is well described, they turned south by Plum Creek and Monument Valleys, to Colorado Springs and the Soda Springs, near Manitou. Dr. James and others with him ascended the big mountain that they named Pike's Peak in honor of the explorer who had described it fourteen years previously.

From Pike's Peak, they went to the Arkansas, then down that stream until not far from the Purgatory (probably Two Bulls' Creek), then crossed over to the Cimarron and Red River and returned by the valley of the latter and the Arkansas to St. Louis, Mo.

Following after Long, Farnham, Townshend, Gilpin, Fremont, Emory, Marcy and Beckwith explored or passed through different parts of Colorado, until its general geography was finally well understood, but the mountain ranges had been generally avoided by all except Fremont's exploration from and through North, Middle and South Parks. The trapping and trading parties of the American Fur Company had explored the mountain ranges; but, as we have no written account of them, the French and Spanish names given to mountains, lakes, rivers and creeks in Colorado, is the only monument we have of their presence in the limits of Colorado—the only mark left of their occupation.

In the winter of 1858-59, it was apparent to the majority of the gold-seekers congregated on the Cherry Creek and South Platte, that the results of the season of 1858, had been, with but few exceptions, unsuccessful; that better and more extensive gold placers must be found, or else, on the advent of spring in the ensuing year, they must abandon the Cherry Creek mines and seek elsewhere more lucrative diggings. In this many were successful, and it led to the discovery on Clear Creek, then known only as Vasquez Fork of South Platte, that, from Ralston Creek westward up the valley of Clear Creek and its numerous gulches, gold in paying quantities would be found. Early in the spring, the town of Arapahoe, at the entrance of the Table Mountain Cañon, was thronged with prospectors and miners. In May, 1859, the excitement spread rapidly; new discoveries in the mountains westward turned a tide of emigration into them. Golden City developed into an active mining town, while Golden Gate

and Mount Vernon, each at the mouth of a gulch leading into the newly discovered mines, rapidly built up into prosperous villages.

The first settlers that came to Golden City were W. A. H. Loveland, John M. Ferrell, Fox Deifenderf, P. B. Cheney, Dr. Hardy, George Jackson, Charles M. Ferrell, John F. Kirby, T. P. Boyd, William Pollard, James McDonald, George West, Mark Blunt, Charles Remington, E. B. Smith, J. C. Bowles, Daniel McCleery, I. B. Fitzpatrick, W. J. McKay.

Mr. Ferrell, after remaining a few days in Denver, moved up into the inner valley of Clear Creek, and pitched his tent just below where the present Washington avenue bridge is now located.

Vasquez Fork was rapidly rising into an impetuous torrent; every day its waters were more and more difficult to pass, for the excited crowd of gold prospectors that steadily pressed into the mountains. Mr. Ferrell saw the difficulty, and immediately constructed a bridge, first for foot passengers, and soon after for teams and wagons. The bridge was a success, and the investment paid. Just prior to its completion, Horace Greeley, mounted on a mule, dressed in the rough garb of a traveler, with his old white hat firmly pressed on his head, rode up to the bank of Clear Creek, where now stands Capt. Berthoud's barn. Horace was bound to see all that Pike's Peak promised to its votaries. He had heard that Vasquez Fork, like another Pactolus, rolled over golden sands; that in the mountain peaks west of Platte the miners had discovered gold everywhere, and that all that was needed was work and small capital to produce untold wealth for all. In view of this, he had sallied out; and now before him roared a vicious, impetuous mountain torrent, that must be passed. Fearless, he plunged in, mule and all, and right manfully he did buffet the angry waves; but the waves prevailed, mule and rider and old white hat stood not on the order of their going, but danced merrily down to swell the turbid

Platte. Horror-struck at the accident, the whole population rode or ran to the rescue. The mule first landed, and charity or the Good Samaritan, in the shape of a sturdy miner with a boat-hook, soon rescued the now half-drowned author, and by the seat of his unmentionables dragged him safely to shore. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

Following the construction of the bridge, the daily accession of camping parties, attracted by the magic allurements of scenery, temperature and climate, thronged to the grassy banks of Vasquez Fork. The idea of temporary occupation was abandoned, and a town company was formed, and the town of Golden City organized by the following-named gentlemen: Boston Company, D. Wall, J. M. Ferrell, J. C. Kirby, J. C. Bowles, Mrs. Williams, W. A. H. Loveland, H. J. Carter, Ensign Smith, William Davidson, Stanton & Clark, Beebee, Berthoud & Garrison.

Twelve hundred and eighty acres were selected and marked for the town site; the major portion on the south side of Clear Creek. F. W. Beebee, Esq., now of Idaho Springs, was engaged to lay out the town for the town company. Three hundred and twenty acres were marked out into lots and blocks; but the whole town site was finally only completed and surveyed in 1860, by E. L. Berthoud.

Immediately, steps were taken to carry out the good work. Another bridge was built on Ford street; saloons, hotels, stores and dwelling-houses rose as if by magic. Order was kept, and all went merrily to work to lay the foundation of a permanent settlement. The Boston Company began and completed a large two-story house. A saw-mill and shingle-mill provided the needed lumber for building, and, by the end of 1859, Golden had 700 or 800 inhabitants, and all the paraphernalia of a brisk mining town. All worked eagerly, the influx of emigrants for the year was continuous, and the daily discoveries in Gilpin and

Boulder Counties, gave fresh impetus to trade, travel and expectation.

The fall of 1859 ended prosperously; all the best ranches on Clear and Ralston Creeks were taken up; and, when winter set in, the town was filled with eager miners and prospectors, who, at the first winter snow-storm, hurried to live in the valley for fear of the reputed deep snows that were supposed to whelm all Upper Clear Creek, Boulder, Gregory Point and the mountain gulches generally. Happily, the winter of 1859-60 exploded this "myth," and thenceforward snow figured very little in winter mining arrangements in Gilpin, Clear Creek and Boulder Counties.

In 1858-59, some few adventurous settlers had already entered the mountain parks between Bear and Clear Creeks, so that in 1859, the Hon. I. C. Bergen began to arrange, and selected a most beautiful locality, called after him Bergen Park, a well-known stopping place for the tourist and the traveler. During this year, placer mining was successfully carried on above Guy Gulch, and one mile below, as well as in Arapahoe, and at Golden City.

The spring of 1860 witnessed an enormous emigration westward to Colorado. "Pike's Peak or bust," was the word, and many returned "busted." Yet the vast majority became either permanent residents of this Territory or drifted off to Montana, Utah, California and New Mexico.

The vanguard of the host that crossed the plains in February and March of 1860, reached the neighborhood of the mountains about the first week in April. By the 20th of that month, all the foot-hill valleys, all the bottom lands on Clear Creek, were dotted with tents, wagons and motley camps. Golden City received large accessions of enterprising new citizens; new houses sprang everywhere into existence; public-spirited citizens, such as T. P. Boyd, John M. Farrell, Judge Carter, Loveland, Cheny, West, Tucker and others, inaugurated a plan of open-

ing new roads into the mountains by Tucker Gulch, Chimney Gulch, Amos Gulch, Mount Vernon, etc., and to Bergen Park, to join a road just opened to the new diggings at Tarryall, in South Park. All these tended to make Golden a busy, attractive spot, where the mountain travel could halt and be supplied on their way to the Gregory and Clear Creek diggings.

In December, 1859, Messrs. McIntyre and McCleery had already organized a wagon-road company, to open and construct a wagon-road from old Fort St. Vrain to South Park, via Golden City, Bergen Park, Cub Creek, etc. This was finally located in the month of April, 1860.

January 2, 1860, the first election in Jefferson County was held in accordance with the law passed by the Provisional Government of the Territory.

County and precinct officers were elected. The towns of Golden City, Arapahoe, Golden Gate, Henderson's Rancho, Mount Vernon, and Bergen Rancho polled 711 votes.

For county seat, Golden City received 401 votes; Arapahoe City, three miles below, received 288 votes; Baden (now Aleck), received 22 votes.

During January, Jefferson Hall, in Golden, the only hall then in Colorado Territory (then called Jefferson Territory), was enlivened by a troupe of theatrical performers, who gave to a large audience that crammed the hall, the plays of "Rough Diamond," "Betsey Blake," and "Paddy Miles' Boy." January 9, 1860.

Mr. T. Dougherty opened a school in Golden City, with eighteen scholars, the first school in the county.

The *Mountaineer*, in its columns, announced, on February 6, 1860, a sale of lots in the town, price from \$30 to \$120 each—sale brisk.

Total amount of gold received at New York, Philadelphia, and Dahlonega, to December 31, 1859, is given at \$236,262.90, all from Pike's Peak.

April 10, 1860, at a municipal election, held at Golden City on that day, J. W. Stanton was elected Mayor; S. M. Breath, Recorder; W. C. Simpson, Marshal; W. A. H. Loveland, Treasurer. R. Barton, J. M. Johnson, R. T. Davis, D. G. Dargin, O. B. Harvey, A. B. Smith, W. J. Smith, J. Kirby, Councilmen.

The *Mountaineer* announces, August 16, 1860, that hereafter we are to have a *weekly* U. S. Mail, arriving at Golden City Friday morning, leaving Saturday afternoon.

It also gives, under date of August 23, 1860, a communication, signed Bullwhacker, and remarks,

"Phœbus, what a name,

To fill the trumpet of future fame."

An item in the same number says that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has bought iron enough to reach Kansas City.

In 1859, the existence of coal along the foot of the mountains in Eastern Colorado was discovered near Coal Creek, fourteen miles north of Golden City. In 1860, this was still farther discovered, and traced to Ralston Creek, the present Murphy mine, and to a point half a mile south of Ralston Creek. In 1862, J. M. Johnson, Sr., and E. L. Berthoud found it cropping up on the south side of Clear Creek, in Golden City, not far from the present Emerson & Company's fine brick works; and in 1864-68, this was still farther traced out to Bear Creek, ten miles south of Golden City. The *Mountaineer*, in 1860, alluded in an editorial to its advantages, and its necessity, hereafter, not only for fuel, but for the multitude of mills that are being every day erected in this mining region, and for railway and manufacturing uses at Golden City. 1860 closed in superb winter weather; the whole town was rapidly taking shape, and business good. The past summer and fall had extended largely the area of mining ground, and quartz mining was rapidly resolving itself into practical methods of stamping and amalgamation. Jefferson County had begun to develop also a large num-

ber of fine farms, and the experiment of raising crops by irrigation was so abundantly rewarded that the coming year, 1861, would more than double the area of cultivated ground. D. Wall, Esq., raised on a field below Golden City, in 1860, thirty-three bushels of fine barley to the acre.

The developing phases of the rebellion took definite shape in April, 1861. Colorado soon became excited over the political situation, and, though emigration was very much diminished, yet mining took rapid strides forward, and the area of mineral resources increased daily. In 1861, the first steps were taken by public-spirited citizens of Golden City, Idaho, Spanish Bar, Empire and Nevada City, to open up a shorter route through Colorado to Utah and California, as an extension of the C. O. C. route, via the Republican or Smoky Hill route. The promoters of this scheme could and did plainly show that a route over the mountains in Central Colorado would shorten the route to the Pacific Ocean fully 250 miles. And if once it was opened and its feasibility proved, it would not be long before the Pacific Railroad would follow the wagon-road, and the advancing host of emigration would follow and settle on this highway.

Imbued with this idea, E. L. Berthoud, an engineer, with a small party of men from Idaho and Empire and Nevada Gulch, started May 2, 1861, to explore the Sierra Nevada, a snowy range at the head of Clear Creek. After three weeks' examination amid the snows of the Central Range, the party discovered a low, easy pass, seven miles northwest of Empire. Crossing the range into Middle Park by this pass, the party explored the Park to a point six miles west of the Hot Springs, returning May 28-29, with glowing accounts of Middle Park, and of the route discovered. The pass lies some 600 feet below timber line, and to-day is one of the best mountain roads in Colorado; its altitude is 10,914 feet.

In June, 1861, Mr. Berthoud having arranged with William H. Russell, Esq., and Ben Halliday, who were both largely interested in overland transportations, that he should survey a wagon route from Golden City to Salt Lake by the new pass, he organized a party of ten picked men, among whom was Major James Bridger. Starting June 21, 1861, the party proceeded by the valley of Clear Creek, past Idaho Springs and Empire to the Berthoud Pass; thence by Middle Park, Gore's Pass, Bear and Snake River Valleys to below Williams' Fork, then over to White River, and down the same to Green River, crossed Green River, just above the mouth of Uintah River, up that valley and Duchene Fork to the Wahsatch Mountains, crossed these mountains from the head of Duchene and Red Fork to Timpanagos River, in Round Prairie, thence down Timpanagos Cañon to Provo City, on Lake Utah.

After refitting at Provo and Great Salt Lake City, the party, in August, started on their return; beginning the survey and the measurement of the route from the northeast corner of Brigham Young's house in the town of Provo, Utah Territory; arriving at and completing the survey to Golden City, September 17-18, 1861. This route (now well known) demonstrated the fact that from Golden City to Provo City, a wagon-route direct and easy by the valley of Clear Creek, Middle Park, head of Bear and White Rivers, Uintah Fork, Duchene Fork, Strawberry Valley, Daniel's Creek, Provo or Timpanagos River to Provo City, can be easily and cheaply constructed, and would be just 413 miles long.

Again, this survey plainly indicated that the technical difficulties it offers for a railway route are nominal: that it is one of the easiest lines by which to overcome the main Rocky Mountains, the Park Range, and the Wahsatch Mountains, and would give a route to Great Salt Lake City from Denver, fully 200 miles shorter than the present route via Cheyenne, and 214 miles

shorter from Golden City alone, by the same route of Cheyenne and Ogden; while it would open up a succession of fertile valleys, extensive coal fields, and open two new mining districts west of the main Snowy Range.

During 1861, Colorado Territory was organized, and the Hon. William Gilpin appointed by President Lincoln the Governor of the new Golden State.

In the fall of the year, Capt. Saxton, with Lieuts. Hine and Maynard, were posted at Golden City, as a point where they might recruit, drill and organize a company of cavalry, intended to scout the frontier, and repress all attempts at guerrilla warfare. In the winter of 1861-62, all the available force of volunteers that had been organized by the wise forethought of Gov. Gilpin, were hurried off to New Mexico to resist the invasion of Colorado by Texan Confederate troops. The invasion was checked at Apache Cañon, the Texans retired in disorder, and once more peace and quiet reigned.

In March, 1862, Col. J. H. Leavenworth organized, and obtained the requisite supplies at Washington, to completely equip and arm a regiment of infantry, to be called the Second Colorado Volunteer Infantry. He was empowered by the Secretary of War to appoint his subordinate officers, who would finally be commissioned as officers in the regular service, by the President and Secretary of War.

Reaching Colorado in April, 1861, with a battery of artillery numbered Ninth Wisconsin Battery, Capt. Johnson commanding, with Lieuts. Dodge, Eddington, Hicks and Crocker. Col. Leavenworth and his harum-scarum Adjutant, George Kimball, now the genial Postmaster at Golden, addressed themselves to earnest work. Col. Leavenworth appointed in Golden, George West, Captain; E. L. Berthoud, First Lieutenant, and George Richardson, Second Lieutenant, and they began to recruit immediately for the Second Infantry. Success



Richard L. Mackey



attended their efforts, and soon George West's company recruited, in Golden City and the neighboring towns, a number sufficient to fill a minimum company. From Golden City went Dan Moffat, killed in action; John and Dan McCleery, A. McClure, James T. Boyd, afterward Commissary Sergeant, Second Infantry; Thomas Riley, Staggs Thompson, John Cannon, Anton Lockman and John Baker. The major portion of them have long since joined the silent host of the dead.

The summer of 1862 passed quietly: in September and October, West's Company, H. Second Infantry, were all ordered to the Arkansas thence into Kansas, Arkansas and Missouri, until, in July, 1866, the last remnants of the original force returned to Golden, to recommence life with renewed hopes. The years 1863 and 1864 were marked by no great events. Jefferson County improved slowly, like all the rest of Colorado. The war, and its attendant discomforts of valueless paper money, Indian outbreaks, and a scarcity of labor from the depletion of war, rendered improvements expensive and difficult. Golden City progressed slowly, and, in the end of 1864, the inauguration of work upon both the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railways had again awakened public attention in the Rocky Mountains. As early as 1862, Gov. John Evans had been consulted in reference to the feasibility of a railroad route via Central Colorado to the Pacific Ocean. Unfortunately, Gov. Evans had not then seized upon the paramount importance to the new State and its mines that a great Continental railway would give them. Then, too, the difficulties of climate, excessive grades, the repulsive, difficult appearance of our mountain valleys, and a thorough ignorance of the fearful desolate deserts and technical objections to a route by the Laramie Plains and the passes near North Platte, shook his faith in the feasibility of the Central Colorado route, and he gave it no encouragement,

and, we have reason to believe, he even opposed it in Chicago. Suffice it to say, his non-committal course at this being best, prevented the consideration of the Clear Creek route as a fit highway for the Pacific Railroad.

In 1865, the Indian raids on South Platte River proved very troublesome, and rendered the luxuries and the necessities of life very dear. Some Golden City men freighting out over the plains, were killed and robbed on the Platte route. During the course of the years 1863-64 W. A. H. Loveland obtained from the Colorado Legislature a charter for a railroad from the east to the west boundary of Colorado by the valley of Clear Creek, etc.

In 1865, Mr. Loveland, at his own expense, engaged J. P. Mersereau and N. P. Reynolds, two engineers, to make an exhaustive survey of Clear Creek Valley to Black Hawk, in order to ascertain exactly whether it was possible to construct a railway to that point. The survey showed that a broad-gauge railroad could be constructed to Black Hawk, but that it would be expensive, and would require seven tunnels in twenty-one miles' distance. Yet, the object that would be attained by such a railway, seemed even then most lucrative and certain. In January, 1866, Mr. Loveland and Capt. E. L. Berthoud, then stationed at Fort Sedgwick, corresponded on the subject of the construction of the Golden & Black Hawk Branch, Capt. Berthoud then suggesting to him that, in view of the high grades of a broad-gauge railway and the sharp curves of the cañon, that a narrower gauge would be much easier, cheaper and better. Mr. Loveland agreed with him upon this point, but nothing was then done to carry it forward.

In August, 1866, the Union Pacific Railroad Company sent a corps of engineers to Golden City to make a thorough first survey by the valley of Clear Creek, Empire City and Berthoud Pass into Middle Park.

This survey had full success. A good route

was surveyed, but it would require five-eighths mile's length of tunnel to cross the main range. The Union Pacific Railroad Company, influenced, no doubt, by the nature of previous statements from interested parties, rejected the route on account of the time required and the high cost of such a laborious undertaking.

In the fall of 1866, the Legislature of Colorado met at Golden City, which, since 1863, had been the capital of Colorado.

The Legislature passed, as usual, a mass of miscellaneous matters; but, as the Governor of Colorado Territory, Hon. Alexander Cummings, who resided and had his office in Golden, was antagonistic to a disaffected branch of the Republican party who had persistently opposed him, his efforts were not seconded when he exerted it to affect some of the pending legislation required: so that when, in January, 1867, the two legislative bodies passed an act to reduce the several acts concerning jurors into one act and to amend the same, and inserted the clause in Section 1 that disqualified negroes and mulattoes from serving on juries, Gov. Cummings promptly vetoed the bill; but an antagonistic Republican majority passed it over his veto.

In 1867, the Colorado Central & Pacific Railroad, being fully organized, made full surveys this year for their railway line to Cheyenne and to Denver. In August, 1867, Jefferson County voted in aid of this enterprise \$100,000 in county bonds, and Arapahoe County voted \$200,000 also. This latter sum, however, has never been paid, and its disposition is still in the hands of the Colorado Central Railroad Company to claim.

This year also witnessed the last raid of Indians within the boundaries of Jefferson County, some warriors having killed one man and wounded another near South Platte Cañon.

The improvement of Jefferson County for the three past years had been increasing continually, and the valleys of Clear Creek, Rail-

ston, Bear Creek and South Platte, were rapidly improving in the hands of such farmers as the Allens, Wolfs, Perrins, Wannamaker, Miles, Lee and Baugh, on Clear Creek, and of the Rands, Strope, Swadley and others on Ralston, while in the south part of the county, Harrington, Bergen, Hodgson, Mowry, Arnett, Mills and Lehow each had started some of the finest farms in Eastern Colorado.

The building of two flour-mills and one paper-mill, the opening of the coal veins at Golden, the erection of a brewery and fire-brick works at Golden began in earnest the development of its natural resources and of its excellent water-power.

The year 1868 was memorable in Golden by the citizens, on the 1st of January, breaking ground for the first railroad enterprise started in Colorado, the inauguration ceremonial of the future Colorado Central Railroad.

In 1868-69, this railroad enterprise was graded and tied to the boundary of Jefferson County, some ten miles.

In 1870, Golden was not going ahead much, as with all Colorado west of the South Platte River it was a foregone conclusion that a railway giving cheaper and better means of access was a *sine qua non* to enable them to successfully exploit the rich mines of coal, gold and silver that formed the wealth and the mainstay of their agricultural and manufacturing interests.

The efficient directory of the Colorado Central Railroad, in spite of earnest opposition from all Denver, and even from some few in the mountains who were unwilling to see the iron horse pass to Golden City and thence to Black Hawk and Georgetown, Messrs. Loveland, Carter, Welch and Teller worked together, an arrangement was soon made, money, rails, motive power and all secured, and, on September 26, 1870, the locomotive reached Golden. The era of transition was passed; the future of the town assured. We need not allude to the high festivities that took place on the occasion

—the hilarious, happy crowd; the barbecued oxen of Jefferson farmers; the piles of substantial cheer; the driving of gold and silver spikes; the evening dance; the presence of our Governor, Ed McCook, and the feeling that "onward and above" was the motto of the Colorado Central Railroad, whose rock-bound way was destined for the golden prize above.

From the completion of the Colorado Central, in 1870, the march of improvement in the town became rapid and well sustained, and the terminus of the railway in the town gave renewed assurance of prosperous business.

In April, 1870, the narrow-gauge railroad had been begun, and some two miles graded near town, and also at Guy Gulch—the first work on the first narrow-gauge railroad west of the Mississippi.

In 1871, in June of that year, the survey and location of the Colorado Central Railroad, up the cañon, was resumed in earnest, and by October 1 of that year, two and one-half miles were graded, and its extension northeastward, to Pine Bluff, 140 miles, was surveyed. In December, 1871, the Golden & South Platte Railway was chartered under general incorporation act, and was located several miles in the following January. In March, 1872, the line was located to Black Hawk and to Floyd Hill, on the Georgetown Branch, both three foot gauge.

In the summer of 1872, the narrow-gauge was not only finished by September 1, to the foot of the Big Hill, twelve and one-half miles west of Golden, but beginning in May of that year, a broad-gauge railroad was located from Golden northeast to Longmont, Greeley and Julesburg, and construction began September 5, 1872.

Christmas Day, 1872, the narrow-gauge branch to Black Hawk was completed.

March 19, 1873, the narrow-gauge to Floyd Hill, three and one-half miles from the forks of the creek, was completed in running order.

April 17, 1873, the Golden & Julesburg Branch of the Colorado Central Railroad was completed to Longmont.

In the summer of 1873, between June and October 15, the Golden & South Platte Railway was graded to South Platte River, opposite the mouth of Plum Creek, a distance of eighteen miles from Golden.

The panic of 1873, reached Colorado in November of that year. Its effect was to stop entirely all railway enterprises, East and West, and to totally stop the Golden & Julesburg Railroad construction east and north of Longmont, although of the 220 miles of distance between Golden and Julesburg, by January 1, 1874, 145 miles were graded, and forty-two miles in good operation.

The years 1874-75-76, which affected so disastrously all the United States, were much mitigated here. Smelting works, breweries, flour-mills, fire-brick and coal increased in output and in amount from year to year, and have always given employment to large numbers of mechanics and laborers.

In May, 1876, the stockholders of the Colorado Central Railroad Company assembled to elect directors for the ensuing year. From informality, and the conviction that 7,200 shares of stock claimed to belong to the Union Pacific Railroad were, it was claimed, of doubtful validity, they were thrown out by the inspectors of election, and the stockholders voted for and elected a Directory composed almost entirely of local stockholders.

The Colorado Central Railway was then being operated by the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, who had violated contracts made previously, in 1875, but never fulfilled by them. In view of this circumstance, and that the Colorado directory did now, on May 18, 1876, have immediate control of the road, the directory elected immediately organized, appointed officers for the road, and on May 21, 1876, took possession of all the trains, forcibly

when required, and took possession of all the operating and accounting departments of the Colorado Central Railroad.

The Colorado directory thus, in 1876, was composed of Messrs. Loveland, Welch, Hummel, Richman, Thatcher, Turk, Belcher, Henry, Wells, Berthoud, and Oliver Ames, of Boston.

President and General Manager, William A. H. Loveland; Treasurer, John C. Hummel; Secretary and Chief Engineer, E. L. Berthoud; Superintendent, O. H. Henry; Assistant Superintendent, Charles Abbott; Auditor, F. Nichols; Master Mechanic, James Scott.

This Board of Directors thus remained until December, 1877, and the management of the road made it prosperous and lucrative. In the spring of 1877, work was resumed on the Georgetown Branch, and this narrow-gauge railroad completed to Georgetown by August 16, 1877. At the same time, work of location and construction for the line between Black Hawk and Central was inaugurated, and that branch was completed in the spring of 1878. In June, 1877, arrangements having been consummated with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, on the 1st of July, 1877, a railway line from Longmont to Cheyenne was commenced, and, as fast as located, grading was pushed on with rapidity, and November 4-5, 1877, the whole line was graded, tied, rails laid and trains in operation in 122 days' time, total distance seventy-seven miles.

This was another link to the Golden system of railways, and has, with the Georgetown Branch, done to all interests vast service.

Since November, 1877, the Colorado Central Railroad has been at all times closely identified with, and its success a true measure of, the prosperity of the town. The large and continually increased amount of its manufactured products, and the rapid increase of Golden in population, has increased its local business enormously. The estimated cash receipts of Golden station for freight and passengers, will exceed \$320,000

for 1880; an increase over 1879, of fully 33 per cent.

The heaviest shipments made consist of coal, stone, hay, grain and flour, while ore, coke, coal, from Cañon City, lumber, grain and groceries form the great majority of freight received.

Thirty-four trains leave and arrive daily. Five smelting and reduction works, three flour-mills, six coal shafts, three fire-brick, drain-pipe and pressed brick works, two breweries, one paper mill, three perpetual limekilns and two quarries constitute the productive and manufacturing interests of the town, while a large number of minor establishments produce a variety of objects that meet a continually increased local demand.

The value of manufactured articles for the year 1879, amounts to \$970,397.21. Our coal mines produced, same year, \$114,555 worth of coal.

For many years, sundry dyspeptic individuals, who, in good New England style, have made Boston baked beans, brown bread, and indigestible pies the foundation for flatulent newspaper articles, and who have in the same articles correctly represented the bilious condition of their stomachs and brains (what there is of them), had continually attempted and advocated the policy of a third rail on the Colorado Central Railroad from Golden City to Denver. "Will ye, nill ye," a third rail they must have, at all hazards; not caring, or pig-headed enough, to overlook the fact that any change thus advocated was, if not an impertinence, at least an exhibition of cheek and meddlesome importunity, not warranted by any interest, control or capital invested by them or their quasi would-be supporters, in Denver, Boulder, Central City or elsewhere. The *Golden Transcript*, a paper the indefatigable champion of Golden interests, knowing full well that to bring on certain combinations desired in the interests of that town, and to keep the matter well before the Denver public, and well advertised, has for years per-



THE GOLDEN BREWERY.
GOLDEN, COLORADO.



sistently, until 1879, opposed the scheme. This opposition rendered the poor dupes of the Cherry Creek settlement doubly zealous to effect this additional (to them) check to the prosperity of Golden, and aid to overthrow the dangerous railway combinations hitherto so successfully carried out there. Hence, when in the winter and spring of 1879, the Colorado Central Railroad was leased to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, it was then the best and safest policy to strengthen the hands of the Union Pacific Railway, this being a cardinal point in the future prosperity of the town. Besides this, the growing demand in Denver and in the whole mountain region, for the manufactured products of the town of Golden, whether in fire-brick, fire-clay, pressed brick, lime, stone or coal, required the opening of a section of the Golden and South Platte Narrow Gauge Railway, which was promptly begun.

The *Transcript* immediately took sides with the advocates of the third rail, which in no small degree aided the completion of several small arrangements destined to benefit the Union Pacific Railroad and Colorado Central Railroad combinations into one management, throw the Denver Pacific completely out of the control of Denver, render its management subordinate to the comprehensive and well-matured scheme of the control of Northern Colorado business by the well-managed control of the Union Pacific Railroad, and facilitate the continuous operation of the Kansas Pacific Railroad and the Denver & South Park Railroad in the interest of the Union Pacific Railroad pool; the last-mentioned railroad (Denver & South Park) being destined to be, as the necessity might arise, *unracked up* between the competition of the Denver & Rio Grande to Leadville, Kokomo and Breckenridge and the Colorado Central Railroad *high line* built to a connection with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad in the valley of Snake River.

Following this programme, the third rail has

been laid to Denver, full connection made with Denver & South Park Railroad and Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, track laid and operated four miles on the Golden & South Platte Railroad, and Golden smelters and Greeley traders and manufacturers now receive daily, without breaking bulk, Cañon coal, Trinidad coal and coke, ore from Leadville, Rosita, Silver Cliff, Alma, Hall Valley and Fair Play, and daily ship brick, fire-brick, fire-clay, lime and stone from the Colorado Central and Golden & South Platte Railway depots for all outside markets.

In the above remarks we distinctly and most unequivocally disclaim any personal feeling of hostility to any railway enterprise that has attempted to work out, for any given point in our State, the intricate problem of a line of railway destined to achieve the greatest good to the greatest number of people.

We have advocated the "high line" from a conviction that its completion over the Rocky Mountains west of Georgetown is a foregone conclusion, and its necessity imperatively demanded, not only by the whole mining region, but by Denver itself. That the Denver & South Park Railroad is also a necessity for the business of Northern Colorado, that its location over Kenosha Hill is a mistake, that its true course was by the South Platte River, and a branch by Hall Valley to Snake River is preferable, and that its true and legitimate objective point is the Gunnison River and the San Juan mines, to be finally pushed on to Arizona and the Great Colorado.

RELIGIOUS ADVANTAGES.

There are in Golden to-day seven congregations of seven different sects, namely: Episcopalian, Rev. W. W. Steel; Methodist, Rev. C. S. Uzzell; Catholic, Father S. Duroc; Baptist, Rev. P. M. Jones; Campbellites, Rev. T. J. Oliver; Presbyterian, Rev. F. J. Stanley; Swedish Lutheran. Each one of these congregations have their own place of worship. The Method-

ist congregation propose and have arranged for a larger and finer church.

EDUCATION.

As remarked in the general history of the town and of Jefferson Co., the first school ever held in Golden was in January, 1860.

In 1863-64, steps were taken to increase the school facilities of Golden. A brick schoolhouse was erected near Washington avenue, on Third street. This building, in 1866, was converted into an Executive office for Gov. Alexander Cummings, and another brick schoolhouse erected on the hill, one block farther eastward.

In 1873-74 steps were taken to erect a third building, larger and more commodious. This building was finished in 1874 and was immediately filled. In 1878-79, the number of school children became so large that the Trustees have had until 1880 to rent from two to three extra rooms to accommodate all the pupils of school age. This year, by vote of the district a new schoolhouse, on the north side of Clear Creek, has been erected, that can accommodate 260 children. It is conceded to be one of the best-arranged school buildings in the State of Colorado, both as regards its material, and also in respect to ventilation, light, seats, and all outside and inside accessories.

Golden has to-day 759 children of school age, and a daily attendance of over 500.

Principal, J. W. Barnes; Assistant Principal, H. L. Glenn. Teachers: Miss M. McNutt, Miss J. Slocum, Mrs. McMakin, Miss Fannie Cunningham, Miss Emma Butcher, Miss Louisa Kimball, Miss Helen Coleman. School Board—President, F. E. Everett, Esq.; Secretary, E. L. Berthoud; Treasurer, James McGee.

The district is prosperous financially, and the value of its property yearly increasing. Steps are being taken to fit up a physical laboratory room, and to purchase a full set of experimental apparatus in mechanics, acoustics, optics, electricity and magnetism.

It is estimated that in 1881-82, a third school building will be requisite.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

The Legislature of Colorado Territory in 1870, passed an act approved February 10, 1870, establishing a School of Mines at Golden, Colo., appropriating \$3,872.45 to erect and finish a building for the instruction of students in chemistry, mineralogy, metallurgy and geology.

Re. Rev. George M. Randall and John Armor, of Denver, and C. C. Welch, of Golden, appointed Trustees. A brick building was erected adjoining to and west of Jarvis Hall Collegiate School, about one and one-fourth mile south of Clear Creek, at Golden.

In 1874, the Legislature passed a new act entitled an act to establish a School of Mines at or near Golden, Colo. This act remodeled the institution, and created a new Board of Trustees: Messrs. Loveland, A. Wright, of Boulder; N. P. Hill, of Black Hawk; W. W. Ware, of Georgetown; C. C. Davis, of Denver; J. M. Paul, Fair Play, and William Armstrong. \$5,000 was appropriated for re-organizing the School of Mines. Prof. Board was selected as Professor in charge, and under his energetic and scientific direction the school immediately became prosperous, and an honor to this Territory.

By an act of the General Assembly of Colorado, a tax of one-fifth of one mill on the dollar is appropriated as a fund for the support of the School of Mines.

In 1876, the School of Mines received from the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, Penn., a bronze medal and a diploma for the best geological collection presented at that exhibition.

In addition to this the Secretary of the Board has kept the signal office observations for several years in order to correlate and ascertain precisely not only the climatic peculiarities and the rainfall of Colorado, but also other meteorological observations of great benefit to farmers, miners and railways.

By act of the Legislature of Colorado, approved April 7, A. D. 1877, the State School of Mines has been definitely placed on a permanent footing, and its success and future usefulness made permanent.

In the past spring, the Trustees began, and have now completed, at Golden, a fine two-story brick building, which is an ornament to the town and a credit to the State.

The present Board of Trustees consists of F. E. Everett, Esq., Golden, Treasurer; Hon. F. Steinhauer, Esq., Denver, President; A. L. Johnson, Esq., Denver; Capt. J. T. Smith, Esq., Denver, Secretary.

Faculty—Prof. Hale, in charge; Prof. M. Moss, Ph. D., Analytical Applied Chemistry; Prof. G. Board, M. E., Mineralogy, Metallurgy, Assaying; E. L. Berthoud, A. M., C. E., Civil and Mining Engineering; Thomas Bellam, A. M., Mathematics; Arthur Lakes, A. B., Geology.

THE PRESS

December 7, 1859, appeared No. 1, Vol. I, of the *Western Mountaineer*, George West publisher—the first paper published in Jefferson County, Colo., and the third one in the Territory.

Mr. West made a success of his publication. Early in 1860, he secured the assistance of two well-known writers, A. D. Richardson, Esq., afterward war correspondent, and captured on the Mississippi, sent to Salisbury Prison by the Confederate authorities, from which prison he successfully escaped, and published a thrilling account of it, which was extensively circulated at home and abroad. The other gentleman was genial Thomas W. Knox, Esq., still one of the *elite* of newspaper correspondents, and the intensely amusing author of "Backsheesh," and "Travels Through Siberia," etc., etc. These two gentlemen contributed largely to make the *Mountaineer* a spicy, agreeable newspaper, replete with all the facetiae, correspondence, news, and local anecdotes that go so far to interest all classes of readers.

The *Mountaineer* existed until December 20, 1860, when, George West having concluded to change his business, the whole outfit was sold to Mr. Mat Riddlesbarger and removed to Cañon City.

In December, 1866, genial George West, fresh from the tented field, with the traditions of his success before achieved, left the *Rocky Mountain News*, came to Golden City, and started the *Transcript*, a Democratic paper from top to bottom, from keel to maintop. For fourteen years, George West has kept his "weather eye well out," has been ever, and is yet, the faithful "muezzin," who has called the county and the steadfast Democrats to their duty. Locally, West and his "*fidus Achates*," Capt. J. T. Smith, have done more for the prosperity, for the advancement, of Golden, than many a millionaire has done for the town of his adoption.

We will not advert to Capt. West's literary style, or to his forte of hard hitting in a genial, joking way; he is an inveterate joker, and appreciates humor and wit, even if made at his expense.

The *Transcript* is the same yesterday, to-day, and we hope, forever. As for Mr. West, we can say of him, "that Time cannot change, or custom stale, his infinite variety."

Within the past ten years, another paper was started in Golden, editor and proprietor, John Sewell, Esq., and the weekly sheet was called the *Golden Eagle*. After a few years of listless flapping, this publication merged and changed into the *Golden Globe*; both papers were Republican in politics, and both worked for the interests of town advancement and management, Mr. Sewell generally working without party bias. The *Globe* is a creditable sheet, technically speaking; good paper, clear type, and full of local items; its late editor and proprietor has, to the duties of editor, added that of Private Secretary to our Executive, and by this promotion has added zest to his departure.



NORTH SCHOOL, GOLDEN, COLORADO. Erected 1879.



SOUTH SCHOOL, GOLDEN, COLORADO. Erected 1873.

1710

1711

1712



J. J. Marshall

HISTORY OF BOULDER COUNTY.

BY A. BIXBY.

CHAPTER I.

VISION OF THE VALLEYS AND HILLS.

IN 1858, among the emigrant trains that outfitted at the Missouri River, bound for Pike's Peak, was one that brought the first permanent settlers to the Boulder Valley. On arrival at old Fort St. Vrain, at the confluence of the Platte and St. Vrain Rivers, a few of the gold-seeking adventurers resolved to separate themselves from the main train and to strike directly for the mountains, so boldly throned to the west. Of this diverging band were Capt. Thomas Aikins, his son, and S. J. Aikins, a nephew; A. A. Brookfield, Charley Clouser, Capt. Yount, Moore and Dickens, Daniel Gordon and brother, John Rothrock, Theodore Squires, Thomas Lorton, the Wheelock brothers, and a few others. Many of these names represent present residents of this county.

Speaking of the motive which led these men to leave the main train, Capt. Aikins said: "I mounted the walls of the old fort, and with the field-glass could see that the mountains looked right for gold, and the valleys looked rich for grazing; could discern bands of Indian ponies and antelope feeding together. Others took the same inspiring view of the 'promised land,' and so many as were inclined crossed the river, and took their way up the St. Vrain, and up its Boulder Branch, to the mouth of the Boulder Cañon, and pitched their tents there the 17th day of October, 1858, calling the place Red Rock, on account of the red sandstone cliffs.

THE RED MAN READS HIS FATE.

According to the account given by Capt. Aikins, the Arapahoe chief, Left Hand, and his band, were then encamped a little way to the north. Hearing of the arrival of the white men, he hastened to their camp at Red Cliff, full of apprehension, as if conscious of the impending fate of his tribe, and, assuming an air of authority, commanded: "Go away; you come to kill our game, to burn our wood, and to destroy our grass." Doubtless the chief fully intended to drive the white men off, but was caught by their guile. The crafty gold-seekers affected to do obeisance to "big Indian." While being fed and flattered, in a gush of gratitude, the chief promised that Indian and white man should live together in peace. Another chief, Bear Head, seeing Left Hand's mistake, was unwilling to abide by the agreement, and soon after went to the Red Rock encampment, and began his complaint by a superstitious allusion to the comet then visible, November, 1858. "Do you 'member," asked he, "when the stars fell?" He was answered that it was in 1832. "That was right," said Bear Head, "it was that year white man first came." "And," he continued, referring to the comet then visible, "Do you know what that star with a pointer means? The pointer points back to when the stars fell as thick as the tears of our women shall fall when you come to drive us away."

After talking awhile in this strain, Bear

Head turned and gave the gold-seekers just three days in which to leave the country. In the Indian encampment, pending the time set, the orator, Manywhips, harangued each night, concluding every sentence with the words, "Something must be done!" to which all the squaws made mournful response, in their style of savage chorus. On the morning of the third day, when the sun was well up, the chief alone approached the well-fortified log house of the white men, and, bowing low, feigning humility and distress, he was invited in. It was found that he came to relate a dream, how he dreamed that he stood on a hill, and saw the Boulder Creek swell to a flood; how his people were swallowed up by the rush of waters, while the white people were saved. It was supposed that this story, the invention of savage imagination, was made up as an excuse for declining to fight for the possession of the country as the Indians had threatened to do.

The savage did not give immediate possession to the civilized race, a few Arapahoes hanging around the newly started town of Boulder until the autumn of 1860, with larger numbers camping out in the valleys not far away. Hon. Alp. Wright, now of Boulder, who worked a gulch claim at the mouth of the cañon, near where the Boyd Smelting Works now stand, early in the season of 1859, speaks of the Arapahoes being numerous, armed and saucy. He was especially annoyed by a habit they had of standing round while his party were frying bacon, and, with the worm on the end of their ramrods, hooking slices from the frying-pan. However, they committed no more serious depredations than petty pilfering. But in the fall of that year, the old man Barker was shot on Gold Hill by an Indian, supposed to be one of a passing band of Utes. This caused great excitement, and was the sensation of the first year of Boulder County settlement. Capt. A. R. Heath, the builder of the Graham mill, led twenty-nine volunteers

who chased the Indians over the range, by way of the South Boulder Pass, pressing them so hard that they shot some of the stock stolen from the settlers, rather than that it should fall alive into the hands of their pursuers.

But little is related of the Arapahoes about Boulder, or the adjacent valleys, after their great antelope hunt in the fall of 1860. There were about 400 of the Indian riders, who formed themselves into a circle, inclosing a large tract, on which were thousands of antelope, which were kept within the circle while being chased round and round by Indians riding relays of ponies. Before night, the antelope became so tired that they would lie down and suffer slaughter. The number secured in this great hunt is stated at 500. This was for winter meat gathered in a hollow near Valmont where Charley Pamest's Lake now is, and the last Arapahoe antelope harvest gathered in the Boulder Valley.

GREAT ABUNDANCE OF GAME.

Early settlers all agree as to the surprising abundance of game found. The elk, like pleasure-seekers, sought the cool pastures of the high mountains during the hot months. As winter usurped the upper regions, they would drop to lower and lower valleys, until they reached the plain, where their appearance was regarded as the sure omen that winter was at hand. The Wellman brothers, who settled on their place two miles below Boulder City, in 1859, speak of seeing around them 500 elk at a time. Others refer to observing such bands grazing where the State University now stands, and speak of its being a grand sight to see 400 or 500 in a herd. It was several years after the town of Boulder was surveyed, before the elk came to realize that they no longer had the freedom of the city. Deer, antelope and mountain sheep were even more plentiful. The Wellman boys, as they were familiarly called, could shoot them from the door of their cabin. For ten years

afterward, bands of antelope were plenty enough out five or six miles from town, and black tailed deer in the mountains, where they linger yet, but are no longer plentiful this side of the Snowy Range. The puma or mountain

lion, cinnamon, gray and black bears, were common game, and not yet gone from the mountains. All the creeks were full of fish, and some of them yet remain the favorite resort of fishermen.

CHAPTER II.

PECULIARITIES AND ADVANTAGES OF SITUATION.

BOULDER COUNTY is situate in the central part of Northern Colorado, across the fortieth parallel. It is bounded on the north by Larimer County, south by Gilpin and Jefferson Counties, east by Arapahoe and Weld Counties, and its western line is the crest of the Continental Divide, with Long's Peak for its durable northwest corner-stone. Other lofty peaks along this western boundary line are Audubon, Smith's and Arapahoe. The county is twenty-four miles wide from north to south, and about thirty miles long east to west, embracing an area of nearly 900 square miles, three-fifths mineral and two-fifths agricultural land. The principal streams that take their rise in the Snowy Range and come down to fertilize the valleys are the North and South Boulders, the Left Hand and the St. Vrain. These notable creeks carry water sufficient to irrigate nearly or quite all the agricultural land within the limits of the county.

A peculiarity of the conformation of this county is the short distance from the base of the foot-hills to the summits of the main mountain range. The average distance is not more than twenty miles. This is both a scenic attraction and an industrial advantage. It brings the mines and farms close together, face to face. From most of the homesteads in the agricultural portion of the county may be seen, when the air is clear, the smoke of the furnaces employed in mining and in extraction of the precious metals; and from points in nearly every mining camp the valley is thrown into full view, so near

that each newly established home, with its springing buildings, groves and lakelets, may be observed.

SCENIC ATTRACTIONS.

This little county embraces all the attractions of sunny climate, clear and exhilarating air, pure waters, magnificent waterfalls and majestic scenery, that have made the Colorado Mountains so much sought as a summer resort. Its foot-hills are high and graceful in outline, and its peaks of the Sierra Madre are lofty, near and very accessible. Between are mountain lakes and lakelets, glades and parks, and numberless streams and springs of cold and crystal waters. The mineral springs, near Jamestown, are, by analysis, almost identical with the celebrated Seltzer Springs in Germany. Above the springs, on the James Creek, is one of the most attractive mountain parks imaginable, and in the midst is the busy mining camp of Jamestown. The heights of Gold Hill are becoming noted as specially favorable lookouts for beholding the broadest sweep of valley below and the most extensive and majestic view of the summits above. The chain is seen so far to the north and so far to the south, and the myriad peaks between are so disposed, as to call out all there is of the sense of grandeur in the human mind.

There are in the county three cañons, effective in producing the grand sensations peculiar to traversing the deep and dark gorges which the water-courses, in countless years, have cut through the rock of the great mountains. These are those of the North and South Boulder

Creeks and that of the Bear Cañon, between. These, and other scenic attractions, have never been much advertised, and are, therefore, less resorted to by tourists than many places made better known, but really much less attractive. Home people, however, pay them their frequent visits, and become very much attached to a country where they can so easily slip from summer's heat to cool retreats. It is the pride of the county that people once resident, who have removed, rarely escape a passion for returning.

Early settlers speak of the effect of the air as making their bodies seem so light that they felt as if they could almost fly. Visitors note the same effect now.

The summer coolness of the Snowy Range, and the warmth of the verdurous valley, are more in contrast, and are nearer together, in this county, than in any other part of Colorado; and, rightly made available, by advertisement and the erection of hotels, may become as real a source of wealth as are the mines

CHAPTER III.

FIRST FIND OF GOLD DUST

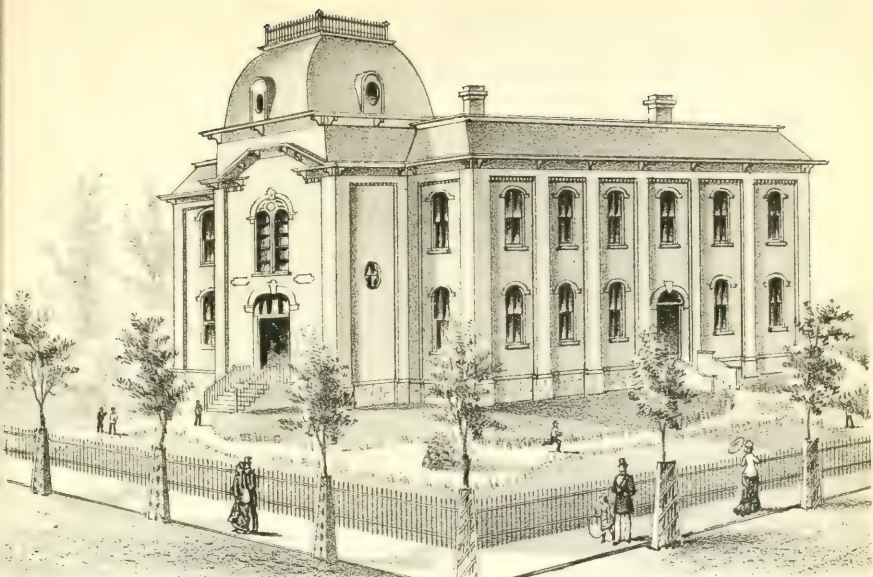
THE winter of 1858-59 proved one of those open, sunny winters that have since become famed as the peculiar glory of Colorado. The Indian question being settled, the first expedition to the mountains in search of gold was made the 15th day of January, 1859, and the pick first struck in Gold Run the next day. The exploring party consisted of Charles Clouser, Col. I. S. Bull, William Huey, W. W. Jones, James Aikins and David Wooley. They had gone back twelve miles from the valley as the plain at the base of the mountains was called, and at once struck it so rich that the whole company came to the natural conclusion, that, as soon as spring opened, other gulches just as rich in gold, and richer, would be discovered, and that they could get all the money they wanted and soon return to the States to enjoy it. The richness of Gold Run was soon noised abroad, and many of the pilgrims to Pike's Peak, in the spring of 1859, struck directly for the famous diggings. It soon became a lively camp, and it is probably not an exaggerated estimate, that, by the use of the hand-rocker alone, \$100,000 was taken out the first season, some of the claims yielding \$80 per day to the hand, that of Plumb & Godding paying best.

FIRST-DISCOVERED GOLD LODE.

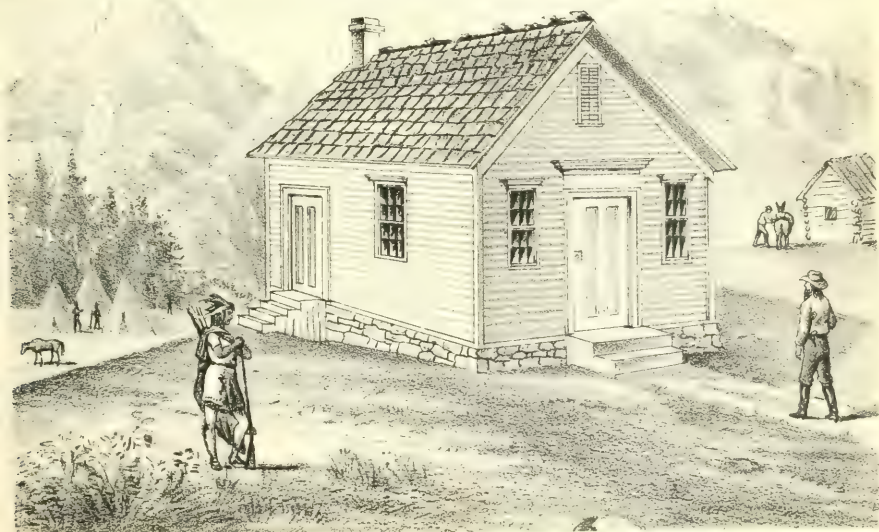
Gold Hill is a mountain of commanding view, situate ten miles back from the town of Boulder, and is 2,000 feet higher. It slopes westerly to Gold Run, and early in the year 1859, on this western slope, J. D. Scott discovered a gold vein, which he called the Scott, the first fissure claim taken in the county. A little later that spring, David Horsfall discovered another lode, and perpetuates his own name in the name of his rich "find," the famous Horsfall mine. For two years thereafter, the mining excitement ran high on the hill, with no abatement until the operators found that they did not possess the art of extracting the precious metals.

THE FIRST GOLD MILL.

Hon. T. J. Graham, now a resident of Boulder, brought out a three-stamp mill in the fall of 1859, and set it up to the water-power of the Left Hand Creek, near Gold Hill, in the spring of 1860. The novelty attracted many visitors, among them Eben Smith and Jerome B. Chaffee, from the Gregory District, who came to take a lesson in an art in which they soon afterward became notably successful. The Graham mill was followed by a rush of stampers and arrastras



BOULDER PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.



THE FIRST SCHOOL BUILDING OF COLORADO.
ERECTED AT BOULDER, 1860.

to the vicinity, as everything went with a rush in those days. The "process man," as the experimenter in the art of extracting the precious metals was called, began his hurtful failures with the beginning of mining in this county. One attempted to use buhr stones for pulverizing ore, as he would grind grain, and ground out the buhrs faster than the ore. A Mr. Burt attached steam-power to some sort of a fanciful fixture for gold-saving, and, in the end, saved nothing but his little caloric engine, which was sent to Denver, where it did some good in running the presses of the *Rocky Mountain News*. D. D. White started up his stamp-mill, and, finding that it was saving no gold, he opened to the batteries to see what the trouble was, and discovered there a well-punched side of bacon, which had been stored there for convenience, and its removal neglected, the millman not knowing that grease prevents amalgamation of gold and mercury. It was common to mistake any stained rock for ore. As one expresses it, "we run everything that came out of the hole, except the iron pyrites—we knew that was good for nothing." It is said that D. D. White was so vexed by repeated failures of his mill, that he swore he would have one clean-up that showed something, and threw \$15 worth of gold dust into the mill battery. Not a trace of it was found in the clean-up. This surprising result seems to have established the reputation of his mill as a superior gold-loser. At any rate, he abandoned the enterprise. John W. Smith, now a rich resident of Denver, also put a gold mill there that season, 1860, but the boiler for his engine blew up in time to save the mill from the list of failures.

THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL GOLD MILLING.

In the spring of 1860, L. M. McCaslin and Richard Blore had a large lot of ore raised from the Horsfal mine, and went to Denver to intercept a stamp-mill on the way to the Gregory District. There they met the owners, the

brothers Robert and Cary Culver, and John Mahony, and induced them to take their mill to Gold Hill, where they arrived with it on the first day of June, and had it running the first day of July. It was reasonably successful, but the pattern was one of the Culvers' own device, and was inferior to the six-stamp Gates mill, brought from Chicago two months later by Wemott & Merrill; and so it was abandoned, Mr. Robert Culver buying an interest in the new mill, which was run by Cary Culver and John Mahony, the real pioneer gold-mill man of Boulder County. They succeeded in saving as high as \$600 and even \$700 per cord—ore being then measured by the cord—from the Horsfal rock. This result was a revelation that rich ores existed in the fissures, and that all that was required in order to realize their highest expectations, was skill in the art of extracting the precious metals. There have been many checks to progress in that direction during the twenty years that have since elapsed. But there has been so much gain that the bullion product of the county for 1880 will not vary much from \$1,000,000. A great obstacle has been a strange credulity, inducing home miners and outside capitalists, to put confidence in metallurgic impostors, known as "process men." Hardly a mining district in the county but has one or more costly monuments of this folly, in the form of abandoned mills, each failure in turn causing bitter disappointments and bitter condemnations of the country. A sensible method of disposing of the ores has largely obtained at last. The ore is sold at markets, called sampling works, where it is first pulverized and thoroughly mixed, then its value accurately ascertained by careful assay, then sacked and sent to the great smelting works at Argo, near Denver, or to other markets. By this method, the mine-owner can be as sure of obtaining the market value of his ore as the farmer can of obtaining the current price for wheat he markets. At some of the principal

mines, the low grades of ore are concentrated before being taken to the sampling works.

THE MINERAL BELTS.

The several mineral belts of this county cover the entire space between the foot-hills and the crest of the highest mountain range. From Boulder, at the base of the mountains, the center of the tellurium belt is but about eight miles back. This belt runs north and south twenty miles nearly the whole width of the county, and is about five miles wide. In Colorado, gold in combination with tellurium, was first found in 1872, on Gold Hill, in the Red Cloud mine. The discovery was made by Prof. J. Alden Smith, State Geologist, in connection with the metallurgists of the Denver mint, whose attention was called to the peculiarity of the ore, and whose judgment of what it was was confirmed by the analysis of specimens, made by Prof. Genth, of the University of Pennsylvania. This association of metals, gold with tellurium, is so rare—yet discovered only in two other places in the world—that it was not thought probable that it existed in any other mine on the eastern face of the Rocky Mountains. But it was soon after found in the Forest Lode, on Four Mile Creek, some miles from the Red Cloud. This discovery was also made by Prof. J. Alden Smith; and from that time to this, the enlargement of this known telluride area has been rapid, and of first importance in continually augmenting the bullion product of the county.

THE PYRITOUS AND GALENOUS BELTS.

Above the telluride zone there is a belt of gold-bearing fissures, of the order of sulphurets and iron pyrites, similar in character to those now so profitably mined in Gilpin County. This belt extends across the county from north to south, but crops out most prominently in Ward District. This belt will, eventually, be extensively worked its whole length.

as its veins are of the true fissure character, interminable in depth, in granite formation.

Yet higher up in the hills, along the Snowy Range, are wide veins of galenous silver ore. These attracted the attention of explorers as early as 1860, when a prospector, known as Rocky Mountain Smith, made a claim, which he called the Star of the West, situate at the head of the North Boulder Creek. Others followed, and, in the summer of 1860, a mining district was organized there, called the Snowy Range, a name since changed to Albion. The low grade of the abundant ores and difficulty of access have kept back the development.

THE SILVER CORNER.

The southwest is the true silver corner of Boulder County, with Caribou Hill as the center of a group of very productive silver veins. The ores are sulphurets native, ruby and brittle silver, with some galenous ores, seeming to be but a specially rich outcropping of the upper, or galenous mineral belt, whose development will be noted under the head of Caribou.

The mountain, three-fifths of this county, is of the right formation for true fissure mineral veins that bear abundantly both the base and the precious metals, a continuous interlacing of lodes, in granite formation. By new discoveries, and by the development of old discoveries, the bullion product is constantly augmenting; and, as the business of mining the ores and the art of extracting their values becomes better and better known, lower and lower grades of ore become available, and mines held valueless become valuable. The strong, true fissure character of the veins insures permanency to the mining industry. These fissures will be worked as deep as mortals are allowed to penetrate into the secrets of the earth, and as long as silver and gold are coveted metals among men.

COPPER AND IRON.

Copper and iron ores abound in the county. The ore markets of Boulder pay for all copper contained in gold and silver ores, when such ore contains not less than two per cent of copper—at the rate of \$2 per ton for each 1 per cent of copper. By this means copper has already become a considerable resource. There are, also, within the county many copper mines, not rich in gold and silver whose ores will doubtless some time become valuable for the copper alone.

Extensive beds of iron ore, red hematite, exist in conjunction with the coal measures in the valley on the south side of the county. At an early day, for the smelting of this ore, a small furnace was erected at the Marshall coal mine, called the Belmont furnace, but the scarcity of skilled labor and the low price of pig-iron, caused by the abundance of waste castings scattered about the mining camp, caused a suspension of operations, and the attempt to make iron ore available has not been renewed. But so much iron and steel is required for use in a mining country that their manufacture in this country must some time rank as an important industry.

BUILDING AND MONUMENTAL STONE.

All along the valley at the base of the mountains, and at points for a considerable distance out, are found exhaustless stores of sandstone, suitable for building purposes. The valley face, or eastern front, of the foot-hills, is almost entirely formed of this fine building-stone, enough within the limits of this county to build all the cities of the world. By the upheaval, much of it is broken into slabs or squares, so that little quarrying is necessary,

and it has slidden down to within easy reach. The color of this stone is of great variety of shades, some very beautiful. Much of it is hard, durable, cuts smoothly, and is capable of fine finish. It is much used for building purposes, and has become, to some extent, an article of exportation. The trap, or heavy, igneous rock of the butte at Valmont, is found valuable both for home uses and for shipment. Granite is found that is capable of taking a superior polish, and is highly esteemed for memorial or monumental purposes. In the Four Mile Cañon there is a quarry of white, variegated and brecciated marble, but not yet made available. Clays suitable for building-brick, for fire-proof brick and for pottery, are found in various parts of the county.

THE LIMESTONE LEDGES.

Limestone ledges crop out along the foot-hills the whole width of the county, and are utilized at different points, wherever there is a market for it. In 1860, a roving character constructed a limekiln near Boulder City, but before he was ready to burn lime he was ready to move on, and sold the kiln to William G. Pell, who produced the first lime in the county, which proved to be of good quality. There are two ledges, the upper, larger ledge burning into gray lime, and the smaller into white. The limestone beds are thick, and the quantity that can be easily mined is practically exhaustless. The present annual product of the kilns about Boulder, is about twenty-five thousand bushels. The most of this is shipped, some to Denver, some to the mountain towns, and some going as far as Kansas. The principal lime-burners in this section are J. C. Grand and W. Hurlburt.

CHAPTER IV.

THE BOULDER COAL MEASURES.

ONE of the greatest of Boulder County's elements of wealth are the coal measures—coal that is the best of lignites, highly carbonized, and that makes cheap and excellent fuel for all domestic purposes, an important consideration in a country where wood is scarce. The mining of this coal has become an important industry in itself, and is, besides, an important auxiliary to every other industry; used in smelting ores, in propelling all kinds of machinery, and for propelling railway trains near and far. It seems like Providential arrangement that so many valuable mines of the precious metals, and such vast coal measures, should have been placed in proximity so close. At the Marshall and Black Diamond Banks, the first settlers found coal cropping abundantly to the surface, and soon learned that it was cheaper and better fuel than wood, however easily obtained. The principal coal mines now opened are those at Marshall and vicinity, Louisville and Davidson, points on the line of the Colorado Central Railroad, and at and near Canfield, on the Boulder Valley Railroad, of

which more particular notice will be given under the head of those coal towns. It may be here said in general, however, that the Boulder coal measures are regarded as the most important of those yet opened on the eastern flank of the Rocky Mountains, and of which, in the 1870 report of F. V. Hayden, U. S. Geologist, it is said: "Nowhere in the world is there such a vast development of the recent coal measures, and in few places is their existence more necessary to the advancement and improvement of the region in which they occur. They lie regularly, and in the main quite horizontally; though, close to the mountains, the beds are naturally tilted. The coals are called variously, lignites, brown, semi-bituminous and bituminous, though from their chemical constitution they ally themselves more nearly with the latter." The Marshall coal in particular is termed bituminous, and described as black, fracture conchoidal, and the luster of the smooth surfaces of the fracture resinous. This may be taken as a general description of the vast field of Boulder coal.

CHAPTER V.

AGRICULTURAL TRIALS AND TRIUMPHS.

THE Wellman boys, as they were familiarly called in the earlier times, Henry L., Luther C. and Sylvanus Wellman, were the first in this county, if not in Colorado, to plow land, plant seed and sow wheat. They were from Bradford County, Penn. They arrived the 1st day of August, 1859, camped on, and made claim of, the best section of land along the Boulder Creek, about two and a half miles out from the

base of the mountains. Then the land was all before them, "where to choose their place of rest." The skies were bright, the valleys rich and fair, the mountains imagined full of gold, all the scenery magnificent, and they, in their youth and exuberance of health, in the best condition for sensibility to all these things. They saw at a glance, that mining, then in full blast on Gold Hill, and at Gregory, would



J. P. Maxwell

make the best market in the world for farm and garden products, and began plowing the next day. Though late in the season, they sowed an acre to turnip seed, subjecting the same in hope. When the young turnips had grown to be about as big around as a silver dollar, George Nichols came to the cabin while the boys were at dinner, and said: "Boys, did you ever see it rain grasshoppers?" They looked out, and the grasshoppers were indeed raining from the sky. They fell so thick that when they struck the west end of the house, and there dropped to the ground, the pile was a foot deep. The field of turnips was suddenly devoured, and so went the first crop ever planted in Boulder County.

GARDENING BEGINNING.

The first to test the capacity of the Boulder soil and climate for vegetable and fruit-gardening were Marinus G. Smith and William G. Pell, both now well-known residents of Boulder. Mr. Smith pitched his tent in the beautiful grove that yet bears his name, and where he yet resides, close by the town of Boulder, on the 15th day of June, 1859. He appears to have been the earliest appreciator of Boulder lands, making at first a claim of 160 acres, and afterward acquiring considerable more, and has been liberal in donating it for public purposes, giving twenty-five acres for State University site, and twenty-five more to encourage the building of the Boulder Valley Railroad to Boulder.

In September of that year, 1859, Mr. Pell, then occupying the adjoining place, now the property of Robert Culver, Esq., joined Mr. Smith in plowing a garden patch, the ground being partly on one and partly on the other's premises. In November following, they dug an irrigating ditch for this plowed land, the first constructed in this county. The next season they proved that any kind of seeds planted would grow, and bring forth abundantly—that

only a proper application of water was required to make the desert rejoice, and blossom as the rose.

IMPULSE TO AGRICULTURE.

The Wellman brothers sowed the first wheat in this county, a bushel and a peck, sown on one acre of ground, the 17th of May, 1860. It brought forth forty-five bushels. Forty bushels of this was sown the next season, on 40 acres, and gave the enormous yield of sixty bushels to the acre. It grew so tall that a man standing in the field, could tie the stalks over his head. For nine successive seasons, the same ground was sown to wheat, and the least yield was thirty-five bushels to the acre. This success inaugurated and gave impulse to Colorado farming, in which this county took the lead, a lead ever since maintained, having superior natural agricultural advantages. The four principal streams within the county, are the South and North Boulders, the Left Hand and the St. Vrain, each bordered by wide bottom lands, which at first were supposed to be the only arable lands; but trial has demonstrated that the second bottom, or first upland terrace, is equally productive, and that irrigation will change the desert nature of any of the lands and convert them into fruitful fields and prosperous homes. The waters of the creeks named are ample for the redemption of almost the entire valley portion of this county. The twenty years that have elapsed since the agricultural beginning, have been years of both trial and triumph. Farmers and gardeners have found, after the most heroic endurance, and resort to the most intelligent inventive skill that the lowest scourge can in a great measure be guarded against, and they have mostly overcome the difficulties of the imperfectly understood art of irrigation. One good effect of the severe trial has been to eliminate the lazy and the easily discouraged men, and to leave only those of clear grit and of sufficient intelligence to see ultimate success.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SYSTEM OF IRRIGATION.

The mountains contribute more than silver and gold to the valleys at their feet. In winter the woods and ravines of the higher regions become the receptacle of great bodies of snow. By ordination of nature, these begin to melt and swell the streams the last of May and through June and July, just at the time most needed to advance and mature the crops. This water is rich in the wash of the hills, and holds plant-food in solution and suspension, which, by the main canals and their hundreds of laterals, is carried to the thousand farms of the valleys, and enters into the composition of all agricultural products; and these products are sent back to the miners in the mountains, so that in autumn they are literally nourished by the same matter that in the preceding spring was rock and earth under their feet. It is a common estimate that the annual water product of the eastern slope of the mountains is sufficient to irrigate the arable lands for an average distance of twenty miles out from their base. Since land once subjected to the fertilizing influences of irrigation requires less and less water from year to year, and as economy in the use of water becomes better understood, and the work of storing it in lakes and reservoirs progresses, the scope of farming land will be extended further and further out on to the great plains.

Those who have here longest practiced the artificial system of watering lands, and given the subject the most intelligent attention, feel that they are as yet but beginners in the art. The experience of this season affords an illustration. At this high altitude, spring snows take the place of spring showers farther east. These spring snow-showers are better than rain to start the grass and grain, and early irrigation not being often required, the idea obtained that the sown wheat and other grain could not be started by irrigation. Under this impression, many left their fields to be greatly injured by

the drought. But those who had the sagacity not to heed the tradition, but irrigated their newly-sown fields as soon as they could get water, secured an unusually good harvest.

HORTICULTURAL PROGRESS.

The Colorado mines and towns require so much fruit, and its importation has been such a drain upon the resources of the State, that the importance of fruit-culture was early impressed upon the settlers of the Boulder County valleys, but the impression was general that this is no fruit country. It has taken twenty years to reverse this impression; but reversed at last it is. Marinius G. Smith, George F. Chase, Joseph Wolff and William Brierly, about the town of Boulder, and George W. Webster, Perry White and others, on the St. Vrain Creek, are pioneer fruit-growers, and have succeeded so well, in such a variety of fruits, that the conclusion has become general, that, for fruits suited to this latitude, there is no soil or climate in the world better than that of Boulder County, Colo. The greatest obstacle has been the locust scourge, to which the country has been periodically subjected. The locusts come in great swarms, eating the fruit and leaves of the trees. Intelligence has led to means of warding off their attacks, should they continue them, as they seem likely to, as the country becomes settled by civilized men.

The first peach grown in this county was raised by Joseph Rhoades, for which Jonathan Tourtellote paid him 50 cents. Mr Rhoades was a pioneer deserving of mention for his works and his faith in the fruit capacities of the Colorado soils. William Newland and Joseph Wolff have demonstrated how profitably strawberries may be raised in a country where the fruit has always sold from 30 to 50 cents per quart or box. No soil or climate appears better adapted to grape culture, and it is foreseen that the rich slopes of the numerous foot-hills and the thousand little valleys that

divide them are natural vineyard lands. This year, grapes of Boulder Valley growth appear to quite an extent in the home market for the first time in its history, and must ultimately, and in no distant time, supplant the imported grapes.

Wild plums, cherries, grapes, currants, gooseberries, raspberries and huckleberries are common, and, in many places, very abundant, and a sufficient hint to the wise that Colorado is a natural fruit country. Add to this the advantage of irrigation, by which the blessing of rain can be summoned when needed, and the advantage of the best fruit market in the world, and there can be no greater stimulus to fruit culture, nor a land that will ultimately be better improved.

GRAZING AND GRASSES.

The '59-ers, as those who came to this country in 1859 are called, all speak of the surprising abundance of the grazing found in the Boulder and adjacent valleys and uplands. This region was the natural winter range for the buffalo and the antelope. The winter of 1858-59 was so open and warm that there was hardly any time but that men could comfortably work out-doors in their shirt-sleeves. The singular occurrence of winter haying—the first haying done in Boulder County—was carried on to a considerable extent in January and February, 1859. Hay was wanted at Gregory, in the mountains, and the Boulder boys undertook to supply the demand by cutting the tall, dry grasses, dried standing, with its nutriment retained, according to a Colorado law of nature. This hay was cocked in the field, and sold at \$25 per ton to men who came with teams for it. Cutting the grasses of the natural meadows and curing it into hay for mountain markets was one of the most important of the early industries of this county. Before the time of railways, it was hauled to the mining markets, especially those of Black Hawk and

Central City, by ox teams mostly, where it always commanded a good price, and sometimes a fabulous price. It is not now uncommon to hear pioneer hay-haulers speak of selling a load of hay to the Black Hawk or some other mining company for \$300 or \$400, or even \$500, so great was the scarcity sometimes produced by winter storms and almost impassable roads.

The value, rankness and variety of native Boulder grasses was illustrated a few years ago by the Lower Boulder Grange, which put eighty kinds on exhibition at the county fair. These grasses make such good hay that the cultivated varieties of the East are not here esteemed desirable except for lawns. The irrigation of uplands for grain-raising results in a seepage to lower lands that is annually enlarging the area of hay meadows, and it is found that by continuous irrigation of uplands that the driest desert places may be transformed into profitable hay lands, the sediment of the ditch water, like Nile sediment, annually augmenting productiveness.

Hay meadows are found far up in the mountains, even to the base of the Snowy Range, where it is not uncommon to find native timothy, wild oats and rye, and the most luxuriant blue-joint. The best of these meadows found claimants in 1859-60, and have ever been held as of high value. The most notable of these in early times was known as the Tom Hill ranche, on the North Boulder.

STOCK-GROWING.

This being a natural stock country all the first settlers or lands sought to gather about them herds of horses and cattle left to graze in winter the same as in summer. The opportunity for this easy mode of gain is necessarily lessened by thick settlements. Nevertheless, the non-irrigable lands of the valleys and the great extent of natural foot-hill and mountain pastures remain a source of perpetual advan-

tage. The first herds of horses were a breed of ponies called bronchos, but fast being supplanted by better bloods. Of residents of this county, Capt. C. M. Tyler has taken the lead in demonstrating the profitableness of raising horses, and how much better it is to raise good horses than poor ones. Robert Culver, L. M. McIntosh, Fred W. Kohler, about Boulder, George Zweck, on the St. Vrain, and Cary Culver and John Mahony, on the Little Thomp-

son, may be mentioned among many who have been active in introducing good breeds of cattle to supplant the Texas long-horns and other inferior pioneer breeds. Mr. Tyler has also introduced the sheep husbandry in this section, proving the natural adaptation of this country to that branch of stock-growing, but the country is now too thickly settled for pasturing large flocks on the commons.

CHAPTER VI.

THE ROAD AND MILL BUILDERS.

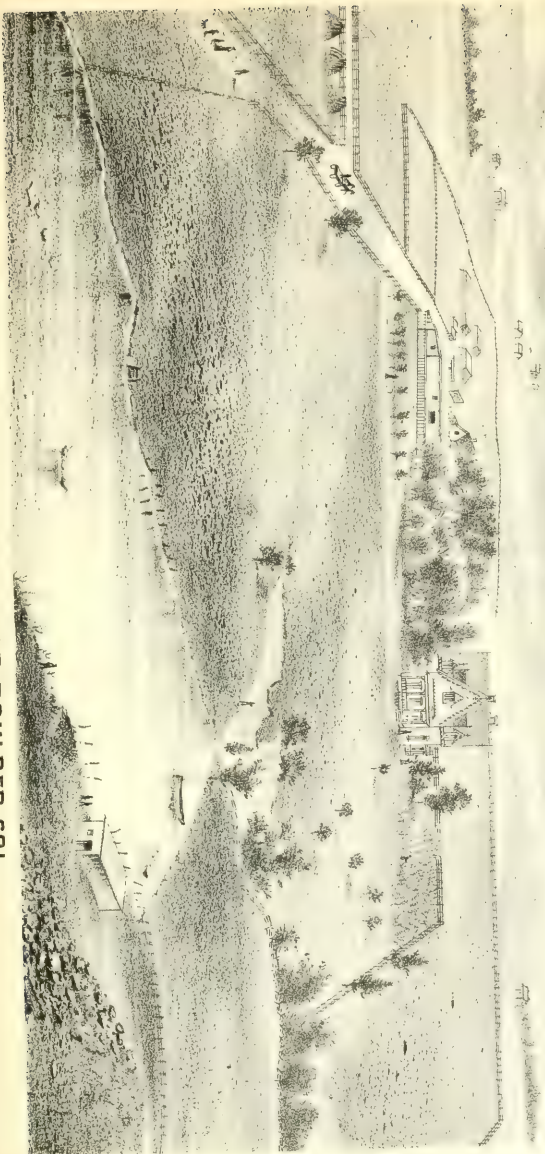
THE first settlers of Boulder Valley and the adjacent mines, took the highly civilized view that a country is nothing without roads. It was understood that Boulder City could be made the leading town of Pike's Peak gold region, only by turning the tide of travel this way. To this end, a Boulder man, Henry Clay Norton, built a bridge across the Platte, at old Fort St. Vrain, thence opened the road to Boulder, and began the road from Boulder to the Gregory mines, by the way of the Gregory Cañon. Though the settlers subscribed all they were able to give, it proved too great an undertaking for their means. Another road scheme of 1859-60, was that of the St. Vrain, Altona, Gold Hill and Gregory Road Company. Altona was the name given to a prospective large town laid out at the mouth of the Left Hand Cañon. This road was made passable from the valley to the mouth of Atkins Gulch, on Left Hand Creek, near Gold Hill. Some work was also done on the Gregory end, from Central City over to North Clear Creek, but the through line failed, and Altona remained a paper city.

In 1861-62, another attempt was made to turn the main travel into the country this way. It was by the construction of a wagon road up

the Bear Cañon, a deep gorge four miles south of Boulder, thence through the mountains to Black Hawk and Central City. Henry C. Norton, who appears to have had a passion for road-building, was also engaged in this enterprise, but the credit of the work is mainly due to George R. Williamson, the present owner of the rich mines about Sugar Loaf Mountain. Much money and labor were put into this road, but it was not a success. Another early attempt to make direct wagon-road connection between Boulder and Black Hawk, is remembered as the Gordon & McHenry enterprise, a ridge road which reached the valley by way of the Gold Hill Cañon, close by Boulder. This line was somewhat traveled, and is yet clearly traceable, but did not take the *great* travel this way. The record of these four large undertakings should be preserved as historical proof that the Boulder pioneers appreciated the importance of mountain roads, and made every possible effort to build them.

The settlers found the Boulder Cañon so difficult of access, that a man could not make his way up it on foot. With them it was a disputed question whether or not a wagon road could ever be constructed through it. But a legislative charter was obtained for the "Boulder Valley

RESIDENCE OF CAPTAIN TYLER, BOULDER, COL.



and Central City Wagon Road," and a company was organized, with capital stock fixed at \$50,000, to build a toll road by way of the Boulder Cañon. To start the enterprise, James A. Maxwell and C. M. Tyler, both now residents of Boulder, subscribed \$10,000. The Wellman brothers, Charles Dabney, Anthony Arnett, Tourtellote & Squires, Daniel Pound and sons, and many other citizens of the county, subscribed to the stock, and the work of construction was begun in March, 1865, with Mr Maxwell in charge. It took three months and cost \$9,000 to build up three miles to the junction of the Boulder and Four Mile Creeks, the present site of Orodelfan. Here Maxwell & Tyler placed a saw-mill. The work of the further construction of the road went on that season, and the following year it was put through to Black Hawk. During 1866-67, a branch of this road was built up the Four Mile Creek, as far as Wilson's arastra, thence over the ridge to the Ward Mining District, at a cost of \$13,000. These mountain roads were costly of construction, and could be made and kept in repair only by toll companies. This Boulder Valley and Central City road proved of great importance to this county.

About the time of the construction of this road from Boulder to Central the Ni Wot Mining Company, with W. A. Davidson as Superintendent, and S. M. Breath in charge of construction, made a toll wagon-way up the Left Hand to the mines on the Ni Wot Hill, in the Ward Mining District, at a cost of about \$20,000. In the year 1870, the opening of the rich Caribou silver mines, pressed upon the business men of Boulder the importance of a wagon road direct from their town to Caribou, and the road was built by Boulder men; Maj. J. F. Buttles, Anthony Arnett, Amos Widner and one or two others furnishing the capital. This road made direct connection between the town of Boulder and the rich silver mines of Caribou, and is the most important of mountain roads.

Beside these main mountain wagon ways, many other costly roads have been constructed by the subscriptions of liberal citizens, as the road up James Creek; the road from Ward to connect with the Central City Road, at the Old Tom Hill ranche, on the North Boulder; the branch from this last-named road to the Albion mining camp, close up to the snow-range. Not the least important of these roads is that up the Gold Run to Gold Hill, built by Hanson Snyder, an energetic pioneer mountain man. Few, in after years, realize how much of a drain upon the earnings of pioneers is the indispensable expenditure for roads, in a rough, roadless mountain region, where, at first, it was difficult to cut a foot path or a pack trail. In this direction, some of the pioneers were liberal and enterprising beyond their means. The toll roads in the mountains have been, on the whole, the most satisfactory, as the only ones kept in repair, and they often but poorly.

THE COLORADO CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The road-building spirit of the pioneers of Boulder County, culminated in the county's voting to subscribe \$200,000 to the capital stock of the Colorado Central Railroad Company, and voting the company county bonds to an equal amount, in consideration of the construction of its road from Golden, in Jefferson County, by way of the towns of Boulder and Longmont, to connection with the Union Pacific Railroad.

This road was opened for business to Boulder, the 22d day of April, 1873. The road was not completed to connection with the Union Pacific, until several years afterward, and not then until a promise had been exacted from the Boulder County Commissioners, to yield to the company the \$200,000 in stock, taken when the bonds were issued. But this action of the County Commissioners, having been legally declared unconstitutional, the county still retains its stock.

PIONEER SAW-MILLS.

"A man had his axe working as he had lifted up axes among the thick trees," was said of the Israelites of an early age. In a new country, they are the true civilizers who fell trees and saw lumber for making homes, without which settlements and society would be impossible. The pioneers of this county found the plains destitute of timber, but the foot hills and mountains were largely covered with evergreen trees, the pine predominating. These convenient trees served for the construction of log cabins, with splint roofs, and the poles for fences. The first boards were obtained by whip-sawing, a laborious work to which most of the first settlers took a hand. In 1860, Tarbox & Donnelly, who had established themselves in Boulder, and began an extensive business that now is a saw mill, to water-power, at the mouth of the creek near where Mrs. Young's place now is. This was a very important matter to Boulder City, a city made without boards, or lumber of any kind. The same season D. D. G. Lear, the father of A. E. Lear, Esq., now of Boulder, set a saw mill on the head of a ravine in the foot hills at the mouth of the creek where Mr. S. J. Taylor's place now is. In 1862, Tarbox & Donnelly erected a mill on the creek, within the limits of Boulder City.

The first steam-power saw-mill set in the county, was that of Samuel Copeland, placed in the Four Mile Cañon, in 1863. Mr. Copeland is yet an active resident of the town of Boulder, and has his saw and ranching in the country, not having been the longest in the lumber business of any citizen. Among other early saw-mill enterprises may be mentioned those of J. H. Taylor at the mouth of the creek near Four Mile Cañon; Baker & Stone, at the mouth of the South Boulder Cañon, and the two operations here of the South Boulder Flume Company, with which W. A. Davidson and E. J. Parker were connected; the Coffin & Harrison and Pomroy & Henry Mills in the

Bear Cañon; E. J. Anderson in the Gregory Cañon; Gardner P. Wood, pioneer saw-mill man on Four Mile Creek; Harrison Foster in Four Mile Cañon; John Davis & Sons, pioneer lumbermen on the Upper Left Hand, near Ward; John Virden & Sons at Jamestown; J. B. Walling and Richard Crow in the vicinity of Caribou and Nederland; Depp & Hathaway on the Left Hand near the valley; and this is but a partial list of the men who camped out and made lumber before there were houses to live in.

PIONEER GRIST-MILLS.

Andrew Douty, a Pennsylvanian, erected the first grist-mill in this county, which was the first completed in Colorado. It was set on the South Boulder in 1841. The next season but a little later, the second grist-mill in the county, or in the country, was put on the St. Vrain, near Park, by a Mr. Davis and partner. The bulks of both the Douty and Davis mills were on the bank of the creek, respectively, on the north and south of the head of the cañon, from the rock of the old grist-mill. Mr. Douty also erected the first flour-mill near the town of Boulder at Red Rock. This was in 1843. The next year a mill was set on St. John's Cañon, in the county of Adams, where the first grist-mill there was erected in 1874. At an early day, Amos Smith, in company with John W. Smith, of Denver, established the White Rock flouring-mills, on the White Rock of the six miles down the Boulder Creek from the mountains. Afterward this property was purchased and improved by James H. Cameron, until the mill was burned a few years ago. Judge P. M. Housel, a pioneer, erected a grist-mill near Vermont at an early day. Boulder had all the corners of the Territory in mills for grinding grain.

THE BOULDER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This was organized twelve years ago, the first county organization of the kind in Colorado. The charter officers were: Judge Granville Berkley, President, who delivered an address on the

first fair; F. A. Squires, Treasurer, and A. J. Macky, Secretary. In the year 1871, it was re-organized as the Boulder County Industrial Association. The annual fairs have always been kept up, attracting attention throughout the State. The grounds consist of forty acres, one mile east of the central business point of the town, and with the improvements, including a roundhouse and capacious grand stand, is valued at \$10,000. The debt of the Association has recently been removed, for which much credit is due to the efforts of Col. Ivers Phillips, a gentleman of much public spirit. The present officers are: Henry Neikirk, President; Jerry Leggett Vice President; F. W. Koehler, Second Vice President; A. J. Macky, Recording and Financial Secretary; F. A. Squires, Treasurer.

GENERAL INDUSTRIAL REVIEW.

Boulder County occupies not more than a hundredth part of the area of Colorado; but it is packed wonderfully full of the most varied and important material resources. No spot on earth more so. Foremost are the royal metals—gold and silver; following these are the most useful metals, iron and copper; then follow all other metals of commercial importance, excepting tin and quicksilver, though the latter is found in a number of places, but not yet in available abundance. Here are vast stores and great variety of building-stone, grindstone, limestone, gypsum, fire-brick and pottery clays. Here are great coal mines. Here are unsurpassed agricultural, horticultural and grazing lands.

The many mining districts have experienced the ups and downs of varying mining fortunes, but, on the whole, have gradually gained, until the annual product of the precious metals is nearly \$1,000,000. If the whole mineral portion of the State was as productive, the Colorado annual yield of gold and silver would not be less than \$100,000,000, though as yet, even here but the surface has been scratched for minerals.

The coal mining interest has kept pace with the advance of other industries, being inseparable from them. It has been demonstrated that coal-beds of great thickness and extent exist within the county, and that these coals are adapted to ore-smelting and to every other economical purpose. Thriving villages are starting at coal-mining centers. Coal has been the chief inducement for the early construction of railroads into the county. The quantity of coal required to be mined from year to year must constantly augment, so that it becomes a prospective industry of ever-increasing importance.

Trial and triumph have marked the twenty years of agricultural experiment. The first settlers found the country a desert, except along the border of the principal streams. The land was cursed by drought, and the locust scourge, and the pioneers were ignorant of the art of irrigation. The work of irrigating land has been reduced to a science with so many advantages in its favor that many have come to regard its necessity as a general blessing. The grasshopper is no longer a burden, as in the earlier times.

The assessed valuation of the property of the county, has risen to be above \$3,000,000, not counting the value of mines, which are taxed only on their improvements and net earnings. The rate of taxation, commonly high in new countries, is being annually reduced, and great advance has been made in the management of the affairs of the county. This is stimulating investment in business enterprises. Much credit for the favorable change in the financial affairs of the county, is due to its last Treasurer, H. E. Washburn; and also to the present Treasurer, James P. Maxwell. The population of the county has increased from 1,939 in 1870, to above 10,000 in 1880; and, if the whole State was as thickly populated as Boulder County, it would now contain more than a million inhabitants.

CHAPTER VII.

EARLY SOCIETY. COURTS, CRIMES AND SCHOOLS.

FOR many years after the first settlement of this county, society was entirely unconventional. Former standing or family rank counted for nothing. However various the States or countries from which the settlers came, they were not alien to each other, but bound together by the strongest ties of common interest and a common humanity. It would take a book of itself to note the instances yet remembered of the timely aid and helping sympathy extended, one to another, in those early times. Too often men fell into the rough ways that seem the natural tendency where there are few women to check and refine. But the few women who first came to this section were all true women, and almost worshiped by the many men. If their lot was sometimes hard, they seemed to be repaid in appreciation. In the lonely mining camp, the woman had rather live in a cabin and be appreciated and honored by the men around than to reign a queen in neglect in the great city.

The first settled portion of this county was, at that time, a part of the Territory of Nebraska, whose laws took no effect at this distance, and the people were compelled to be a law unto themselves. Disputes about mining claims were commonly settled by calling a miner's meeting, before which the parties, or their counsel, argued their respective rights, and the meeting, by vote, decided the case according to the district laws and strict justice, as they understood it, and rarely erring when direct appeal was made to man's innate sense of right and wrong. For the valley at Boulder, was established a Citizen's Court, with judge and jury. If one was tried for a crime, and found guilty, a common sentence was that the crim-

inal have one-half of his head closely shaved, to be given a certain number of lashes — to be applied by the aggrieved party — and banished from the county. To the credit of the settlers, there were few of these cases, and fewer still where a wronged man was willing to apply the lash to the culprit. Though generally dispensing justice, this court sometimes dispensed with decorum, as, in one well-remembered case, when the judge, being shown contempt, invited his opponent out of doors to fight it out on the street. Finally, the passion for horse-stealing proved too strong for this judge, lawyer Parker, who, as leader of a gang in 1861, gathered a band of forty horses and mules, started for the Missouri River, and, being pursued by M. G. Smith and Horace Tarbox, of Boulder, they abandoned most of the stock a hundred miles out on the plains, but kept some of the best to get away on. They were overtaken at the river, two of them caught at Plattsmouth and two more at Rockford, in Missouri. To any question as to what became of the prisoners, the reply has ever been that they "joined the army." The conjecture is that they joined the great army of horse-thieves who have, first and last, for border horse-stealing, been ordered "over the river."

There has been but one case within the county of hanging for horse-stealing, and, however justified the participants in that tragedy may have felt themselves to have been, the occurrence was generally regretted at the time, and more so since, indicating that the temper of the Boulder people has always been in favor of the regular administration of law and justice. There have been a few startling crimes, and but few, considering the long time since the



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county was settled and its large population. On the 22d of March, 1870, the whole county was greatly excited by the murder of Ed Kinney, at the time Assistant Postmaster at Longmont, shot dead by one Du Bois, member of a rough pioneer family. He fled to the mountains, declaring he would never be taken alive, and was not, the Sheriff and posse effecting his capture only by shooting him dead.

Another memorable murder was that of S. A. Steele, by G. A. Brooks, in 1873, at a saw-mill on the Left Hand Creek. Brooks was tried, convicted, and the sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. All attempts for further reprieve are resisted by the people of the whole county, who remember the deed with horror. Jealousy appears to have been the cause of the crime. The fact that in such cases of high crime on the border, the people have shown no disposition to resort to lynch law, may be justly claimed as a compliment to their intelligence and general law-abiding spirit.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTY.

The re-action in the mining camps of this county, in the winter of 1860-61, drove off the

drifting population, but stimulated the settlement of the choice valley lands by the more stable and intelligent class—men, and a few noble women among them—who were appreciators of education, and who have since carried forward the public schools to the most advanced standards. Amos Widner, now of Leadville, was the first School Superintendent, and divided the county into nine districts. He took office in 1863, and held until 1865, when he was succeeded by Rev. C. M. Campbell, who held till 1867; Robert J. Woodard, 1867 to 1869; Rev. A. R. Day, 1869 to 1871; Abner R. Brown, 1871 to 1873; Charles E. Sherman, 1873 to 1875; Dr. Abram R. Groesbeck, 1875 to 1877, and Rev. L. S. Cornell, 1877 to 1881. The number of the school districts has been increased to forty-six, with forty schoolhouses, and many of them substantial structures of brick or stone. It has the largest number of school districts and schoolhouses of any county in the State; and, in the general excellency of its public schools, it is believed that it is not exceeded in any part of the United States.

CHAPTER VIII.

CONFLICTS WITH THE INDIANS.

THERE might have been a conflict between the white settlers and Indians in 1859, but that the number of white adventurers to this county alone, that season, was estimated at 2,000, mostly hardy men, well armed, and ready for any kind of an adventure, especially an Indian fight. The Indians slunk away; but in 1862, a band of Cheyennes returned and made a raid on the St. Vrain settlement, for thieving purposes, running off a herd of horses. They were followed by a company of armed settlers, overtaken, the stock recovered, and

one Indian killed and another wounded. Robert J. Woodard, afterward Postmaster at Boulder, was a pioneer on that creek, and was one of the pursuing party. He says that the Indian band appeared to take the killing of one of their number as deserved punishment, and never after sought revenge on the settlement; from which he inferred that their native sense of right and wrong was as clear as that of civilized men.

In 1861, taking advantage of the civil war then raging in the States, the Indians of the

plains broke out into unrestrained hostility, plundering trains, taking women captive, killing teamsters and passengers, and carrying off goods to their encampments. The murdering savages pressed so hard upon the Colorado settlements that there was constant apprehension that even the larger towns would be attacked. The panic extended to the town of Boulder, and trenches for defense were begun on Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, but not completed, as the scare soon abated. When at its height, Mr. E. Leaming Pound, who was then keeping the principal hotel in town, tells how, about midnight, Mrs. Elizabeth Harden drove up to his door, with thirteen persons in the wagon, panic-stricken neighbors of hers, who lived a little way out. He calmed their fears, and sent them home. Mr. Pound says that Mrs. Harden showed more sense than the men.

But actual savage murders left no doubt of real peril to the settlers, and the people along Boulder Creek united to erect an independent station a little way below Valmont, called Fort Chambers, being on the place of G. W. Chambers. This was made the headquarters of recruits, Col. Chivington having commissioned Capt. David H. Nichols, of Boulder, to recruit a company of one hundred men into the service of the United States, for opening and defending the Platte River wagon road, as the only safe route for travel over which had been made perilous by the hostile Cheyennes. At that time, to cut off supplies by that line was to starve the Colorado people. This company was mustered into service the 28th of August, 1864. David H. Nichols was chosen Captain. A. J. Pennock, First Lieutenant; Henry Blake, Quartermaster; Eric J. Anderson, Second Lieutenant; and Luther H. DeKor, Second Lieutenant. Besides these well-known Boulder County names there are recalled as volunteers to this company the names of William H. Jones, N. M. Howard, John Mitchell

W. R. Blore, George C. Squires, Jonas Anderson, Jr., George C. Green, William Dickens, John Brown, Jesse Greenley, Henry Farrar, James A. Carr, Jeff Rhoades, Steven Phillips, Joe Osborn, Dan Osborn, Charles Miller, James Aikins, G. D. Harmon, Morris Coffin, George F. Savory, James Cox, William Barney, James Dubois, P. M. Humm, Thomas Scott, James Arbuthnot, David Ripley, Thomas Aikins, Henry Ludlow, David Harden, Joseph McIntosh, Norman J. Tyrrell, John Ballinger, Samuel Arbuthnot, Frank Montgomery, Lyman Van Camp, William Slater, Walter H. Smith, Marcus and Reuben Towner, Ira Lockhart, E. V. Lovejoy, Robert McFarland, Henry Foster, Peter Maddux, Platt Hinman and the old man Prindle. Of these, Robert McFarland and Henry Foster were killed in Indian fights.

This company drilled at Fort Chambers until the 16th of the next month (September), when they were marched, well mounted, to Valley Station, fifty miles above Julesburg. Here they met Capt. C. M. Tyler, coming up from below, in command of an independent company, raised at Black Hawk.

On the 24th of October, Big Wolf, an Indian chief, was seen near the Wisconsin Rancho, five miles above heading from a place to cross the river with his band and their stolen stock and other plunder, going south to winter and enjoy the fruits of the season's raiding. Suspecting that Big Wolf's warriors were encamped at Buffalo Springs, eight miles south of the sand hills, Capt. Nichols took twenty-two men and came on the 24th of the next day, and slew the savage warriors, eleven in number. Capt. Nichols took the chief's shield and spear. Of the ornaments of the shield were five scalps, one of them of a white woman newly taken with the fresh blood on the soft, light hair. This shield was afterwards presented to Gov. Evans. Finely wrought clothing of murdered white women and children was found in the Indian camp; and also piles of bedding and boxes of

goods, proving that the band had been engaged in capturing trains attempting to cross the plains that perilous year. In November, Capt. Nichols' company moved south, to take part in the Sand Creek fight.

November 1, Capt. Nichols took up march for Denver, where the company arrived on the 11th having suffered much from camping out on the plains in the cold November nights, and on the 13th, started on the march that brought them to the Sand Creek battle-ground. Crossing the Divide the snow was two feet deep and extremely cold. Old settlers all remember how cold the winter of 1864 set in. A Mexican of the company was killed to death. But the Boulder boys were inured to the hardships of frontier life, and bore up manfully. In naming them over, Capt. Nichols will say of this and that one, "He was as brave a man as God ever made." By the 23d, they reached Col. Boques' camp on the Arkansas River, where they joined the other companies of the Colorado Third, under command of Col. George L. Shoup. Col. Chivington, commander of the Colorado First, assumed command, but the boys respected Col. Shoup as the real leader. The command marched down the Arkansas, arriving at Fort Lyon on the 28th.

At 9 o'clock that night, the whole force started for the Indian encampment on Sand Creek, forty miles away. They moved on rapidly all night, without food or rest, and began the battle as soon as it was light on the morning of the 29th of November.

The Boulder company took a prominent part in this memorable engagement. The savage braves were taken by surprise, but as soon as they recovered from the first fright, they fought desperately, armed both with guns and bows and arrows. Seeing that they were surrounded, and that there was no chance for their lives except in flight, they scattered and ran, the Boulder boys, with the rest of the regiment, following them in all directions, often engaging them

in single combat, as in the case of Mr. McFarland of the Boulder company, who after having received a mortal arrow wound, grappled with a powerful Indian. At the moment Mr. McFarland fell, Steve Phillips, a Ward boy, appeared on the scene and crouching with the big savage lay on him, so closely that he could not use his knife. Then Judge Ripley, a brave old pioneer of this county came to the rescue of Phillips, putting a revolver to the Indian's ear and sending a bullet through his brain. Henry Foster, of the Boulder company, was also shot in the neck with an arrow and died of the wound. Capt. Nichols pays him the compliment of being one of the finest men that ever lived. He seemed to know perfectly well, before going into the field, that he should not come out alive, and talked freely with his friends about it. Jack Maxwell, another of the Boulder men received a ball through the breast, near the heart, but recovered from a wound which hardly one man in a thousand would have survived.

The evidence that this Sand Creek Indian encampment was the rendezvous of these murdering bands, was too overwhelming to admit of doubt. Newly taken scalps of white men and white women, scattered about, boxes of cutlery, goods and guns, found to have been the spoils of trains plundered on the plains, were too numerous to count. In view of doubt respecting the guilt of this large collection of Indians, led by many chiefs, of whom seven were reported killed, among them Knock Knee, Black Kettle, Big Raven, White Raven and One Eye.

The supply train did not arrive until the evening of the day after the fight and for two days and nights the soldiers had nothing to eat but a little dried buffalo meat, and scraps of food left by the killed or fugitive Indians. On the morning of the 1st day of December, pursuit was made of the flying savages led by Little Raven. They were followed a number of

days, till the cavalry horses were exhausted, when the chase was abandoned, and the command returned to Denver, where the Boulder company, enlisted for ninety days, was mustered out with honor the last of December, 1864.

Notwithstanding their severe chastisements, the Indians immediately blockaded the Platte River wagon road again, and the urgency for re-opening it became so pressing, that, in January, 1865, the Commander of this Military District, Col. Moonlight, proclaimed martial law in Boulder, ordered the stores closed, and business suspended, until the citizens would agree to raise, mount and blanket a volunteer company, to unite with other companies for the re-opening of the road. The company was speedily raised, by the offer of \$100 in money to each volunteer, and an outfit of blankets, costing \$20 for each soldier, to the number of about sixty, the remainder of the company coming from Weld and Larimer Counties. Horses were furnished without reluctance, by those who had them to spare, as soon as it was found that horses would be pressed into the service, if need be. The necessary money was advanced by the Boulder men, Tourtellote & Squires supplying above \$1,000, and Edward Donnelly as much more. This was afterward refunded by the county.

The officers of this company were Granville Berkley, Sr., Captain; Alp Cushman, First Lieutenant; Garrett Clawson, Second Lieutenant; James B. Tourtellote, Commissary Sergeant, assisted by W. A. Corson, who was also clerk of the company. They joined a command at Denver, and the regiment was escorted down the Platte by Capt. Berkley, whose force was held at Valley Station until the Indians ceased to be troublesome along the road. The early settlers of this county dealt kindly with the Indians, so long as it was possible to keep peace with them; but, when they broke out into armed hostility, taking advantage of the civil war then raging in the country, then the Boulder men were

prompt to do their full share toward punishing them into peace; and let it be recorded to their credit evermore.

Many Indian relics and trophies of Indian wars, have been preserved by settlers and soldiers. At Sand Creek, Eric J. Anderson, of Boulder, in personal conflict with an Indian, captured his shield and bows and arrows. The shield bore a fresh scalp from the head of a young white girl, from the length and texture of the hair, supposed to have been from twelve to fifteen years old, doubtless the unfortunate child of some daring emigrant family attempting to cross the plains that fatal year. Mr. Anderson was induced to part with the shield, at the persuasion of Grace Greenwood, at the time of her visit to Boulder many years ago; but he still holds the bows and arrows, which, with other relics that could now be collected, deserve a place in some public cabinet for perpetual safe-keeping as illustrative historic memorials.

Pioneers, volunteering to defend their settlements against the attacks of savages, have ever been held in highest esteem by posterity. Two hundred years ago, the early settlers of Rhode Island came in conflict with the Indians, and an historian says: "Driven to desperation by their atrocities, the settlers hunted down the savages like wild beasts." It has been the same story over and over again from that day to this.

Future historians, in reviewing the Indian wars of this continent, can make no difference between the necessity for killing King Philip and his tribe, and the necessity for destroying the Indians on the plains. Capts. Nichols, Berkley and Tyler went forth in the same spirit that the earlier Indian fighters did—such men as Capts. Lovell, Mason and Harrison—a spirit of readiness to sacrifice their own comforts and hazard their own lives for the safety of the defenseless class of the infant settlements.

CHAPTER IX.

BOULDER, AND VALLEY TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

BOULDER CITY, as it was first called, now the town of Boulder, is the county seat, was the first settled, and is now the largest, town in the county. "Its location is extremely beautiful," is the expression used by the practical field surveyors, G. W. Gregg and T. W. Fisher, who were employed to map Boulder City in the spring of 1859. And "beautiful for situation," is the thought of every one on first beholding Boulder. It is a town of the plain, but at the base of the mountains, and overshadowed by foot-hills of singular grandeur and beauty of form. The situation is also extremely advantageous for trade, having in the mountains a wide scope of mining region, whose natural outlet and inlet is the Boulder Cañon, at whose mouth is the indispensable town of Boulder. Both the scenic wonders and the natural business advantages of the point appear to have been as clearly discerned at first, as now; for, within a month after the discovery of gold, the Boulder City town organization was effected. This was on the 10th day of February, 1859. At first, there were fifty-six share-holders, whose ambitious plan for a city, covered two sections, 1,240 acres, divided into 337 blocks, of twelve lots each, and extending two miles along the creek, from the mouth of the cañon, near where Mrs. Yount's flouring-mill now is, down about the present residence of Hon. D. H. Nichols. The mining excitement ran high that spring, and it is estimated that there were two thousand people in and around Boulder, and the expectations of the founders of the town were correspondingly big.

UNFORTUNATE TURN OF AFFAIRS.

Early in the affairs of the Town Company, two parties arose—one in favor of holding the

lots high, in order to make a "big thing" for themselves; the other in favor of giving away alternate lots to those who would build on them, or doing most anything to induce population and capital. Unfortunately, the high-priced party prevailed, but the lots were not taken at \$1,000 each, or any such figures, and the grand scheme collapsed, only one quarter-section being retained, on which to continue the work of building up a city, under adverse circumstances. It was the hope, and reasonable expectation, of the advocates of the liberal policy, to have centered here the men of money and enterprise, who were bound for Pike's Peak, and thus to have made Boulder what Denver afterward became, the leading town of the Territory. It was to this end, that the Platte River was bridged at a point designed to turn travel this way, and great road enterprises undertaken to reach the Gregory mines.

BOULDER CITY IN 1859.

Until late in the season, there was not a foot of sawed lumber, nor a square of glass, nor a pound of nails in the town. The seventy log-houses were built along Pearl street and around the public square, having doors and roofs of pine splints, with dirt floors. Bill Barney's hall had the first whip-sawed board floor, and this was duly dedicated by a dance, the first dance in Boulder, on Christmas Eve. There were 200 men in attendance, and all the ladies of the city, seventeen in number. Only two of these remain in Boulder—Mrs. A. A. Brookfield and Mrs. J. H. Decker—who are of the most respected residents. The first physician was a Dr. Whitney, and the first death in town, was that of the Indian wife of Scofield; the first child born was Ella, the daughter of Henry C.,

and Harriet Norton; the first minister was Rev. Jacob Adriance, a Methodist, and Mrs. Brookfield yet speaks of how pleasant it seemed to have a minister come into the camp, one respected as a truly good man—such are always respected among pioneers—and how gladly they set him to their rude table, and spread a bed for him on the ground. Goods were sold from immigrant wagons, and no regular stores established until the following year. Successful placer-mining made business lively during the summer, but in the fall about one-half of the inhabitants left for their homes in the States, some discouraged, and some encouraged to return for the purpose of bringing out their means and their friends the following spring.

BOULDER CITY IN 1860.

During the winter of 1859-60, the ranche-fever set in among the many disappointed gold-seekers, and a large number of the town houses were moved to farming claims around. But in May, when Jonathan Tourtellote and Fred A. Squires, with their families, arrived, there were sixty log-houses left within the town limits. Tourtellote & Squires had a double log building, bought of Davidson & Breath, who traded there the winter previous, on the corner where the Boulder House now is, in the front part of which, they sold groceries and mining supplies, and the back part was the hotel, or place where a "square meal" could be had, kept by their wives, Maria and Miranda, twin sisters, and fine types of the best class of New England women. They tell how, the first thing after they came and with their own hands, they cut willows and made them into a broom, for sweeping the dirt floor of their cabin-hotel; how they then delighted to see the unscarred heads of antelope come down to the creek to drink; how it rained every afternoon, and how awfully their splint roof leaked, so that they had to cover everything inside with rubber

horse blankets; how they had no tables but a couple of boards brought with them; stools and bedsteads hewn out of logs—some of the stools yet kept as memorials of those happy days—for those were happy times, they say, they enjoyed such perfect health, were appreciated, and made money, too. Men from the mountains had become so unused to the help or sight of women, that often, while the two ladies were preparing their meals, it was to them such an affecting reminder of their own wives and homes in the States, that they would break into tears, which was a bad thing for their appetites, so much so, that often they would have to put off their much-anticipated "square meal" with a single cup of coffee.

This year the Boulder Post Office was established with Dr. Williams for Postmaster; and a schoolhouse erected, the first schoolhouse in Colorado, a frame building, yet standing in town and occupied as a residence. The first general store of importance was established by Horace Tarbox and Ed Donnelly. Mr. Donnelly is now a resident of the county at Valmont. A. J. Macky, who has ever since been a leading business man of Boulder, built the first frame house, on the corner where the post office now stands, this year, 1860, and has kept the lead as a builder, having erected the first brick business block and also the first iron front in connection with the Buckingham Bank. One of the most public spirited men who came this season was Daniel Pound, who also erected a frame building and established a store. His name and that of his sons, William and Ephraim, are intimately associated with all public-spirited enterprises in the early times of the town. A. R. Brown, the educator, D. H. Nichols, Judge J. H. Decker and Mrs. Decker, Alfred A. Brookfield and Mrs. Brookfield, Jonas Anderson & Sons, T. J. Graham, W. G. Pell and M. G. Smith were active in town affairs.

BOULDER CITY FROM 1860 TO 1870.

The disappointment of the many who had hoped to make immediate fortunes at mining, and the discouragements attendant on the first attempts at farming, and the high price of provisions, flour selling at \$30 per sack, made exceedingly hard times throughout the county during the winter of 1860-61, the burden of which fell upon the city of Boulder, whose merchants, among whom Tourtellote & Squires had become prominent, were compelled in a great measure to carry the destitute but honest settlers, some of whom were reduced to so plain a diet as a scant supply of parched corn. As a rule, these settlers proved themselves worthy of the credit obtained. There was some financial relief, when, in the winter of 1861-62, Gov. Gilpin sent agents into this county to buy up horses for the army, and all the guns and pistols obtainable. But for ten years the town hardly held its own, and little of historical interest occurred during this stationary decade, except what has been noted in the sketch of the county history.

TOWN OF BOULDER FROM 1870 TO 1880.

The beginning of the year 1870 is marked in Boulder history by the death of Jonathan A. Tourtellote, who died the 27th of January, in his fifty-eighth year, and just at the turning-point in the fortunes of the town he had done so much to uphold during the ten previous years, the town's dark decade. After 1870, Boulder began to attract special attention as a desirable residence place. In 1872, an immigration society was organized with J. P. Maxwell, President, and D. H. Nichols, Secretary; but the best acquisitions were people from within the State, selecting Boulder for its climatic, educational and business advantages. The town is specially indebted to Gilpin Co., for a number of its best citizens. Among the first to come were Prof. J. Alden Smith, N. K. Smith and C. M. Tyler, with their families; and, re-

cently, Eben Smith. Many enterprising men connected with mountain mining, are making permanent homes in this town. Of those who have recently thus established themselves here, are H. P. Walker and E. J. Hutchinson. After access to the mines is made quick and easy by railways, Boulder will become largely a residence city for the families of mining operators.

Within this decade, 1870 to 1880, the population of the town has advanced from a few hundred souls, to three thousand and sixty, according to the national census just taken. The tide turned in 1870, when the Boulder business men resolved that they would have railway connection with the rest of the world. It is doubtful if there is a case on record where a people so few have sacrificed so much to secure such an end. Some reaped their reward, and some broke themselves up by it. At the September election of 1870, the question of voting bonds to aid in extending the Denver & Boulder Valley Railroad, from Erie, on the eastern border of the county, to this town, was submitted to a vote of the county, and was lost by tie vote, there being 420 votes for, and the same number against. Soon after this, the people of the town proposed to grade and tie this line of road, if the company would lay the iron as soon as the road was ready for it. This offer was accepted, and on the 21st of March, 1871, ground was broken, and the event made the occasion of toasts and speeches in response, Maj. J. F. Buttles holding the plow, and Capt. L. Mullen handling the ribbons. The people of Boulder faithfully fulfilled their part of the contract, but the railroad company deferred accomplishment of their part until the 2d day of September, 1873, three and a half months after the Colorado Central Railroad had reached the town.

The early railroad pluck of the Boulder people is sufficiently shown by the simple statement that it cost them \$45,000 to obtain the Boulder Valley Railroad; and it is but just

that historical record of leading subscriptions to the fund should be made, as follows :

Buttles & Co.....	\$10,000
Capt. Ira Austin.....	8,000
Anthony Arnett.....	2,000
William Pound.....	1,200
Ephraim Pound.....	1,000
Amos Widner.....	1,000
Fred A. Squires.....	1,000
James P. Maxwell.....	1,000
Granville Berkley, Sr.....	1,000
George A. Andrews.....	1,000
Mrs. Sarah Thomas.....	1,000
M. S. Harmon.....	900
Robert Culver.....	800
M. G. Smith.....	750
Jonas Anderson, Sr.....	750
Sylvester Dady.....	600
George F. Chase.....	500
J. V. Bonney.....	500
James Parker.....	500
James B. Tourtellote.....	500
Charles Dabney.....	500

The list of names of those subscribing lesser sums is very long, including nearly every name in town. Stock was issued for these subscriptions, which many have recently sold at one cent on the dollar.

The town of Boulder was incorporated the 4th of November, 1871, and the 18th of the following month voted \$10,000 in bonds for the purpose of building the bridges for the railroad in question from Erie to Boulder. Avoidance of the payment of these bonds was afterward sought, on the ground of the failure of the railroad company to comply with their part of the contract; but the courts ordered their payment, and the town is now paying them uncomplainingly, respecting the law, and desiring that no stain of a disposition to repudiate ever rest upon the town. Since the advent of railroads, years of even but gradually ascending prosperity have succeeded, marked by few events of historical importance, except such as are noticed under headings of the different institutions of Boulder. The town was re-incorporated, with

enlarged boundaries and more efficient government, in February, 1878, with Mayor and Aldermen. The Mayors have been, successively, Jacob Ellison, James P. Maxwell, Charles G. Van Fleet and John A. Ellet, all excellent citizens. The present board of town officials are: Col. John A. Ellet, Mayor; Max Herman, Eugene A. Austin, James B. Foot, Frank Weisenborn and E. J. Morath, Trustees. The manner in which the Centennial celebration of the Fourth of July, 1876, was conducted, reflected much credit on the spirit and patriotism of the people; as, also, the manner of according a public reception to Gen. Grant on the 21st of August, 1880, the ceremonies being in charge of Mayor Ellet, who conducted them in a manner most creditable to his town, making a most excellent address of welcome.

BOULDER PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It is recorded that the first school kept in this Rocky Mountain region was opened in 1859, by Prof. O. J. Goldrick, at Denver, then Auraria, "in a little mud cabin, with a mud roof, minus windows and doors." But it was left for Boulder City to have the honor of erecting the first schoolhouse in the country. This was a frame building, costing \$1,200, raised by subscription among such pioneers as A. R. Brown, Tourtellote & Squires, D. H. Nichols, Ed Donnelly, A. A. Brookfield, the Wellman Bros., Daniel Pound & Sons, J. H. Decker, A. J. Macky, W. G. Pell, M. G. Smith, Jonas Anderson, Sr., T. J. Graham, and others. A. R. Brown, now of Leadville, had charge of its construction, doing much of the work himself, donating his services, and kept the first school. This was in 1860. A good common school was kept up in this schoolhouse until 1872 when a large, fine public school edifice was erected, at a cost of \$15,000, with four commodious schoolrooms, besides halls and closets. Soon after this, the graded system was adopted, with W. A. Henry as Principal, who did much to advance the educational



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standards of the Boulder Public School. He was succeeded by Prof. J. E. Dow, an educator of much reputation, from Peoria, Ill. Prof. Dow introduced the best system of grading public schools for large towns, and the most advanced methods of instruction.

An addition was built to the schoolhouse in 1876, doubling its room, making place for seven departments, the higher occupying two rooms. Prof. Dow was succeeded by Miss Mary Thomas, who is just entering upon her fourth year in the responsible position of Principal of the Boulder Public School, doing honor to herself and the town. Her course has been to hold fast all true advancement made by her predecessors and to improve on that as fast as possible. From the upper grade, pupils are graduated to the preparatory department of the University of Colorado receiving diplomas. Besides the Principal, the present teachers in the several grades are, first, Miss C. M. Westover; second, Mrs. C. C. Atkinson; third, Miss Mabel Maxwell; fourth, Miss Delia A. Fuller; fifth, Miss Millie Ritchie; sixth, Miss Sadie Ellingham. Miss Carrie M. Greene is the assistant in the higher departments, she is gifted in drawing, music and elocution, and has done much for the public school. The officers of the school district are Hon. Richard H. Whiteley, President; Judge James M. North, Secretary; and William H. Thompson, Esq., Treasurer.

In connection with the Boulder public school there is a carefully selected library of more than three hundred volumes. The library was founded and is annually enlarged by donations of liberal citizens and by funds that come of the profits of literary and musical entertainments given by an association of pupils of the higher departments. This association owns and controls the library. A fine organ for the use of the school has also been secured by the liberality of pupils and citizens, without aid from the school fund. It is the pride of the people to believe that no better public school

and no public more liberal for educational purposes, can be found in any part of the United States.

STATE UNIVERSITY AT BOULDER

The thought and out of the thought has come the realization of securing the location of the State University at Boulder, was entertained from the beginning of the settlement of the county. Robert Culver, Esq., now a resident of this town, who was educated for the bar in Chicago, and was one of a number of educated men who were operating on Gold Hill in 1861, gives an account of the first movement for the university. A convention had been called, to meet at Golden, for the nomination of Representatives to the first Territorial Legislature, to convene the following winter, 1862. Charles F. Holly, afterward one of the United States Judges of the Territorial Court, was then a resident of Gold Hill, and was ambitious to represent this section in the Legislature. It was admitted that he was smart, if nothing more, and it occurred to Mr. Culver, and other friends of popular education, that he could be used to advantage by an agreement that they would assist him to the place, if he would engage to devote himself specially to the passage of a bill fixing the site of the future State University at Boulder. Each regularly organized mining district, however small, was entitled to one delegate in the convention; and, to make the representation of this section as large as possible, to the end of securing the university, new mining districts were suddenly organized and delegates chosen. Mr. Culver had the proxies of most of these, and went to Golden to represent them, and was made Secretary of the convention. By skillful management, Judge Holly was nominated and elected, and made good his pledge to put the university bill through. To the friends of education in this town and county, it must ever remain a gratifying remembrance that the

pioneers so early conceived and so persistently carried out the plan of securing the State University. The founders understood that it would bring here the best class of citizens—the intellectual, the cultured, the moral, coming both for the education of their children and for the sake of the society that clusters about prosperous seats of learning. It should ever be remembered to their honor that they were in advance in appreciating this advantage; were the foremost of all Colorado settlers in a profound sense of the importance of founding a great school of learning, the benefits of which to a place are of the most wholesome and enduring character, extending through all generations.

The corner-stone of the university building was laid with Masonic ceremony September 17, 1875, when an address was made by Hon. James G. Belford. About the 1st of the January following, the resident members of the Board of Trustees, C. M. Tyler, Ira E. Leonard, Amos Widner and T. J. Graham, together with the Town Board of Trustees and citizens of Boulder, invited the Legislature to inspect the building, and gave them, with Gov. John L. Routt at their head, a reception at Brainard's, presided over by Col. Ivers Phillips, where addresses were made by many of the visitors, and also by Hon. Alp. Wright, Judge Leonard, Col. Ellet, Judge William E. Beck, Thomas R. Owen, Jr., and George D. Reynolds, Esq., of this town. The history of the institution was given by Judge Leonard as follows: "On the 29th day of January, 1870, the first meeting of the Board of Trustees was held at Boulder, and the University Board organized under the law. There were at that time no funds for the erection of buildings, but the citizens of Boulder had donated to the university fifty two acres of land, finely situated on the South Side, on a plateau overlooking the town, also eighty acres north of the town, the whole of the estimated value of \$10,000. The

Trustees, having the building site but no money for building thereon, applied to the Legislature of 1872 for aid, which was denied. Not discouraged, they renewed the request to the Legislature of 1874, which appropriated \$15,000 for a building, but on condition that the people of Boulder donate an equal sum for the same purpose. This sum and more was accordingly subscribed with the accustomed public spirit of the people, and a contract for the erection of the building was let to McPhee & Keiting, of Denver."

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO UNIVERSITY FUND.

M. G. Smith	\$1,000 00
Buckingham Bros.....	500 00
A. Arnett.....	500 00
F. A. Squires.....	500 00
Jonas Anderson, Jr.....	500 00
George C. Corning.....	500 00
Hugh C. McCammon.....	500 00
C. M. Tyler.....	500 00
Amos Widner.....	500 00
Robert Culver.....	500 00
William Pound.....	333 33
A. L. Ellis.....	333 33
Maria Tourtellote.....	300 00
A. J. Macky.....	300 00
George Lytle.....	250 00
Jay Sternberg.....	250 00
D. K. Sternberg.....	250 00
James B. Tourtellote.....	250 00
J. P. Maxwell.....	250 00
William Martin.....	250 00
George A. Andrews.....	250 00
G. S. Allen.....	250 00
R. J. Woodward.....	250 00
F. W. Kohler.....	200 00
Austin & Co.....	200 00
John A. Ellet.....	200 00
Holstein & Herman.....	200 00
C. Baettcher & Co.....	200 00
Henry & Metcalf.....	200 00
A. G. Soule.....	200 00
D. A. Robinson.....	200 00
John H. Pickel.....	200 00
George C. Squires.....	200 00
B. M. Williams.....	200 00
Lemuel McIntosh.....	200 00

Ira E. Leonard.....	\$200	J. B. Groesbeck.....	\$50
P. D. Goss.....	150	A. W. Bush.....	50
Phillippi & Bro.....	150	Charles Ambrook.....	50
Bradley & McClure.....	150	Charles Frey.....	50
H. W. Allen.....	125	Clay M. Van.....	50
Barter & Blodgett.....	100	Giles H. Fonia.....	50
William G. Koch.....	100	John L. Campbell.....	50
C. P. Chedsey.....	100	S. B. Austin.....	50
J. H. Boyd.....	100	D. W. Bradford.....	50
Benjamin Long.....	100	H. O. Dodge.....	50
James A. King.....	100	D. Meginnis.....	50
Richard Crow.....	100	C. N. Hockaday.....	50
Eric J. Anderson.....	100	John B. Collins.....	50
M. Harris.....	100	N. L. Chedsey.....	25
Mrs. G. S. Allen.....	100	J. H. O'Brien.....	25
Boulder Lodge I. O. O. F.....	100	I. L. Pond.....	25
Charles E. Clough.....	100	James Hoyle.....	25
Bixby & Wilder.....	100	William A. Corson.....	15
J. H. Decker.....	100		
William E. Beck.....	100	Total.....	\$16 656.66
W. A. Hardenbrook.....	100		
Hanson Snyder.....	100		
John Morrison.....	100		
Oren H. Henry.....	100		
Alpheus Wright.....	100		
J. Dartt.....	100		
George H. Tourtellot.....	100		
A. R. Brown.....	100		
C. L. Petherbridge.....	100		
Truman A. Stuart.....	100		
Gabriel J. Hite.....	100		
Thomas C. Brainard.....	100		
George F. Chase.....	100		
W. F. Sears.....	100		
W. H. Smith.....	100		
A. E. Lea.....	75		
Wallace & Faurst.....	75		
Abel Goss, Jr.....	50		
Edson W. Austin.....	50		
James A. Walker.....	50		
W. G. Pell.....	50		
A. F. Safely.....	50		
S. P. Milner.....	50		
H. A. Jackson.....	50		
Charles M. Farrar.....	50		
G. C. Green.....	50		
J. S. Barber.....	50		
William Keller.....	50		
Clark Gilbert.....	50		
Frank J. Wiest.....	50		
Henry B. Rosenkrantz.....	50		

Subsequently, the Legislature appropriated a sum deemed sufficient to furnish and start the university, and provided for the election of Regents by vote of the State, and for the permanent support of the university there is provision for the annual assessment of one-fifth of one mill tax on the State valuation.

The Board of Regents first elected, were: L. W. Dolfelt and Junius Berkley, of Boulder; George Tritch and F. J. Ebert, of Denver; W. H. Van Gieson, of Del Norte, and C. Valdez, of Conejos. After consultation with Gov. Routt, and leading educators of the State, the Regents tendered the presidency of the university to Dr. Joseph A. Sewall, who had been for sixteen years Professor of Chemistry at the Illinois Normal University, where he was authority throughout the State in problems involving chemical analysis, and who, for his scientific attainments, had acquired a national reputation. His acceptance, and administration of the affairs of Colorado's new school of learning, has proved exceedingly satisfactory, and is answering the early expectation of advantage to be derived from the location of the State University here—an anticipation of benefit that found expression in the oft-repeated saying: "Give

Boulder the university, and the rest of Colorado may take all other State institutions.

The Preparatory and Normal Departments were opened for the reception of students the 5th day of September, 1877, with a number in attendance that exceeded expectations. The regular collegiate course was begun a year later, with a Freshman class of twelve. The Faculty at this time consisted of Dr. Joseph A. Sewall, President and Professor of Chemistry and Metallurgy; Justin E. Dow, Professor of Latin and Greek; Frank W. Gove, Instructor in Mathematics, and Miss Mary Rippon, Instructor in German and French. Changes in the Faculty have since been made by the substitution of Isaac C. Dennett, A. M., as Professor of Latin and Greek, and Paul H. Hanus, B. S., as Instructor in Mathematics. H. M. Hale has been elected to take the place of Mr. Van Gieson on the Board of Regents.

THE BUCKINGHAM LIBRARY.

The University Library is so named because it was founded by the liberality of Charles G. Buckingham, the Boulder banker, who gave \$2,000 for that purpose. It consists of about 1,500 choice selected volumes. The library room has been richly and beautifully furnished by the students, except the Brussels carpet, which was the gift of Platt Rogers, Esq., of Boulder. Hon. James A. Belford has contributed many valuable books.

This library has been made a Government depository, and is constantly in receipt of reports, maps, etc., some of which are very important.

THE J. ALDEN SMITH CABINET.

Professor J. Alden Smith, State Geologist, has presented to the university a mineral cabinet consisting of 4,000 specimens, many of them exceedingly rare and valuable. It represents in miniature, the mineral wealth, the crystalline wonder, and the precious stones of Colorado, and that of most of other parts of the

world, and meteoric rocks, representative of other worlds. With the advantages this country affords, it is not too much to expect that additions will be made until this becomes the best collection of mineral samples extant.

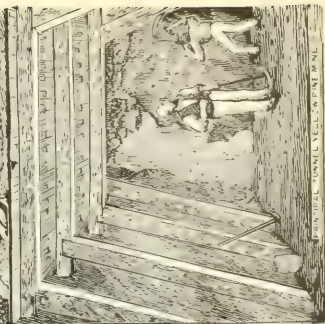
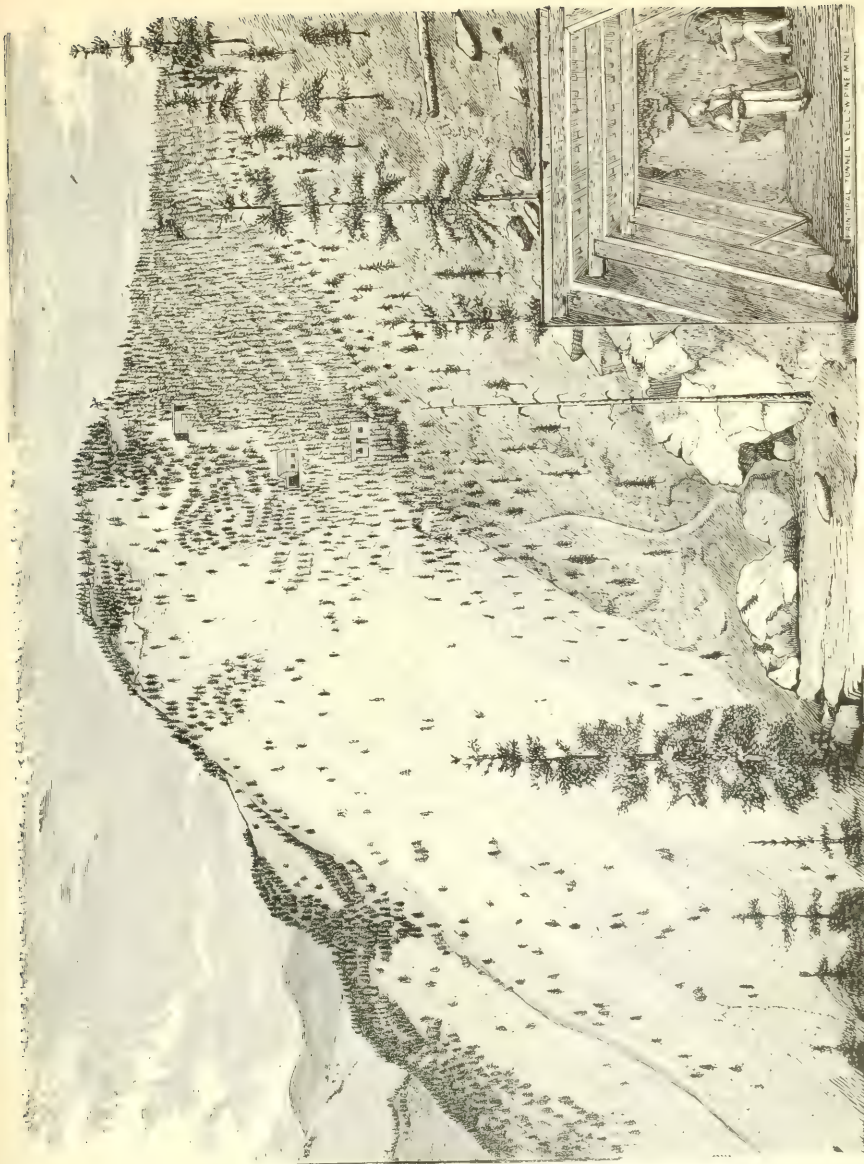
THE LABORATORY.

The new laboratory is, perhaps, the most important appurtenant to the school. It was purchased at a cost of about \$4,000, selected by Dr. Sewall in person, who makes a specialty of chemistry and metallurgy, and appreciates the industrial importance of training the young men of Colorado in the art of extraction of the precious metals, and in the various branches of physical science.

Out-door university adornments, have not been neglected. Elms, maples and a variety of trees, have been planted around, and plats set to clover. The floral decoration of the grounds, in charge of Mrs. Sewall have attracted much attention.

BOULDER CITY NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper of the town was called the *Valley News*, the first number dated April 3, 1867, with W. C. Chamberlain, proprietor. It had been previously issued at Valmont, then a rival town; but an offer of \$35 made by a few Boulder men, cash in hand, if the newspaper outfit was removed to their town that night, was a temptation that Mr. Chamberlain could not withstand, and during the darkness Valmont lost a newspaper and Boulder gained one; and that is the beginning of Boulder journalism. The enterprising proprietor kept the *Valley News* running until the fall of 1868, when it gave place to the *Boulder County Pioneer*, a more ambitious paper in charge of Dr. J. E. Wharton, who came down from George town and enlisted a large number of Boulder citizens in his enterprise, to their sorrow it proved, for the paper was turned against them and against the interests of the town, and soon



found itself in the Sheriff's hands; and the stockholders having regained possession of their own, leased it to Robt. H. Tilney, who changed the name to that of the *Boulder County News*.

Mr. Tilney remained in charge until April, 1870, when the paper passed into the hands of D. A. Robinson and D. G. Scouten, who held possession until May, 1871, and were then succeeded by Henry M. Cort, who sold out in the August following to Wynkoop & Scouten. In October of that year, Joseph P. McIntosh took Scouten's interest and kept it nearly a year, when Mr. Wynkoop became the sole proprietor. In May, 1874, Mr. Wynkoop sold to Amos Bixby and Eugene Wilder, under whose administration it was enlarged to an eight-column paper, and obtained an extensive circulation. In November, 1878, Mr. Bixby disposed of his interest to William G. Shedd, the proprietor of the *Boulder Courier*, recently established by the removal of the *Sunshine Courier* to this town, and the two papers were united under the name of the *Boulder News and Courier*. Shedd & Wilder proprietors to the present time, with Dr. Thomas H. Everts as the able present editor. It is due in this connection to state that P. A. Leonard, now of the *Chaffee County Times*, assisted in the editorial department of the *News and Courier* during most of year 1879. Charles Turner, one of the best printers in the State, and a good writer, has been connected with the paper most of the time for the last seven years.

The *Rocky Mountain Eagle* was established in this town in September, 1873, by Web Morris. In September, 1875, the presses and type of that paper were sold to Wangelin & Tilney, who started the *Colorado Banner*. The partnership lasted until January, 1880, when Robert H. Tilney became sole proprietor. The *Banner* is now and always has been conducted in an enterprising spirit, and has justly earned the reputation of being one of the best local papers in the State.

Otto H. Wangelin, after retiring from the *Banner*, established the *Boulder County Herald*, purchasing an entirely new office with all "the modern improvements," set in a building of his own, and issued the first number of his paper the 18th of February, 1880, and the first copy of the *Boulder Daily Herald* the 17th of April, 1880, and has continued the daily issue until the present time, and to Mr. Wangelin's newspaper enterprise Boulder is indebted for its first daily paper. The work of advertising the county and its manifold material resources has devolved mainly on the newspapers, in which work the Boulder press has ever been most assiduous. Its gratuitous aid to schools, churches and benevolent societies, has ever been notable.

BOULDER CHURCHES—METHODISTS FIRST IN THE FIELD

In 1860, the Rev. Jacob Adriance was appointed to Golden and Boulder, as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was the pioneer preacher in this town, as his church was the pioneer church of the country. In 1863, the Rev. C. King was occupying the Boulder field. In 1864, the place was unoccupied. In 1865, the Rev. C. H. Kirkbride preached here occasionally. In 1866, the Rev. C. King came again for one year. In 1867, the Rev. O. P. McMains preached at Boulder and at Valmont part of the winter. In 1868 and part of 1869, Rev. J. Smith preached at Boulder and Valmont. Until this time the Methodists had held their meetings in the old schoolhouse, but in 1869 they began to occupy the Congregational Church every second Sunday, but toward the close of the year, occupied the court house, with the Rev. R. J. Van Valkenberg, Pastor.

The Rev. R. W. Bosworth was the first Methodist appointed resident preacher in Boulder. He served during the years 1870 and 1871. During this time, the Methodist

house of worship was begun, when the church consisted of but nine members. Mr. Bosworth was succeeded by Rev. W. F. Warren, who administered during the years 1872 and 1873, when the church was completed. Rev. G. A. England was appointed to Boulder in 1874, when the church membership had increased to sixty. Mr. England having been appointed to a chaplainship in the army, the remainder of his second year was filled by the Rev. R. W. Bosworth, who received the appointment for the following year, and was succeeded by Rev. W. L. Stutz; and he, in turn, by the present Pastor, Rev. W. H. Gillam. The membership has increased to 100, and the church property is valued at \$6,000.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The Congregational Church of Boulder was organized in a grove, near Valmont, July 11, 1864, by Rev. William Crawford. There were fourteen original members. In 1865, October 18, Rev. Nathan Thompson, under commission of the American Home Missionary Society, came to be its Pastor. At first, his meetings here were held in Deacon James Hubbard's house, the family table being his pulpit, and the chairs, benches and beds being seats for the people. Next, Deacon Joseph Barber's house was occupied for the same purpose, and afterward the Boulder public schoolhouse. Their present church edifice was begun in the fall of 1866, the first undertaking of the kind in the county. The brick-work was done the next year, of the first brick burned in this county. During the building, the pastor labored with the workmen in all branches of the work, and freely put in all his means, including more than \$1,000 in money.

The house was dedicated July 10, 1870, free of cost. The cost, including lots, was \$6,000. Mr. Thompson's efficient pastorate continued ten years. In November, 1875, he left Boulder for his old home in Massachusetts.

The Rev. A. J. Chittenden came in April, 1876, and remained in charge till May, 1880. Soon after installation here, he married Eliza, daughter of Rev. Mr. Partridge, of Batavia, Ill., whose good works and influence in Boulder are worthy of remembrance. Mr. Chittenden was succeeded by Rev. B. T. Stafford, who is a graduate from the classical course of Hiram College, Ohio, and, in June last, from the Theological Seminary at Oberlin, Ohio, and immediately after was married to Miss Laura Williams, a graduate from the literary course of Oberlin College, and left to make their home in Colorado.

This church now numbers sixty members, with Joseph S. Barber, George F. Chase and W. P. Billings, Deacons; George F. Chase and L. W. Dolloff, Esq., Trustees, and L. Kirk Harlow, Clerk.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized Nov. 8, 1872, with ten members. The first Pastor was Rev. J. E. Anderson, a young man who had just been licensed to preach, and who was educated at Westminster College and Theological Seminary, Fulton, Mo. Immediately, the church began the erection of a brick house of worship, since completed, and recently refitted and furnished. Mr. Anderson was succeeded by Rev. J. G. Reid, in the spring of 1877, who remained until the spring of 1880, when failing health compelled a temporary retirement. The church was very prosperous under his administration, increasing its membership to ninety. The Elders are A. J. Van Deren, R. B. Potter and H. B. Rosenkranz; Trustees, R. B. Potter, C. G. Buckingham, C. L. Spencer, B. Bliss, A. J. Van Deren, A. M. Estey and H. B. Rosenkranz; Deacon, Alfred A. Brookfield.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Henry Baum came here in the fall of 1873, and held the first services, officiating regularly through the winter following. He made

an ambitious attempt to secure the erection of a costly church; had the corner-stone laid, and went East to raise means, but did not return to carry out his plans. Rev. James C. Pratt arrived in August, 1874, and held services regularly until the next December, when he severed his relations with this church and gave adherence to the Reformed Episcopal Church. After this, the place was occasionally supplied by Rev. T. L. Bellam, or the Rev. Mr. Gill, of Golden. In October, 1875, the Rev. Charles H. De Garmo arrived, and served till the July following, when failing health caused his retirement. After this, the Revs. Charles H. Marshall and G. W. Morrill officiated each for a season, until the arrival of Rev. T. V. Wilson, who has remained until the present time.

A small but beautiful church was erected this season at the corner of Pine and Fourteenth streets (known as St. John's Episcopal Church), and many trees transplanted for the ornamentation of the grounds. The officers are: Warden, Dr. H. O. Dodge; Vestrymen, Hon. R. H. Whiteley, Samuel Copeland, B. F. Pine, Sr., Charles Van Fleet, A. L. Welch, William Stoddard and H. C. Woodworth. Number of communicants, thirty-six.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The founder of this church in Boulder is the Rev. James C. Pratt, who began his work here in October 1874, and continued it, with short intervals, nearly up to the present time. The meetings were at first held in Arnett's Hall, but afterward a neat church was erected, called the Trinity Reformed Church, in which services were held with considerable regularity until the spring of 1880. The membership is small. The Rev. Mr. Pratt was a very efficient Sunday school man during all his stay in this town, active as a temperance worker, and the leading spirit in the organization of the Boulder Young Men's Christian Association, which was maintained for several years.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Church of the Sacred Heart was built in this town in the fall of 1876, and services were first held the 25th of December of that year. Thirty families worship with this church. The faithful Pastor is the Rev. A. J. Abel.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist Church of this town was organized October 13, 1872, with six constituent members. Its first Pastor was Rev. J. G. Maver, who remained one year. In May, 1875, Rev. Ross Ward became Pastor, under whose administration a small but neat and commodious house of worship was erected, and also a small parsonage. He was followed in February, 1879, by Rev. J. C. Cline, who continued one year. In May, 1880, the present Pastor, Rev. T. R. Palmer, D. D., an eloquent preacher, commenced his labors. The value of the church property is about \$4,500. Present membership about forty, of whom twenty-two are residents of the city.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENTISTS.

The denomination of Christians known as the Seventh-Day Adventists, who observe Saturday as a Sabbath of rest and worship, are making Boulder a point for settlement, and have already arrived in considerable numbers, and are welcomed as a most moral and industrious class. They have a house of worship nearly completed.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

An organization of this denomination has been effected in town, with a membership of about forty persons. They have not yet erected a house of worship.

THE SPIRITUAL SOCIETY.

In 1873, Mrs. M. J. Wilcoxon was employed to address the Sunday meetings of this society, and continued this service most of the time for two years. The attendance was mainly made

up of adherents of the New Philosophy, and of Liberalists, who supported the claims of free discussion, and whose ideas have ever been congenial to many Boulder minds. Mrs. Wilcoxon is still a much respected resident of Boulder, but regular meetings of the society are no longer held. It never had any formal organization, more than a business committee to attend to purely practical matters, no creed being imposed, but every one left free to exercise the divine right of individual reason.

BOULDER SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

As soon as there were children in Boulder City there were good teachers to gather them into Sunday school. This was as early as the spring of 1860. The first Sunday school was in one of the floorless log cabins; but a little later, that season, in Gospel Hall, so called, not because it was a hall dedicated to religious teachings—anything but that; the proprietors were Goss and Pell, out of which names the humorous pioneers made "Gospel," as the fitting name for their place of business. The first settlers had a fine sense of fair play, and it was a general understanding that a man had as good a right to preach or pray or hold a Sunday school as a man had to ask the boys to drink or to gather them for a game of cards; so it came to pass that often one table had to do for the preacher's desk and for gambling purposes.

A. R. Brown appears to have been the first Sunday School Superintendent in Boulder, Carver J. Goss in charge of the singing, and Mrs. Judge J. H. Decker and Mrs. Galen G. Norton the teachers. There were eight or ten of the pupils. Mrs. Decker remembers that among them were Adeline and Phoebe Jamison, Carver and Hattie Goss, Fred and Adie Norton, May and Charlie Scott, and Emma, daughter of Judge David Parlin. Soon afterward, Mrs. M. G. Smith became forward in the Sunday school, her children becoming pupils. She was an

earnest Methodist, and one of the most active of the pioneer Christian ladies. The Sunday school was kept up from year to year, until a union Sunday school was organized in connection with the Congregational Church, in April, 1866, with J. A. Maxwell as Superintendent, who had but recently come to the town, and whose large, benevolent heart made him a lover of children, and a moral and religious power wherever he went. There has since been a remarkable enlargement of the Sunday-school work in this town, the Methodist and Presbyterian schools numbering about 100 pupils each; the Congregational and Baptist schools, sixty each; St. John's Episcopal Church Sunday school, forty-five members; the Catholic school, thirty pupils; Christian Church, thirty pupils; Church of the Adventists, forty Sunday-school children. The Sunday school of the Reformed Episcopal Church is temporarily suspended, but it has been one of the best of the city, in charge of the best of Boulder Sunday-school ministers, Rev. J. C. Pratt.

MASONIC LODGE.

Columbia Lodge, No. 14, A., F. & A. M., was organized Jan. 3, 1867, at the town of Columbia, in the Ward mining district, with A. J. Van Deren as its first Master, and with fourteen charter members. It was removed to Boulder in October, 1868, and has flourished since that time. The Masonic Hall is a large and handsomely furnished and decorated room on the second floor of the Maxwell Block. The officers are J. P. Maxwell, W. M.; Fred Philippi, S. W.; E. J. Anderson, J. W.; J. S. Titcomb, Secretary; G. F. Chase, Treasurer; Mark Hathaway, S. D.; S. Wellman, J. D.; Anson Kroll, S. S.; Fred Koehler, S. S.

ODD FELLOWS.

Lodge No. 9, I. O. O. F., was instituted in this town July 10, 1869. This order has been very prosperous here, promptly rendering aid to all



Yours Truly
Jas. M. Torck.

members in time of need. They have erected a fine brick building within the last year, the upper rooms of which are dedicated to the uses of the order. The rooms are richly carpeted and finished and furnished with all the emblems of the order. The present membership is 115, with officers as follows: Max Herman, N. G.; J. R. Pollock, V. G.; W. H. Laws, R. Secretary; William McKay, Cor. Secretary; J. B. Foote, Treasurer, and J. W. Crees, D. G. G. M. There has also been organized a Rebecca Degree, Boulder Lodge No. 3.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Golden Sheaf Lodge, No. 19, was instituted in September, 1868; charter surrendered in 1874, and the Phoenix Lodge, No. 19, instituted the same year. This society has kept up its meetings most of the time to the present, and has been of much social and temperance advantage to the town.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Boulder City Lodge, No. 12, was organized in June, 1880, with Dr. C. C. Brace, C. C.; I. W. Dolloff, V. C.; J. R. Pollock, Prelate; N. H. McCall, P. C.; C. L. Spencer, M. F.; T. J. Graham, Keeper of Records and Seal, and M. Strasburger, Master of Exchequer.

BOULDER WATER-WORKS.

No town of its size can boast a better system of water-works than Boulder. The whole cost is about \$50,000. Until about the year 1874, nearly all the buildings were of wood, and it was regarded as a wonder that the town stood so long without burning down—a fate that befell nearly all the pioneer towns of the Territory. In the apprehension of such a calamity, and for the purpose of supplying the growing town with pure water, on the 31st of October, 1874, the people voted \$18,000 for the construction of water-works, and on the 8th of May, 1875, the contract was let. Since then, the pipes

have been pushed into every part of the town, until seven miles in length of mains and laterals have been laid, taking the healthful water of Boulder Creek all over the town and into nearly every house. Frank Pound is the present Superintendent.

Soon after the establishment of the water-works, the town fixed fire-limits, protecting the business street from the danger of further construction of wooden buildings. These safeguards have lessened the cost of insurance, greatly enhance the value of city property, and reflect credit on the intelligence of the citizens.

BOULDER FIRE COMPANIES.

In nothing has this town taken more pride or been profited more, than in its fire companies. For many years they have proved a perfect protection against any serious fires, saving the city tens of thousands of dollars that otherwise would have been lost. The first organized was the *Phoenix Hook & Ladder, No. 1*, February 19, 1875. This company contains fifty members, the full number allowed. The uniform is red shirt, black pants and belt, and regulation hat. The officers are J. S. Titcomb, President; J. E. Bemus, Vice President; Granville Berkeley, Jr., Foreman; W. J. Johnston, Assistant Foreman; Robert Mow, Second Assistant; O. S. Soward, Secretary, and H. E. Washburn, Treasurer. Hook and ladder truck fully equipped.

This company has the honor of having taken many prizes—a gold medal, valued at \$250, at the Boulder Fair, 1875; the second prize, \$75, at the State Fair, 1876; a silver trumpet, value \$50, at the Boulder County Fair, 1877; a cabinet specimen, valued at \$150, taken at the Central City Tournament, May 22, 1878; first prize, \$75, at the Fourth of July Tournament in town, 1879; and first prize at the Boulder Celebration, July 4, 1880, \$50.

The *Boulder Hose, No. 1*, was organized July 13, 1875, with seventeen members; present

number, thirty-eight. Their hose cart cost \$1,000, and is the property of the town. Uniform, dark blue shirt, regulation hat and belt. The officers are Charles Turner, President; Frank Pound, Vice President; H. N. Bradley, Treasurer; James L. Morehead, Foreman and Secretary; William Johnson, First Assistant Foreman and William Eustice, Second Assistant. The company is chartered.

This company won the champion belt at the Georgetown State Tournament, August 14, 1877, and also the special prize, a silver ice-pitcher, and has never but once entered at a race without carrying away a prize.

A. J. Macky Hose No. 2, organized in February, 1877, with twenty charter members; present membership, twenty-five. Their hose cart is also owned by the town. It cost \$1,000, Uniform, red shirt, with black trimming, and regulation hat and belt. The officers are A. J. Macky, President; John Saggan, Vice President; G. F. Fonda, Foreman; J. Weippert, Assistant Foreman; R. S. Barney, Secretary; I. Storey, Treasurer, and Joseph Campbell, Steward.

The town has provided a brick building, bell and furniture, for its fire companies.

THE BOULDER BANKS.

George C. Corning, a native of Ohio, came from Topeka, Kan., and established the Boulder Bank, the first bank of the town, in May, 1871. He had been President of the Topeka Bank, and had a record that inspired confidence, and soon did a good banking business here. He invested freely in the Corning Tunnel, and other mining enterprises, realizing no immediate returns, and his bank was closed February 21, 1877, never to be reopened. Claims against the bank were afterward settled at 50 cents on the dollar, while Mr. Corning was State Treasurer. He was afterward fortunate in a Leadville mining venture.

THE NATIONAL STATE BANK.

Charles G. and W. A. Buckingham, brothers, began banking in this town on the 20th of April, 1874, employing a capital of about \$30,000. They were from Van Wert, Ohio, and had been in this country about four years. C. G. Buckingham was the junior of the firm of Emerson, West & Buckingham, Greeley bankers; and W. A. Buckingham is the junior of the Emerson & West banking house, Longmont, Mr. Emerson being his father-in-law. Mr. Emerson and the Buckinghams yet retain large real estate and banking interests in Ohio, but prefer Colorado for business and for a home, and are honored here for setting an example of quiet attention to business, and for their high character of perfect financial integrity.

In May, 1877, the National State Bank became successor to Buckingham Bros., with a paid-up capital stock of \$50,000. The public confidence in this bank is shown in its last report, which gives \$155,335 61, as the amount of individual deposits subject to check. The present officers are C. G. Buckingham, President; W. A. Buckingham, Cashier; Charles L. Spencer, Assistant Cashier; J. C. Hummel, N. K. Smith, W. A. Buckingham, Henry Neikirk and C. G. Buckingham, Directors.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOULDER.

This well-established bank was opened for business the 10th of May, 1877; capital, \$50,000; President, Lewis Cheney; Cashier, I. M. Smith. The present officers are Lewis Cheney, President; W. H. Thompson, Vice-President; W. H. Allison, son-in-law of Mr. Cheney, Vice-President. The Directors are Lewis Cheney, A. J. Macky, Truman Whitcomb, Ivers Phillips, and W. H. Thompson. The founder of this bank, Mr. Cheney, now owns a controlling interest in the Bates County National Bank, at Butler, Mo.; also in the Bank of Holden Mo. He is a very cautious and capable banker, keeping clear of outside ven-

tures. There is now perfect confidence in the soundness of both the Boulder banks.

BOULDER FLOURING-MILLS.

The flouring mills of Boulder have been of great advantage to the town, making it the wheat market for a large part of the county, wheat being the leading agricultural product. In 1872, Jay and D. K. Sternberg, brothers, secured a mill-site, including fifteen acres of land, a little way below town, and erected thereon the "Boulder City Mill," a building fifty feet square and three stories high. It is provided with both water and steam power, and makes an average of 100 sacks of flour per day, with a capacity for double that amount, by running night and day. About a year ago, Mr. Jay Sternberg became the sole proprietor.

The Colorado State Mills founded by Mrs. E. B. Yount in 1877, to the management of which she gives personal attention. The building is a large stone structure, three stories above the basement. The average product of flour is about 100 sacks a day. The situation is at the mouth of the Boulder Cañon, where an excellent water-power is improved. The town has been much benefited by this lady's business tact and enterprise.

BOULDER ORE MARKETS.

In April 1874, Mr. J. H. Boyd began the erection of smelting works near the mouth of the Boulder Cañon, which were completed the fall following, and which were operated most of the time until about the beginning of the present year, when the works were leased to Frank C. Goff, who buys ore of the producers in this county, pulverizes, samples and sacks it for the Golden Smelting Works. Mr. Goff does a large business in this line, the mill having a capacity of twenty tons per day.

A few years ago, Senator N. P. Hill, manager of the Boston and Colorado Smelting Company, established an ore market in this town, erecting

a substantial brick building, provided with machinery and steam-power for crushing and sampling ore, at the rate of fifteen tons per day. These works are now known as "The Boulder Agency of the Boston and Colorado Smelting Company," and are operated very successfully by Mr. E. Williams. These two establishments enjoy the confidence of mine owners, and the bulk of the smelting ore produced in this county passes through them, and the money is paid for them here, to the great benefit of the town.

LONGMONT.

On the 22d day of February, 1870, a meeting of such citizens of Chicago as were interested in making new homes in Colorado, was convened in Farwell Hall to initiate the organization of a colony for settlement in the desired country. After much discussion, the meeting appointed a committee to draft a plan of procedure. At a subsequent meeting, the name of the Chicago Colorado Colony was adopted, and the organization perfected by the election of Rev. Robert Collyer, President; Col. C. N. Pratt, Secretary; and William Bross, Treasurer. There was also an Executive Committee appointed, under whose instructions Judge Seth Terry, then of Rockford, Ill., and Andrew Kelly, of New York, were sent out to act with W. N. Byers, of Denver, Colo., to select the colony lands, and to locate a town site. A glance at the St. Vrain region satisfied these gentlemen that that was the place for them, and immediately 30,000 acres of arable land were located or purchased there for the use of colonists.

On the 1st day of February, 1871, a Certificate of Incorporation was filed at the office of the Territorial Secretary, with Seth Terry, A. Kelly and W. N. Byers, Trustees; and the day following, Section 3, in Township 2 north, Range 69 west, being central in the colony lands, high and smoothly sloping southward toward the near St. Vrain River, was selected as most de-

sirable for the town site. Wisely the colonists took measures to secure the good will of, and incorporate their interests with, that of the old settlers of the vicinity, and the old town of Burlington was moved to the new town across the creek. On the 1st day of March, 1871, the colony surveyor commenced the survey of the town, as yet without a name, but naming streets, avenues and parks. Lots were set apart for school and church purposes, and building began with vigor, for which about \$50,000 was expended in the first three months. Long's Peak, one of the highest of the Sierra Madre Range, altitude 14,271 feet, rises majestically, directly west from the town and this suggested the name Longmont.

Financial difficulties and the usual dissatisfaction that arises in the administration of colony affairs, caused disappointment to those who expected an easy time and immediate prosperity. From the first, the interests of the colony were more in lands and improvements than in the town itself. The town was incorporated on the 7th of January, 1873, and has prospered since that time until it is now plain that the projectors are likely to realize all, and more than all, they ever anticipated in making it the central business and educational point of a rich surrounding agricultural region. Within the town limits there are about 1,000 inhabitants, but it is the market place and central point for a population of 5,000. All the land around is rich and arable, covered by irrigating canals, and the farms are fast being marked by groves and lakelets. The land is especially adapted to the culture of wheat, the crop of the scope tributary to Longmont being about 400,000 bushels for the year 1879. The manufacture of flour and the storage and shipment of wheat has become an important business. The land is also adapted to other kinds of grain and to all kinds of vegetables pertaining to its latitude, and also to fruits, some orchards being already brought to bearing, and demon-

strating that Northern Colorado is a true fruit-growing region. The compacted, well-cultivated farms on every side, insure to the town a greatly increased growth, and enduring prosperity. This is favored by its advantageous situation on the line of the Colorado Central Railroad, having no rival town near, Boulder being fourteen miles, and Denver fifty-five miles distant to the south by rail, and Cheyenne eighty miles to the north. The Longmont & Erie Railroad is graded two-thirds of the way, will be nine miles long, and connects the town with the Erie and Canfield coal banks.

The colonists, most of whom were educated people from cities and towns where the standards of education were high, resolved to advance the standards higher, if possible, in their new homes; hence Longmont, and the neighborhoods around, have become noted for excellent public schools. The Longmont school is graded, and enjoys a fine, two-story brick schoolhouse. Religious interests have been fostered from the first, and there are now in the town, churches of the Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians and Universalists. Of benevolent societies, there are Masons, Odd Fellows and Good Templars. The place has become noted for the predominance of the temperance sentiment, and the high intellectual and moral character of the people.

The business of the town is now represented about as follows: Emerson & Buckingham, bankers; O. A. McFarland & Co. and John Ramsey, general store; William A. Griffith & Co. and C. & H. Goin dry goods; R. M. Hubbard, S. H. Dobbins, H. Preston, M. H. Sammis, McHale & Co., grocers; J. B. Thompson & Co. and Moore & Dell hardware; J. A. Buckley, tinware and stoves; J. W. Turrell and C. M. Brown, druggists; J. Wilson and T. Howard, furniture; T. Butler and W. W. Secor & Co., lumber; Fox Brothers, J. W. Denio & Co. and L. H. Dixon, flouring-mills; Streeter & Starbird, grain storage. The lawyers are

Hon. John H. Wells and Col. B. L. Carr. The other trades and professions are all well represented.

The first newspaper established at Longmont was the *Sentinel*, published by Lowe & Hall, started in July, 1871. This was changed to the Longmont *Press* in 1872, with E. F. Beckwith proprietor, since which time F. C. Beckwith has become associate editor, making an ably conducted county paper. The Longmont *Post* made its appearance in May, 1877, published by the Longmont Printing Company, with W. L. Condit as editor. Subsequently it was changed to the *Valley Home and Farm*, under the editorial management of W. E. Pabor, and again changed to the Longmont *Ledger*, under which name it is now published by the Ledger Printing Company. It has become a widely circulated, influential local paper.

ST. VRAIN VALLEY.

The rich and broad bottom lands of the St. Vrain River, of which Longmont is the central business point, began to lure settlers, many of whom remain, in 1859. In June, 1861, Junius Berkley, Esq., now of Boulder, in company with Thomas McCall, arrived on the creek. Very few land-claims had then been taken. Seed potatoes and salt which they brought in sold readily at 50 cents per pound. High prices scared nobody then, for it was well known that when harvest came round ranche products would bring fabulous prices in the mining markets. For instance, a large cabbage or a Thanksgiving turkey would bring \$10. The annoyances to which many pioneers were subjected is illustrated by Mr. McCall's experience with a land-jumper. He had located his claim the season previous and put his cabin on it, complying with the law, and returned before his time expired, yet he found a jumper in his cabin, armed with revolver and knife, showing fight, and declaring that he would hold the premises at all hazards. He

subsided when McCall and Berkley coolly proceeded to take possession of the house, concluding that as he was only an "agent" for other parties it would not pay to fight. It seems to have been a common practice with certain sharpers to operate through agents in that way.

How much attached the first settlers were to the People's Court is illustrated by the fact that on this creek, in 1861, although Judge Ripley had been elected a Justice of the Peace, under the Territorial law, yet, by common consent, in all cases an appeal lay from his decisions to that of the people in court assembled. Every male citizen above the age of eighteen was required to be present, and vote at these courts, as often important land cases were to be tried and settled. Mr. Berkley gives an instance of one of these trials, at the first schoolhouse built on the creek, a little log affair, in 1861, on the land of Fred C. Beckwith, above the old town of Burlington. It was a land case, in which Mr. Beckwith and Daniel Taylor were the disputants. After the hearing, the Judge rose and spoke as follows: "Now, gentlemen, you have heard the evidence and the argument. You who think Beckwith ought to win, stand on the right hand side of the schoolhouse; and you who think Taylor ought to win, stand on the left side of the schoolhouse." Beckwith won by two votes, and it was so recorded, from which decree there was no appeal. There were about forty-five votes cast at this trial. Among names not mentioned, some settling there as early as 1859, are the Coffmans, Pennocks, Allens, Hamlin, Affalter, Peck.

Of families living along the creek in 1861, were those of Isaac Runyon, who kept a public house at the old Laramie Crossing; the families of B. F. Franklin, John C. Carter, Lyman Smead, David Taylor, and Dr. Harrison Goodwin. Other well-remembered names are those of Perry White, Richard Blore, the three Weese boys, Thomas McClain, C. C. True, George W.

Webster, the three Beckwiths, Fred. Geo. C. and Lawson, Alf and Wash Cushman, Dr. Powell, old Judge Ripley, the Coffmans, Pennocks, Allens, Dickens, Manners, Masons, Hamlin, Dickson, L. H. Aldatter and Peck. Some of these settled there in 1859.

NI WOT AND THE LEFT HAND VALLEY.

Ni Wot was the Indian name for the Left Hand Creek, which is a branch of the St. Vrain, the junction being near Longmont, and its fertile valley between the St. Vrain and Boulder, where settlers took claims in 1859-60. Among the settlers who have stood their ground there, are P. T. Hinman and his sons, of whom P. M. Hinman is a large landowner, near the Ni Wot Station, on the Colorado Central Railroad. C. W. Caywood & Sons and Sylvanus Budd are also early settlers.

ALTONA

Altona is the name of the post office near the mouth of Left Hand Cañon, which is also becoming a business point in the rich valley of the Left Hand Creek. Peter Haldi is Postmaster. Among the early occupants of these rich lands, are George Bader and Samuel Arbuthnot, pioneers. Mr. Bader has done much for the county, in demonstrating that it is as true a fruit country as there is under the sun.

VALMONT.

This is a small town at the confluence of the North and South Boulder Creeks, four miles out from the base of the mountains, and is distinguished by the butte at that place, an upheaval of igneous rock, several hundred feet in height, making it the most prominent landmark in all the valley landscape. It also furnishes an exhaustless supply of building stone not only for the use of the region around, but also for shipment, more than a thousand carloads having been moved to Denver and other points. The first settler there, and yet a resident, was T. J. Jones.

The town was laid off in the spring of 1865, by Judge A. P. Allen, of whom a biographical sketch appears elsewhere. He and his sons, Rev. G. S. Allen and Dr. H. W. Allen, and his son-in-law, Holden Eldred, were of the most active founders of the town, which, in the following two years, became the rival of Boulder, and was much the larger place of the two, having five stores, three saloons and two drug stores. The failure to obtain the removal of the county seat from Boulder to that place ruined its immediate prospects as a business point.

The Valmont *Bulletin* was the first newspaper started in the county. It was published by Dr. H. W. Allen and D. G. Scouten, and the initial number was dated January 1, 1866. The subscription price was \$6 per annum, for a paper ten by twelve inches in size; advertisements were \$2.50 per square for first insertion, and \$2 for each subsequent insertion. This newspaper was lost from Valmont one night about the 1st of April, 1877, and found the next day, settled in the rival town of Boulder. The first cheese factory in the county was established here in the spring of 1877, by C. W. Hayden, a cheese-maker from Jefferson County, Wis., who was induced by Judge Allen to establish a factory in this county.

Valmont is on the line of the Boulder Valley Railroad, and is the center of a wide scope of the best farming lands in the State, early settled, and now improved by a most intelligent class of people.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville is a coal-mining town, and trading point for farmers, in the valley of Coal Creek, on the Colorado Central Railroad, twelve miles from Boulder, twenty miles from Golden, and thirty-five miles by rail from Denver. The good business brain of C. C. Welch, of Golden, originated the scheme of boring for coal in this valley, where it was found at the depth of 200 feet. The boring was in charge of Louis

Niwatany, an intelligent Polander, hence the name, Louisville. The work began in August, 1877, and the mine has since been operated under the name of the Welch Coal Mining Company, taking its name from Mr. C. C. Welch, to whose executive ability the company owes so much of its success. The mine was sold to Jay Gould, in October, 1879, with 160 horsepower engines and boilers, all equipped, and with about three miles of levels run in the mine, and iron T rails laid, and thoroughly equipped in every respect.

The coal vein varies in thickness from eight to thirteen feet. The mine is now producing an average of 350 tons of coal daily, employing from 150 to 175 men. The mine is now owned by the Colorado Central and Kansas Pacific Railroad Companies, and the principal part of the coal is used by these roads; but some is shipped to Denver, Georgetown, Black Hawk and Central City.

Louisville has a population of 500 or more. It is a comparatively new place, and the character of the people is indicated by the building of a public schoolhouse, fifty by eighty feet on the ground, two stories high. A post office has been established there, and the various kinds of business found in thriving country towns. The surrounding farming lands are of the best in the State, and now supplied with water by three irrigating-canals. Wheat-fields over coal mines, and over the wheat-fields, the charm of clear sky touched by the grandeur of the great mountains—can a spot of earth be better utilized, or be more beautiful for homes?

Of the pioneer settlers in this valley, there yet remain, with their families, among the best in the county, David Kerr, Robert Niver, W. C. Hake, G. W. Eggleston, A. M. Wylan and James Minks.

MARSHALL.

Marshall is the name of a coal mining center, with post office, and is a central point of a farming and grazing section. Its importance

consists, however, in being the business point of the Marshall coal mines, which embrace 1,480 acres, situate five miles southerly from Boulder, and from Denver nineteen miles in a direct line. Coal was first developed on this property in 1860. In 1864, Joseph W. Marshall, William L. Lee, Mylo Lee and A. G. Langford, of Black Hawk, who were the owners, erected a small blast furnace there, and made 200 tons of pig iron from the red hematite ores which abound in that locality. For several years the coal measure now known as the Marshall mine, was worked on a small scale, only to supply farmers and the town of Boulder.

In 1878, the Golden, Boulder & Caribou Railway was built, extending from the mine to Boulder. The output for the year 1878 was 25,000 tons, and for 1879, 50,000 tons. The property is now under lease to the Marshall Coal Mining Company, of which N. P. Langford, of St. Paul, Minn., is President, and A. G. Langford, Denver, Manager. The coal is hauled out of a slope, and has hitherto been done by mules; but the Company are now putting in a double engine, with cylinders nine inches in diameter, and three-foot stroke, the connecting rods being directly connected with the spool shaft. The spool is six and one-half feet in diameter, and will wind up 1,000 feet per minute, and can easily bring up six or eight cars at once.

The property embraces eleven veins of coal, aggregating sixty-five feet in thickness. The celebrated "Black Diamond" vein also runs through this property. The "Marshall" vein at first pitched one foot in ten from the horizontal, but afterward became nearly level. This vein varies in thickness from nine to thirteen feet. The Black Diamond carries seven feet of good coal. Recently stone quarrying, and the burning of lime have been begun here, and promise to become important branches of industry. The building stone is of superior quality, and some of it very beautiful.

CANFIELD.

This coal town is situate on the line of the Denver & Boulder Valley Railroad thirty-six miles from Denver by rail and twelve miles from Boulder and is a central point in one of the richest coal and agricultural regions of the State. There are two valuable coal mines here—the Star, owned by the Star Consolidated Coal Mining Company, with W. O. Wise, Superintendent and part owner and the Jackson mine owned by the Jackson Coal Company, D. S. Woods Superintendent. The Jackson is just commencing operations. It was formerly known as the Rob Roy. The plant of both of these mines includes the most approved steam hoisting works. The Star mine produced over twenty thousand tons of coal in 1879, with no abatement of yield the present year. Jay Gould, the great railroad operator, is now opening a mine on his purchase of coal lands adjoining the properties mentioned.

Other mines in the vicinity, within the limits of this county, are the Stewart and the Superior, one and one-fourth miles southeast. The thickness of the coal bed in the four mines mentioned averages six feet. Two lower veins of coal have recently been discovered, one five feet and six inches, and the other eight feet thick. The Canfield mines have already produced nearly a quarter of a million tons of coal. The town contains about twenty buildings, a store and blacksmith shop, the Wise brothers owners. It has a post office W. O. Wise, Postmaster. A schoolhouse has just been built costing \$900.

LOWER BOULDER

That part of the valley of the Boulder Creek, which is out eight miles or more from the mouth, is known as Lower Boulder the nearest post offices to which are those at Canfield and Erie. The Lower Boulder bottom lands are broad and rich and consequently were early occupied and the occupants who remain are among the most forehanded farmers and

most intelligent citizens of the county. Of these are W. R. Howell, at one time Sheriff of the county, and now a large land-owner; John Rothrock, one of the party who came to this county in the fall of 1858; Henry Buck, who came in 1859; P. A. Lyner, one of the best-known of the early settlers of the county; William A. Davidson, who has made one of the finest places of the county on the land which he has occupied since 1859; H. B. Ludlow, one of the earliest settlers; J. J. Beasley, a large land-owner, and the projector and builder of the Beasley Irrigating Canal; Jeremiah Leggett, Edgar Sawdey, Hiram Prince, E. Leeds, J. C. Bailey, Stephen H. Green and his son, George C. Green.

THE DAVIDSON COAL AND IRON MINING COMPANY

This was incorporated in 1873; capital stock \$160,000. It was organized by William A. Davidson, Jonathan S. Smith, George W. Smiley, Charles B. Kountze and William B. Berger, and had for foundation 8,000 acres of land, the natural wealth of which consisted largely in coal and iron beds. It is yet but lightly developed, but the coal obtained is of superior quality, bringing the highest price in the market. A portion of the lands, now principally used for agricultural purposes, has been divided up among the owners, that it may be occupied in severalty. The industries of coal and iron mining will doubtless in the future find a wide field of operations here. The lands are crossed by the Colorado Central Railroad, and the Davidson Station is eight miles from Boulder.

Mr Davidson has been untiring in his endeavors to make available the material resources of this tract, consisting of beds of coal and iron, and possessing the best agricultural capacities. Through his efforts there has been constructed a large irrigating canal, the water taken from the South Boulder Creek, abundant to fertilize that and much adjacent scope of land.



Robert O. Old.

CHAPTER X.

MOUNTAIN TOWNS AND MINING CAMPS.

MEN who make a business of searching the mountains for natural deposits of gold and silver or for the ores of these royal metals, are termed "prospectors." However scattered their claims, they naturally choose a convenient point for clustering their cabins, and are compelled to adopt district laws for mutual protection. The first of these in this county is described as "Mountain District No. 1, in Nebraska." But the place was always known to the public as

GOLD HILL.

To this name the post office has been changed. It was the earliest settled mining point in the county. The date of the first record that has been preserved is July 23, 1859, when, at a miners' meeting, P. M. Housel was made chairman of a committee to revise the district laws, which revised statutes, provided for a district president, and also for the election of a Justice of the Peace and for a Constable. A fee-bill was also provided for and other provisions made, showing a high respect for the forms of law.

There was great mining excitement on the Hill, and around, during 1859, 1860 and 1861, and at times a large population. Many mills were set up and many experiments tried. During this time, and perhaps during a part of the year 1862, the Horsfall lode produced about \$200,000, which was all that kept up the Hill, and Boulder City, too. But the general result of the mining was the conviction that, undoubtedly, the gold, in hundreds of rich veins, existed there, but that the time had not come when the ore could be mined and the metal extracted to any advantage. The men had too much pluck to stay where it was plain that their present efforts were a waste of energy,

and most of them left, many dropping down to the adjacent valley, where they became prosperous stock-growers or farmers or operators at Boulder City. Of these were Charles F. Holly, the first Representative of the county to the Territorial Legislature; Meles Jain, James Smith, John Wiggington, William Fellows, E. H. N. Patterson, who recently closed a useful and honorable career as one of the proprietors and editor of the *Georgetown Miner*; P. M. Housel, the first County Judge; W. G. Pell, now a leading Boulder citizen; James A. Carr, a farmer near Boulder, and an active citizen; G. W. Chambers, the first Treasurer of the county, and now occupant of a large farm near Valmont; W. A. Corson, the first Sheriff of the county, and Henry Green, afterward Sheriff; Charles Dabney, now a Boulder dealer in real estate, and a leading citizen of the town; L. M. McCaslin, a wealthy St. Vrain farmer; Richard Blore, John Mahoney and Cary Culver, prosperous stock-men on the Little Thompson Creek; Hiram Buck, a leading Lower Boulder farmer; George Zweck, who went to farming in the St. Vrain Valley, and, after an absence of nearly twenty years, returned to his old "stamping ground," and uncovered a fortune in his Prussian mine; Alph Cushman, another St. Vrain farmer. Of the ladies of the Hill in early time were Mrs. Charles Dabney, Mrs. George W. Chambers, Mrs. P. M. Housel, Mrs. Samuel Hays, the families of William and John Brerly, and the family of Mr. M. L. McCaslin. Mamie McCaslin, now the wife of J. C. Coulahan, of Boulder, was the first child born on Gold Hill. The pioneers take pride in saying that among the first settlers there were no women but those who were true and noble, and they were greatly honored.

A memorable event on Gold Hill was the forest fire in the fall of 1860. The flames ran along in the pitchy sprigs of the green tree-tops, which, in a dry time, burn like tinder, and so rapid was the advance that the inhabitants only saved their lives, and a part of their scant effects, by diving into the prospect-holes, which the search for gold had made numerous, and useful on that occasion. There were many to witness that scene, and none of them forget the grandeur of the advancing line of flame, or the terror inspired by its fierce onset.

Mining began to revive on Gold Hill with the discovery of telluride ores in the Red Cloud mine in 1872. It was soon after discovered in the near and parallel vein, called the Cold Spring, now owned by Truman Whitcomb, a successful pioneer miner from Gilpin County, but for many years past a resident of Gold Hill. His mine is provided with a large shaft-house and steam-hoisting works. Of other paying mines now worked on the Slide, George Teal, Agent; the Prussian, Zweek & Gifford, owners; the Little Pittsburg, adjoining the Prussian; the Corning Tunnel, leased to George Teal; the U. S. Bank, by J. H. Shaffner; the Mountain Chief, the property of C. E. Wiswall; the Horseshoe, St. Joe and Little Alice. These and many others on the Hill and around it, are making the place more busy and prosperous than at any previous time in its history, and must eventually lead to the realization of all the golden wealth the founders imagined existed there.

Among mountain towns, Gold Hill has always been noted for good society—for its cultured Christian ladies—for its interest in schools, and for the constancy with which religious meetings have been maintained. There is but one church organization in the place, called the Union Church, and one Benevolent Society, a Good Templar's Lodge. There is a large hotel, built with the design of attracting summer tourists to the place, Gold Hill being specially noted for

the agreeable summer climate, unusual healthfulness and the magnificence of its scenic views.

THE OZARK GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO,

D. Mortimore, President, and S. Hexter, Secretary. The mining property of this company comprises six mining lode location claims, a tunnel site and mill site. These mines are gold and silver bearing ores, situated near the center of the tellurium gold ore belt, in Gold Hill Mining District, Boulder County, Colo., about six miles from Boulder City. This property is now being developed under the superintendence of Mr. J. S. Shepard, by a cross-cut tunnel, now opened about 400 feet, which has already cut three mineral veins of rich gold and silver bearing ores. We learn that it is the intention of the company to prosecute the extension of the tunnel, to cut all their veins (which will be done within the next 200 feet), during the present winter of 1880-81, preparatory to drifting and stoping out ores on an extensive scale thereafter.

CARIBOU.

For ten years after the discovery of gold veins in this county, it was supposed no valuable silver mines would ever be found. Great, therefore, was the surprise and gratulation when the Caribou silver veins were made known to the world. The location is in the southwest part of the county, between the North and South Boulders, and twenty miles from the town of Boulder, and pretty close up to the Snowy Range. The origin of the discovery of silver there is as follows: Sixteen years ago, 1860, Sam Conger, a notable prospector and hunter, in following an elk far back toward the range, observed the abundant flow of lode blossom rock on a northern mountain side, since known as Caribou. It did not then impress him as being valuable, but eight years afterward, being at Larimer City, he noticed a broken box of Comstock ore from Nevada, in transit over

the Union Pacific Railroad. "If that is silver ore," said Sam. "I know where there is plenty of it," remembering the blossom he had seen on that elk hunt in Colorado. And he returned that fall, 1868, to prospect for the vein, but it was late, and the northern slope of the hill soon under snow, but he discovered a vein higher up, which he called the Conger, and worked it that winter. In the spring of 1869, as soon as the snow was sufficiently gone, he found the blossom rock he was looking for, which led to the great silver vein of the region.

In August of that year, he took five partners. William Martin, George Lytle, Hugh McCammon, John H. Pickel and Samuel Mishler. The lode was called the Caribou, the Canadian name for a kind of small reindeer. It was given by Mr. Lytle, who had been in the Caribou gold diggings of British America. Subsequently, Sam Conger exchanged his interest in the Caribou with his partners for their interest in a parallel vein, the Poorman, and his five partners became the proprietors of the Caribou. There was no road within four miles of the mine, and the men packed in provisions on their backs. But before winter set in, they had cut a way through the forest so that one load of Caribou ore was carried to Prof. Hill's smelting works, at Black Hawk. This proved surprisingly rich, and assured the owners of a fortune. Then they built a winter cabin, packed in winter supplies on their backs, and piled up ore till the following spring, 1869, when the development of the mine was so remarkable that a great rush of prospectors, adventurers and speculators was made to the spot. This began in June, 1870, which is the springtime at that altitude, about 10,000 feet above sea level.

During the exciting summer of 1870, many rich "finds" were made, among them, the Idaho, from which the finders realized over \$6,000 in sinking the first twenty feet; the Trojan, Boulder County, Sovereign People, Spencer, No-Name and Seven-Thirty. The heaviest cap-

italist who came in was A. D. Breed, from Cincinnati, who paid \$50,000, cash, for one-half of the Caribou mine. This was the 21st of September, 1870. The mine yielded about \$70,000 that season. It also yielded wonderfully in 1871 and 1872. In 1873, Mr. Breed sold the Caribou property to "Gentleman, of the Hague, Holland," for \$3,000,000. The yield of the mine in 1874 was about \$130,000, and in 1875, above \$200,000. Yet the mining company (Nederland) did not prosper. After bad management, selfish purposes and legal complications had had their usual run, the Sheriff passed the great property over to the Hon. Jerome B. Chaffee. The No-Name, Spencer and other adjoining claims have been consolidated with the Caribou, in one strong stock company, of which Eben Smith, now resident of Boulder, is the successful manager. The mine holds its richness and strength with depth, and, under the present management, yields a handsome profit.

The Caribou Post, Collier & Hall, of Central City, proprietors, was established in the spring of 1871, and was published until August of the following year. A. Bixby, then a resident of Caribou, was the writer for this paper.

In the summer of 1872, the silver wealth of the Caribou mine was made specially notable by the walk of silver bricks, the product of the mine, extending from the carriage in the street to the doorway of the Teller House, at Central City, laid for Gen. Grant to walk in on, at the time of his first visit to that city.

The notable event of the year 1874 was the memorable nitro-glycerine explosion, by which Mr. A. Arnold lost his life and H. W. Foreman escaped in a manner that seemed miraculous.

Caribou was visited by a calamitous fire in September, 1879, which destroyed the extensive buildings over the Caribou mine and all the eastern part of the town—all below the Sherman House. The business portion was saved by the most heroic action of the citizens, aided by their newly established town water-works.

The town of Caribou sprang up with the rush of 1870, and from the beginning was well built—uncommonly so for a new mining town; and it has steadily maintained its prosperity, having a sure foundation in its exhaustless silver mines. Its business men are noted for intelligence and enterprise, and the town for the general good order that has prevailed, having always been comparatively free from the startling crimes that stain the early annals of so many mining camps. Churches and schools have been encouraged, and the business of the post office has ever indicated that the Caribou settlers were a class that had great use for newspapers and books. The place is favored with daily mail from Boulder and tri-weekly from Central City. Caribou has a regularly organized town government, and a present population of about 1,000 inhabitants, and is gradually gaining in the production of the precious metals, taking the lead of the mining districts of the county.

NEDERLAND.

Four miles below Caribou and twenty miles above the town of Boulder, on the Boulder Creek, is situate the pretty mountain town of Nederland. It is in a beautiful park, with highland farms all around. The pioneer settler there was N. W. Brown, whose house was well known to all the pioneers of the Boulder Mountains. It was on the main road which ran northward from Central City, and, after the discovery of the Caribou mines, was selected as the most suitable point for milling the ores. John H. Pickel was the first to build there with the view of founding a town. In April, 1871, A. D. Breed began the construction there of the great silver-mill foundation, 140x120 feet, termed a chlorination mill. It has run most of the time since, producing immense values of silver bars.

Nederland has a post office, with Miss Nellie M. Cooke, Postmistress, and has a daily mail and is the trading-point for many important

mines around. One of these is the Blue Bird, property of the Santa La Saria Mining Company, G. W. Case, resident manager, situate on the North Boulder Creek, near the Bates Silver Mill. Another is the Washington Avenue mine, five miles north from Nederland, where there is a large silver mill and a mine extensively developed.

THE SANTA LA SARIA MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.

A. L. Parsons, President, and D. Mortimore, Secretary. The company owns six mining-claim locations, a tunnel and several mill sites, located near Nederland, in Grand Island Mining District, Boulder Co., Colo., popularly known as the Blue Bird mines. One lode vein of this group of mines has been developed several hundred feet by drift openings, and has yielded a considerable amount of rich silver-bearing ores. Mr. W. G. Case and other associates are working this property under lease, developing by a cross-cut tunnel now opened about 400 feet, which, it is expected, will soon reach and cut the several veins deep into the mountain, and have also erected a first-class ten-stamp amalgamation mill on the premises, with which to utilize the ores.

Nederland was incorporated in 1874, and maintains an efficient town government. Of the pioneers of the place, are Judge S. M. Breath, Abel Goss, Richard Crow, J. W. Hetzer, and their families.

WARD DISTRICT.

The town or camp—as small mining towns are often called—which is the center of this gold-mining district, is situate on Indiana Gulch, a branch of the Left Hand Creek, on its north side, and is eighteen miles distant from the town of Boulder, northwesterly. It is the uppermost of the county's gold-mining districts. It is named for Calvin W. Ward, who discovered the Ward lode there, early in 1860. Many other



RESIDENCE OF EUGENE AUSTIN, BOULDER,



RESIDENCE OF MAJ. WHITELEY, BOULDER, COL.

valuable discoveries were made that season, the most important of which was the Columbian lode, by Cyrus W. Dearloff, which includes the Ni Wot property, afterward so productive and so notable. The freakishness of mining fortune is illustrated by the history of the best claim on this vein, No. 10 West. C. H. Merrill, of Gold Hill, visited the camp in 1861, and was so impressed with the value of the Columbian vein that he invested \$50 in this claim, No. 10. Returning to the Hill, he told his partners, Robert Culver and Mr. Weinott, what he had done, who disapproved, and told him he had better keep it "on his own hook." Two years later, he gladly sold it for \$15, to Davidson & Breath, who had got an inkling of its value, and opened it, and that, and the following season, with an old rattle-trap of a six-stamp mill, took out \$50,000. Subsequently, the claim yielded at least \$50,000 more, all near the surface, and with the appearance of yet holding untold treasures in its depths. Mr. Culver remembers another instance relating to one of the best claims on the Horsfal, still better illustrative of the whimsicality of some prospectors. Mr. Culver was Recorder of the District, and had occasion to see the deed of conveyance, which recited that the grantor sold so and so, "in consideration of one wool hat," and, in parenthesis, "damned glad to get the hat."

The opening of the Ni Wot mine, and the building of the great mills that followed, and the milling of the rich surface ore of other mines, caused the camp to "boom" into a population of 500 or 600, in the years 1865-66-67. J. V. Pomeroy, as agent for the Long's Peak Mining Company, built a large ore-reduction mill. The Edgehill Mining Company, of which A. and A. G. Bixby were members and managers, was another of the premature enterprises of that day. E. K. Baxter, of Central City, succeeded Mr. Pomeroy in the management of the Pike's Peak property, and did much mining in the district. Misfortune and legal complica-

tions shadowed the Ni Wot enterprise, and, although its mills have yielded a great deal of gold, the product has been small, compared with what it might have been. This property has finally passed into the hands of an entirely new company, called the "Resumption Mining and Milling Company," which is just resuming operations.

In 1877, John Ellingham & Co. erected a stamp-mill for the ore of the Humboldt mine, a rich free gold vein. In 1868, Mr. Pomeroy erected another large mill, for the concentration and treatment of gold ores. The Nelson mining property was sold a year ago to Delavan Peck, who put on steam-hoisting works, good shaft houses, and built there a dwelling-house for his family. At Hanging Rock, a little way below Ward, Col. Wesley Brainard, of Evanston, near Chicago, has been conducting extensive mining developments.

Among the pioneers of Ward District, there are yet resident of the place, Christopher Halverson, Frank Ramage and Cyrus Deardoff.

JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown is a mining center of considerable importance on the north side of the mountain portion of this county, and about thirteen miles northwesterly from the town of Boulder, on James Creek. It is situated in one of the most beautiful parks or dales to be found in the Rocky Mountains. Its altitude is about 6,500, only 1,000 feet higher than Boulder, which insures a mild and equable climate, not too high for the culture of grain, fruits and vegetables. Its scenic attractions are so striking that the first beholders called the place Elysian Park.

The first settler was George Zweck, who took a herd of cattle there to improve the fine winter grazing, in 1860. While his stock prospected for grass he prospected for gold. Then no more is heard of the district until 1864, when Joseph Hutchinson and James Smith

discovered the Galena veins there. In the spring of 1865, they returned, bringing with them G. W. Buchanan, John Virden and H. N. Coffey. It is related, that in the latter part of May, that year, the snow fell there to the depth of three feet, and that the prospectors named were snowed in, and were six days without other food than parched corn. Their mineral discoveries that season created a mining excitement, which culminated the next year, 1866, when there were 600 people there. A town was laid out, and there was a great scramble for good lots, and lot-jumping, with its attendant fights, was common.

The first stamp gold-mill was put up by Patten & Beebee, of Central City, in 1866, on Little Jim Creek. The next year, E. W. Cobb & Co. put up a stamp-mill on the main creek in the town. Many arastras were also set along the creek. In 1869, at which time the excitement had died out, Z. A. Willard, a Boston capitalist and metallurgical experimenter, came in with a process, to test, building a large mill, and expended nearly \$75,000. He made several subsequent costly attempts to prove the process a success, and has now, apparently, abandoned the enterprise.

Within the last few years, some very rich mines have been discovered in the district, the most notable of which is the Golden Age, now the property of a Cincinnati company. This company have a large stamp-mill, good hoisting works, and are opening the mine extensively. The Golden Age has been a very productive mine. A Philadelphia company is developing an extension of the Golden Age; the Buena Gold Mining Company is working the Buena mine, with Mr. J. E. Hutchinson, resident manager. Other Eastern companies and residents are now operating paying mines. Besides these veins of the high-grade ores, the district abounds in large veins of the lower grades, which must eventually become a great source of wealth.

The town has long had a post office, good schools, stores, saw-mill, and all the appointments of a good mining town; and, now that mining is established on a permanent basis, its permanence as a town is insured.

BALARAT.

Four miles northwesterly from Jamestown, is the camp called Balarat, at the Smuggler mine, one of the most productive telluride veins in the tellurium belt. There is here a most substantial mill, built for the concentration of the lower grades of Smuggler ore. The place has a post office, and is organized into a school district and voting precinct. Besides the Smuggler, there are in the vicinity other productive mines, as the Rattler and the Long-fellow.

CAMP PROVIDENCE.

Three miles from Jamestown, in a southwesterly direction, on the main Jim Creek, is a group of telluride veins, the John Jay, Last Chance, Ten-Forty and others, of which the John Jay is the principal. It is owned by A. J. Van Deren, of Boulder, who gave the name to the camp because he believed he was providentially led to the discovery of the mines there. He has recently erected a mill for the concentration of the low-grade portion of the ore. The John Jay has proved one of the most productive mines in the county.

SPRINGDALE.

Springdale is noted for its mineral springs, which attracted the attention of the earliest explorers of the cañon of James Creek, a branch of the Left Hand. Analysis of the cool, bountifully flowing waters, showed mineral ingredients compounded by nature, so nearly like the waters of the Seltzer Springs in Germany, that these have been called the Seltzer Springs of Colorado. After many changes, the proprietorship has fallen into the hands of C. Edgar Smith, a gentleman from New York, who has

begun a proper improvement and advertisement of Springdale, as a pleasant summer resort, and a place of healing waters. The grounds of 20 acres include a pretty boarding-house, eight or ten small, neat cottages for tourists who spend time. The distance from Boulder is ten miles, over a romantic mountain road. Springdale is becoming justly noted for its equable mountain air and its many scenic charms.

Around are many telluride mines, among which are the Ellen, the King William, the J. Alden Smith and the Rip Van Dam.

SUNSHINE.

The Sunshine mining town is situate eight miles westerly from Boulder, on the easterly mountain slope that greets the rising sun. The scattered pine-tree groves and grassy surfaces make the scenery picturesque. Hunters and prospectors roamed over the pleasant ground as early as 1859, and kicked the rotten rock (tellurium blossom) around as if it was of no value. Fifteen years later (1874), came the pioneer family of the present settlement—that of Peter Turner. Soon after their arrival was born to them the first baby of the camp, a daughter, whom they named Sunshine. The Turner family was soon followed by those of E. M. Rhodes and Mrs. C. M. Wood.

The first telluride mine found was the Little Miami, in the fall of 1873, by D. C. Patterson, who afterward represented this county in the Territorial Legislature. The Sunshine Lode first showed rich mineral in the spring of 1874. The American mine, to which the fame of Sunshine was mainly due, was discovered the 22d of May, 1874, by Hiram Fullen, a notable pioneer miner of this section. The same season, the American was sold to Hiram Hitchcock, of New Hampshire, through the agency of Prof. J. Alden Smith, who remained for a number of years the successful resident manager of this property. The marvelously rich ore of the American, and the money made out of it, gave

impulse to the place, and in 1876 the population numbered 1,200, with all branches of business represented. Telegraph and post office had been established the year before; and still earlier, July 5, 1874, Sunshine became an incorporated town. The first school was opened in the spring of 1875.

About the 1st of May, 1875, a newspaper, the *Sunshine Courier*, was established by J. B. Bruner and J. W. Cairns. The proprietorship was changed to Bruner & Hawkins June 30, 1877; to Bruner & Shedd Nov. 3, 1877; to William G. Shedd Aug. 2, 1878, who removed the paper to Boulder, and soon after consolidated with the *Boulder County News*.

Sunshine is now experiencing the re-action inevitable to all mining towns built up on excitement; but is beginning to revive and build up on a solid basis, and, doubtless, its premature expectations will, in the end, be fully realized.

CAMP SALINA.

On the 27th of April, 1874, O. P. Hamilton, with a party of six, from Salina, Kan., pitched their tent on Gold Run, in the gorge below the old placer workings, ten miles from Boulder, and prospected the mountain slopes for mines, locating the Kansas, Salina and Leona claims. The Baron was soon after discovered. In one year from this beginning, Camp Salina became a village of thirty families, with numerous bachelors, and had a post office and telegraph that season. It is the nearest business point to the rich Melvina mine, on the Salina Hill. The Melvina ranks among the very best of the tellurium mines. It is owned by Henry Neikirk, Henry Myring, Milvin Bailey and Marion Kissler.

A little way above Salina, on Gold Run, is a settlement called Summerville, and in its vicinity are many valuable mines, among them the Victoria, the U. S. Bank, the Bailey, Tunnell, and the once notable Hoosier Ledge, and the Black Cloud Mill still further up Gold Run.

The mines in this neighborhood are in the center of the telluride belt, and the whole region is thickly inhabited and must eventually become a close succession of mountain villages.

CAMP CRISMAN.

Obed Crisman, from Denver, erected an ore concentration at a point on the Four Mile Creek eight miles above Boulder, in 1875, and there sprang up a trading point, J. A. Kelley, trader and Postmaster. It is on the telluride belt, with good mines all around. It is the central point of school district, and so situated that increased importance as a mining camp is assured.

SUGAR LOAF.

Sugar Loaf Mountain is a lofty point, pyramidal and symmetrical in form, situate ten miles westerly from Boulder. The Four Mile Creek runs along its northern base. It is near this mountain that the marvelously rich mines of Mr. Williamson have recently been uncovered. The region was prospected in 1860, and the first cabin put up by Henry Blake. The records show one Daniel Whitman to have been the first President of the district. Mr. Blake had an astra there near where Col. Ivers Phillips' placer-mining derrick now stands, put in to work the surface ore of the old Bald Prairie Lode, which was discovered by the negro Bowman in the early day. This rich gold vein is now known as the Doss, and is the property of Maj. Orvis Blake, of Boulder. P. T. Hinman, a well-known pioneer of this county, discovered the Saylorville and Hinman mines, recently found to be rich telluride veins. When the decomposed surface gold rock was worked out, the district was abandoned, as telluride ore was unknown then, and would then have been unavailable if known.

The revival occurred in 1873, when the Forest was found to contain tellurium ore, and among the first to come in were F. C. Messen-

ger, William E. McKnight and Van R. Elliot. A central point was made at a place called Tullurium. A Mr. Shigley had discovered the Eclipse Lode, and other rich veins being disclosed, caused a collection of about 200 people there in 1875. Good mines and mills are keeping up the population all along the creek, and about the Sugar Loaf Mountain. One of the largest of the mills is that of the Atchison Mining Company, a little below Camp Tellurium, at the mouth of Gold Run. The Gray Copper, and other veins of the Williamson group of mines, are among the most valuable in Colorado. Of the pioneers here, the earliest are Gardner P. Wood and James L. Wilson. Mr. Wood is the Postmaster.

MAGNOLIA.

During the great telluride excitement of 1875-76, the most southerly cropping of the marvelously rich mineral, was found about eight miles from Boulder, by the road-side, two-thirds the way up the "long hill" on the wagon road to Central City. The excitement ran high, and the discovery of such mines as the Keystone, Mountain Lion, Little Maud Lady Franklin and others, justified it. The excitement died away, but the mines remain, operated by Capt. Coan, Daniel Ranson, B. F. Pine and others, with good results. It remains a trading-point, with post office and other appointments of a mining town. The mineral veins are numerous, and the mining depression there, has doubtless reached its lowest point, and to become a rich mining camp of the future is its "manifest destiny."

Above Magnolia, still further along the road to Central, about Wagoner's ranche, many telluride veins have been opened, some of them productive. They are in a good farming region, hardly rougher than the cultivated portions of New England, and the soil vastly richer by Nature. The pioneer ranchman of this section was J. H. Carle, now resident in Bould-



A. D. Quinn

er. Few old settlers of this county but have enjoyed the hospitalities of Mr. and Mrs. Carle, and their mountain station.

ORODELFAN.

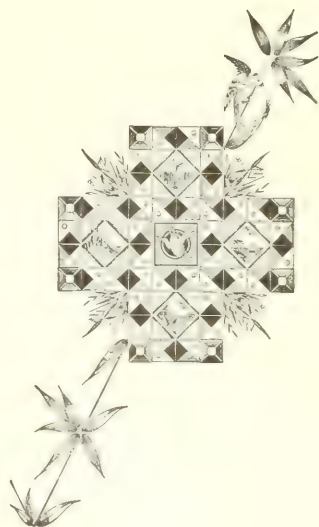
The point at the junction of the Boulder and Four Mile Creeks, three miles above Boulder, is the location of smelting works erected a few years ago by Hunt, Barber & Co., Chicago men. The mill is now operated by J. C. Cooper, from New York, furnishing a most convenient market for ores. Orodelfan has a post office, store, and the advantage of a good business point.

The foregoing is a review, in brief, of the mining centers of this county. Their steady

growth in the production of the precious metals, is shown by the following careful estimate of total yield: Prior to 1870, \$950,000; 1870, \$130,000; 1871, \$250,000; 1872, \$346,540; 1873, \$390,000; 1874, \$536,582; 1875, \$605,000; 1876, \$447,085.20; 1877, \$593,325.35; 1878, \$679,123.50; 1879, \$800,000. The product for the present year will probably reach \$1,000,000.

There have been 400 surveys made for United States patents on mines in the districts named, and many thousand locations made, for which there has yet been no application for patents; and the thorough exploration of the mineral lands for mines, has not yet fairly begun.





GILPIN COUNTY.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

HON. JAMES BURRELL.

The subject of this sketch was one of the early pioneers of the country, coming to Colorado in 1860. He was born in Bucksport, State of Maine, March 29, 1815, and lived at his father's homestead on a farm there until fourteen years of age, when, upon the death of his mother, he was apprenticed to a "house and ship joiner" in Bangor, in the same State. His education was only such as good common schools of his time afforded, but he so improved the privileges of those schools that he became a teacher therein himself during two winters after his term of apprenticeship had expired. He was actively connected with, and principal manager of, a commercial and building association, doing business between Bangor and Apalachicola, Florida, from 1837 to 1841, when Florida was a Territory, and the Seminoles were being driven from its everglades. Afterward he settled in Boston, Mass., doing business in Boston until the year 1858, when, with his family, he removed to Grinnell, Iowa, and from there to Colorado in 1860. He assisted in putting up and operating for Messrs. Hawk & Nuckols in 1860, the quartz mill in Chase's Gulch, Gilpin County, afterward known as the Casey mill. During the winter of 1860 and 1861, he assisted the Griffith brothers, George F. and David T., in completing the organization of the Griffith Mining District, commenced but a few months before, in Clear Creek

County, and was elected its first President, and at the same time Judge of the Miners' Court, to fill vacancy. The erection of the first quartz mill there, "built in Lower Georgetown, when the boys had to sit up nights to keep the beaver from undermining the dam," was superintended by him. In May, 1862, he was appointed First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster of the Second Colorado Volunteer Infantry, then being raised for the war, in which he honorably and faithfully participated, filling also by appointment important positions in other departments of the service in addition to the duties of his own until its close. He returned, in 1865, to Colorado with the Government expedition under charge of Lieut. Fitch, U. S. A., with a corps of engineers, that laid out the stage road from Fort Riley, Kan., to Denver, known as the Butterfield route, via Smoky Hill. Since his return from the war, he has been honored with various civil positions in Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties, and is, at the present time, a United States Commissioner of the Circuit Court for the District of Colorado in the First Judicial District, residing and doing business in Central City, though making his home with his daughter, on a farm in Jefferson County. When in 1877, a re-union of the soldiers of his old regiment was held in Denver, he was chosen and is still acting as historian for the Second Colorado Volunteer Infantry up to the time of its consolidation with the Third

Infantry, and their formation into the Second Colorado Cavalry. In regard to his parentage, his father participated in the war of 1812, and his grandfathers, both on his father's and mother's side, in the war of the Revolution, and he has in his possession some of the old Continental money, with which they were paid off for their services.

E. K. BAXTER.

The above-named gentleman is one of Colorado's pioneer miners and worthy citizens. He was born in Francesstown, N. H., April 20, 1805, and, at the age of manhood, began business in the city of Boston, Mass., continuing the same until 1849, then emigrated overland to California, where he devoted his attention to mining until 1852. He was among the first who successfully operated gold mining in California, but, after a few years' experience in the mines of California, he returned to New Hampshire and remained until the gold excitement of 1860 in Colorado, whither he emigrated, and has since resided at Central City, engaged in mining.

CHARLES H. BRIGGS.

C. H. Briggs was born in Dayton, Ohio, May 24, 1837, where he passed his younger days. He removed with his parents from Dayton to Richmond, Ind., and after residing there but a short time, moved with his parents to LaFayette, and again making but a short stay in La Fayette, came with his father's family to South Bend, Ind., where he remained until 1860, receiving his education in the public schools of that city. He left South Bend, March 28, 1860, during the exciting days of Colorado's new discoveries, and came direct to Black Hawk, arriving there May 9, 1860. He drove a team across the plains, making the journey without any accidents or unusual incidents to mar its pleasure. He has since been engaged in mining operations in connection with his brothers, working the Briggs mine, well known as one of

the best mines in Gilpin County. He and his brothers, although comparatively young men, can justly be called pioneers of Black Hawk. The Briggs has been recently sold to Walcott, Field & Co., of Denver, for a large sum of money.

J. SMITH BRIGGS.

J. S. Briggs was born in the State of New York April 4, 1830, his father, Eliakim Briggs, being one of the old settlers of that State. He removed with his parents from New York to Dayton, Ohio, where he lived a few years. From Dayton he came to La Fayette, Ind., stopping but a short time, and going from there to South Bend, Ind., where he lived until he was nineteen years old. In 1849, during the gold excitement in California, he started for that place, going through overland, experiencing the same rough life that most men did who went through to the gold fields of California in that way. While there, he engaged in mining with satisfactory results, and returned home in 1853. After remaining at home three years, he again returned to California, engaging in the same business, and remaining there three years. Returning home in the winter of 1859, he stopped but a short time, but again started West in April, 1860, this time for the new discoveries of Colorado. He came through by stages, and settled in Black Hawk, or where Black Hawk is to-day. After arriving at Black Hawk, he purchased, in company with his brother Charles and others, from Gregory and Reese, 250 feet on the Gregory Lode, and from that time until the present they have been engaged in mining operations under the firm name of J. S. & C. H. Briggs, working the property generally known as the Briggs mine, which has been recently transferred to Walcott, Field & Co., of Denver.

GEORGE W. BRIGGS.

G. W. Briggs, the youngest of the three brothers who compose the mining firm of Briggs

Bros., was born in South Bend, Ind., Sept. 3, 1843, and passed his boyhood days in his native city, receiving his education in the public schools of South Bend. On the 25th day of May, 1863, not being at that time quite twenty years of age, he left South Bend, and started for Colorado to try his fortune with his elder brothers. He came direct to Black Hawk, where he has resided ever since, and engaged in legitimate mining in connection with his brothers, working one of the most profitable mines in Colorado. Although the youngest of the three brothers, he is the resident partner, and has full charge of their extensive works. On Sept. 1, the Briggs mine was purchased by Walcott, Field & Co., and is now being worked successfully by that company.

JUDGE S. H. BRADLEY.

Judge Bradley, a native of Pennsylvania, and one of the early pioneers of Colorado, who has resided west of the Mississippi River the past thirty-six years, having emigrated to Iowa in 1844, and who has endured the hardships and deprivations of frontier life, witnessing the wonderful change and development of a barren waste into rich and prosperous States, was born June 14, 1816. His early life until his fifteenth year was spent in his father's flouring-mill, after which he clerked in various stores eight years. In 1839, he embarked in the mercantile business, at which he continued the succeeding five years. In 1844, he removed to Fairfield, Jefferson Co., Iowa, and engaged in farming two years, after which he was elected to the office of Clerk of Jefferson Co. two terms, to that of Treasurer and Recorder one term, and of County Judge one term, which offices he faithfully discharged. In the spring of 1860, he crossed the plains to Colorado, arriving in Gilpin Co., then Jefferson Territory, June 27, and located in Black Hawk, where he has since resided. For the six succeeding years, he was engaged in quartz milling and

mining. In 1866, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he has since continued to hold, with the exception of two years, from 1877 to 1879, and, during the time, has filled the office of Police Justice of Black Hawk two years, of City Clerk two years, and that of Judge of the Probate Court of Gilpin Co. two terms, from 1867 to 1869, and from 1871 to 1873. Since his residence in Gilpin Co., he has been more or less identified with its mining interests, and is at present engaged in developing the Kansas and Bedford County Lodes, in Enterprise District.

SAMUEL R. BROWN.

This gentleman, better known as one of the genial proprietors of the Teller House from January, 1879, to July 1, 1880, was born in Lowell, Mass., Nov. 27, 1843. His early life was spent on a farm and in attending school. In the spring of 1861, on the breaking-out of the rebellion, he enlisted in Co. F, 1st N. H. V. I., for three months' service, and, in 1862, re-enlisted in Co. D, 12th Vt. V. I., for nine months' service, and was with his regiment through all of its engagements until honorably mustered out of the service. He then returned home and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1870, he came to Colorado, and followed mining in Lake Gulch in Gilpin Co. one year, after which he engaged in house painting in Central City. In the fall of 1872, he served three months as night clerk in the Teller House, and then accepted the position of steward, in which capacity he continued until January, 1879. Then, in connection with Oscar Venettisch, he succeeded W. H. Bush in the Teller House.

CORBIT BACON.

The subject of this biographical sketch is well known as one of the old "fifty miners," of Colorado, whose experience, during his journey across the plains in those early days, was filled with many thrilling incidents and

hair-breadth escapes at the hands of the Indians, followed by many years of hardship, amid the wild scenes of pioneer life on the borders of the Rocky Mountains. For over twenty years he has been identified with and witnessed the wonderful growth and development of the mining and industrial affairs of Colorado. He was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., June 21, 1825. In 1833 he left New York with his parents, who removed to Washtenaw Co., Mich., and a few years later settled at Pontiac, in the same State. While yet a boy, the subject of this sketch joined a party en route for California. The trip across the plains and mountain ranges was attended with hardship and danger; but he, with the rest of the party, after quite an adventurous journey, arrived safely at their destination. At the end of six months, however, he grew tired of that country, and returned by way of the isthmus to his home at Pontiac, Mich. Here, upon attaining the age of manhood, he first entered commercial life, and continued in business there, until the fall of 1858, when he turned his steps westward, and after a short rest at Leavenworth, Kan., left that city in November, 1858, for Pike's Peak, in company with James A. Weeks, Wilber F. Parker and Mr. Alverson and son. After traveling through the scattered settlements of Kansas, the party launched out into the then unknown wilderness, having only a pocket compass for a guide. He was chosen leader of the party, and by taking his bearings by the compass to some object ahead, proceeded westward. After they had gone 150 miles, having encountered many streams and gorges difficult of crossing, they came upon a large party of Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, armed with bows and arrows. The Indians were peacefully inclined, and, riding up near the party, dismounted and sat down in a circle. They then made signs for tobacco, which was given them, which they smoked in turn from one pipe. The party then passed on unmolested, arriving on the banks of Cherry Creek, about

thirty miles above where Denver now stands, they encamped. The first coaches were started in the following spring, by Russell & Wadell, over the same route they had taken, which is at present marked by the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Mr. Bacon, accompanied by Mr. Parker, then left the camp, and went down to the camp of Auraria (now Denver), where he found one small cabin, built by Gen. Larimer and D. C. Collier, on the east side of Cherry Creek, and, on the west side, several cabins and tents. Gold had not been found in paying quantities at that time. After procuring the necessary tools from his own camp, he built a plank house with a shake roof, the first such ever built in Denver; soon after the completion of which, he proceeded to the mountains to prospect for gold. Upon his arrival where Central City now stands, he found the place for some distance around dotted with tents and wagons; men were taking out large quantities of gold, among the most prominent of whom, was Green Russell, whose rich diggings in Russell Gulch were the most famous in the history of mining in those early days. Mr. Bacon first engaged in mining on Quartz Hill. During 1863-64, the excitement became intense, and speculation ran rife. Gold sold at high prices. He, like others, mined successfully and prosperously until after passing through the surface ore, then came upon pyrites of iron, which compelled them to wait the establishment of smelting works. After the lapse of many years, the establishment of smelting works and the successful treatment of the ores have made the mines of Gilpin Co. and the surrounding districts among the most valuable and lusting gold and silver producing sections of the world. Mr. Bacon has made Gilpin Co. his home since the first discovery of gold, and has experienced the varied difficulties which have attended the opening of mines and the treating of ores, until finally permanent success has been established. For the past three years, he has been engaged

in mining on the Saratoga mine, situated between Russell and Willis Gulches, of which he is part owner. This mine has produced large quantities of gold of the finest quality, running as high as 950 fine.

J. M. BEVERLEY.

This gentleman, one of the early pioneers of Colorado, was born in Culpeper Co., Va., April 9, 1843. His parents removed to Illinois, and, while he was an infant, settled on a farm near Paris. He attended the district school until his fourteenth year, then attended the Marshall Seminary one year, after which he engaged in school teaching. In March, 1859, allured by the reports of the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, he, in company with his father, J. R. Beverley, started across the plains with an ox team, and, after a three-months journey, reached Clear Creek at the point where Golden now stands. There they left the team, and, with what provisions they could carry, started for the Gregory Diggings, as the Gregory mine was then known, that being the only lode discovered at that time, arriving there after a two-days tramp. He located at the place since named Nevadaville, and built the first cabin in the district. At that time, the whole of what is now Colorado was a part of the Territory of Kansas, and no law existed or was recognized, except such as the miners made for their own government and protection. He engaged in gulch mining in Nevada gulch during the summer, and the following fall was elected Recorder, Sheriff and Justice of the Peace, the three offices being at that time held by one person. At the first appearance of snow, the miners pretty much all left the district for the valley, or for their homes in the East, it being the general impression that the miners could not live in the mountains during the winter, owing to the cold and snow; but he, with twenty-five or thirty others, concluded to try it, and found the weather for the most part of the winter, mild and pleas-

ant. During the winter, he discovered what was named, and is still known, as Beverley's Discovery, on the Burroughs Lode, which he worked with good success until 1864, when it was sold. In 1862, he built a quartz mill in Nevada Gulch, known as the Beverley Mill, which he ran five years, then disposed of it, and built another mill, which has since been disposed of. In 1868, he was married, in Chicago, Ill., whither he removed, and engaged in the broker's business, where he has since resided. During the great fire of 1871, all his accumulations were swept away, after which he began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, and is now engaged successfully in the practice of law in Chicago. In August, 1879, he visited Colorado, and, his former desire for mining operations being kindled anew, he purchased and located a number of mines at Leadville and in Nevada District, Gilpin Co., which he is working with good success.

WILLIAM H. BEVERLEY, M. D.

Dr. Beverley is a son of J. R. Beverley, one of the early pioneers of Colorado. He was born in Thornville, Perry Co., Ohio, June 28, 1837. At an early age, he removed with his parents to Edgar Co., Ill., thence in 1844, to Clarke Co., same State. He spent his early life on a farm, and in attending District School, and, at the age of sixteen, pursued a course of study at the "Marshall College," at Marshall, Ill., and began the study of medicine with Dr. Gard, of Martinsville, Ill., with whom he remained one year, and subsequently, two years with Drs. F. R. & H. R. Payne, of Marshall. He then entered the Rush Medical College, at Chicago, from which institution he graduated and received the degree of M. D. in the spring of 1859. He began practice in the town of Kansas, Ill. In the spring of 1860, he followed the tide of emigration to what was then known as the "Pike's Peak country," and located in Nevadaville, and engaged in the practice of

his profession. The following fall he returned to Illinois, where he remained until the fall of 1863, when he again came to Colorado, and has since resided in Nevadaville, engaged in the practice of medicine, and has devoted considerable attention to mining. He was married to Miss Katie A. Fristoe, Oct. 28, 1861.

JOSEPH S. BEAMAN.

Mr. Beaman was born in Baden, Germany, Oct. 23, 1834. He spent his early life in school and in learning the brewing trade. In 1851, he came with his parents to America, and spent a few months in New Orleans, then removed to Louisville, Ky., where he served an apprenticeship to the carpenter trade. He then decided to further his education, and, with that view, went to Southern Ohio, where he attended school two years, and afterward followed his trade in Cincinnati. In 1859, when the news of the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak was heralded throughout the East, he decided to try his fortune in the new "El Dorado," and crossed the plains to Colorado, and located in Central City, and followed mining three years. He then engaged at his trade, which he continued until 1875, when he went into the bottling business, and has since been engaged in bottling soda water and liquors, through close attention to business he has built up a good trade.

WILLIAM M. BROWN.

W. M. Brown was born in Winchester, Scott Co., Ill., May 17, 1848. He removed with his parents to Virden, Ill., in his eighth year. He attended school and worked on a farm until his seventeenth year, then learned telegraphy in a railroad telegraph office, after which he took charge of an office at Pontiac, Ill. He has since had charge of offices at various places, including Chenoa, Virden and Chicago, in Illinois; Milwaukee, La Crosse, Madison, and St. Paul, in Wisconsin. In 1877, he removed to Denver, and engaged in the wholesale com-

mission business on Holladay street. On March 1, 1878, he closed up his business in Denver, and came to Central City, and took charge of the Western Union Telegraph office. The following fall he purchased the interest of Beck, in the drug store of Beck & McMoran, and was engaged there about five months. He then sold out, and has, since January, 1879, had charge of the Western Union office, in connection with which he runs a cigar stand.

WILLIAM BENNALLACK.

Mr. Bennallack was born in Devonshire, England, March 25, 1841. He spent his early life in the copper mines in the vicinity of his native town. At the age of fourteen, he came to America, and located near Hancock, Mich., where he engaged in copper mining ten years. In 1865, he removed to Colorado, and engaged in mining in Clear Creek Co., two years, and subsequently eight years at Central City. In 1875, he engaged in the grocery and produce business on the corner of Lawrence and Gregory streets, where he has since continued to carry on a successful business.

JOHN B. BALLARD.

J. B. Ballard was born in Vassalboro, Kennebec Co., Me., the 20th of August, 1831, and passed his younger days in his native town, taking advantage of the excellent schools they have in that part of New England. Having served an apprenticeship at the carpenter and mill-wright trades, he left Maine in 1854, and went to Boston, where he remained until 1862, following his trades. He entered the army soon after, belonging to the Construction Corps, being located most of the time on Moss Island, S. C., and was there during the exciting days previous to the close of the rebellion. He returned to Maine after the close of the war, but remained only a short time, not wishing to settle down in staid old Maine. He left Maine, May 18, 1866, for Colorado, and arrived here on the



H. M. Oakwood

5th of June following. Since arriving here, he has been engaged in business under the firm name of Mosely & Ballard, as contractors and millwrights, and has also been interested in mining, being one of the owners of the Gunnell mine. His mining enterprises and business have thus far been very successful.

MRS. CLARA BROWN.

As space was allowed in the Denver volume of Colorado's history for the biographical sketch of one distinguished lady—Miss Alida C. Avery, M. D., it seems but fair that this volume should give space to another. Clara Brown better known as Aunt Clara, the first colored woman that ever crossed the plains for Pike's Peak, deserves at least a passing notice. Aunt Clara was born Jan. 1, 1800, near Fredericksburg, Va., a slave of one Ambrose Smith, who removed with his family and slaves to Russellville, Logan Co., Ky., in 1809. Aunt Clara was married in her eighteenth year, and was the mother of four children—three girls and one boy, viz., Margaret, Eliza, Palina and Richard. At the death of her master, Ambrose Smith, in 1835, she, with her husband and children, were sold to different purchasers, and they forever parted. Aunt Clara was purchased by George Brown, of Russellville, who died in 1856. She was again sold and purchased by the heirs of Mr. Brown, and emancipated. The laws of Kentucky then requiring that all emancipated slaves should leave the State within one year, Aunt Clara, then in her fifty-seventh year, went to St. Louis, Mo., and thence to Leavenworth, Kan., spending the year 1858, in Leavenworth. Early in 1859, she joined the gold-hunting army for Auraria, Cherry Creek, now Denver, she agreeing to cook for a mess of twenty-five men, out of a party of sixty, the conditions being that they transport her stoves, wash-tubs, wash-board and clothes-box, for her services as cook during the trip. She rode with her things in one of the

ox wagons, there being thirty in the train, drawn by six yoke of oxen each, and, after eight weeks, landed in Auraria, now West Denver. After a few weeks' rest, she again packed up her earthly goods and removed to Gregory Point, thence to Mountain City, now Central City. She soon founded the first laundry ever started in Gilpin Co. The prices being paid her were for blue and red flannel shirts, 50 cents, and other clothes in proportion. In a few years she had accumulated property valued at about \$10,000. At the close of the war, she went to her old Kentucky home, and hunted up all her relatives that could be found, thirty-four in number, and brought them to Leavenworth by steamboat, and then purchased a train, crossed the plains, and settled her relatives in Denver, Central City and Georgetown. Feeling the approach of old age, she has recently removed from Central City to Denver, and built herself a little cottage home near the corner of Twenty-third and Arapahoe streets. She is now doing all she can in dispensing charity to all the needy. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been for the last fifty years. Many interesting incidents might be added of her long and useful life, would space allow.

THOMAS J. BAKER.

This gentleman, one of the early pioneers of Colorado, was born in Shelby Co., Ohio, in November, 1836. He spent his early life on a farm, and in attending district school. In 1860, he came to Colorado, and located in Russell Gulch, Gilpin Co., where he has since resided engaged in mining. He owns the Trail mine, in Russell District, and is also interested in the Topeka and Junction lodes in the same district.

ANDREW BITZENHOFER.

Andrew Bitzenhofer, one of the early pioneers of Colorado, was born in Baden, Germany, May 7, 1825. He spent his early life in attending

school and, at the age of fourteen, served an apprenticeship at the baker trade, which he continued to follow seven years. In 1856, he came to America, and worked at his trade one year in New York City, and during the time attended night school. He then removed to Buffalo, Scott Co., Iowa, and worked in a warehouse, on the Illinois side of the river, one year. He subsequently carried on the bakery business at Quincy, Ill., and Gallatin, Mo. In the spring of 1860, he came to Colorado, and located in Central City, and engaged in the grocery and bakery business. In 1874, during the big fire, he was burned out, but re-established and continued in that business one year. Since 1876, he has been engaged in saloon-keeping and mining, and owns a half-interest in the Grant and Surprise mines, in the Vermillion District, six miles north of Central City.

HON. DAVID C. COLLIER.

Among those who took an active part in originating the measures, and fostering the enterprises and institutions established during the pioneer days of Colorado—the nuclei from which has subsequently grown and developed the great and prosperous State of Colorado—few are more familiarly known or have devoted more time and labor to the advancement of these various enterprises than the subject of this sketch. Judge Collier is the present Judge of the County Court of Gilpin Co., which position he has honorably filled for a number of years, and is regarded as one of Gilpin Co.'s most able jurists. For many years past he has enjoyed a prominent position in the legal profession, which he had attained through his industry and diligence in the study of the principles of law. He is a native of New York and was born in the township of Mina, county of Chautauque, in that State, Oct. 13, 1832. He is descended from Scotch ancestry, on his father's side, and on his mother's side from the old Plymouth stock of 1620. In 1852, leaving

the old homestead, he went to Ohio for educational purposes, and entered upon a regular classical course of study at Oberlin College. He supported himself during the entire course of five years, and graduated in August, 1857. He then turned his steps westward, after graduating, and, as he had spent several months at Leavenworth, Kan., the year previous, concluded to return to that State, and, proceeding thither, he located at Wyandotte, where he began the study of law, remaining until October, 1858. He then started for Colorado; leaving Kansas City Oct. 7, in company with four others, traveled across the plains, behind an ox team, by the Arkansas River Route, and after a slow and tedious journey of two months, arrived on the site of Denver, Dec. 5, of that year. He spent his first winter there, and in the early part of that winter (1859) hung out his sign as a lawyer, the first such office in Colorado, about where the south corner of Larimer and Fifteenth streets now is. He remained there until July, 1862. Meanwhile, he built several houses, having built the first house on the east side of Cherry Creek, and became the owner of considerable property there at that time. His summers were spent in mining, and on exploring expeditions through Gilpin and Clear Creek Cos., and far down the White River, along the whole length of the Uncompaggre, thence, along the headwaters of the Arkansas and Del Norte Rivers; thence, through the San Juan region, returning home across the headwaters of the Arkansas, in the vicinity of where Leadville now stands. In 1862 he removed to Central City, where he opened an office and began the practice of law. In July of that year, Mr. Alfred Thompson, the editor and proprietor of the *Register*, a four-paged tri-weekly newspaper, which he had established, issuing the first number July 28, obtained Mr. D. C. Collier's assistance as an editorial writer upon the paper, which duties Mr. Collier entered upon a few days after the first issue. His acquaintance with local and

national politics rendered his services almost a necessity during the exciting political campaign which followed, at the end of which his name was placed permanently in the head-lines of the editorial columns. He continued in that capacity until April, 1863, when he, in company with Hugh Glenn and George A. Wells, bought out Mr. Thompson, and continued the journal under the firm name of Collier, Glenn & Co., making various changes and improvements until October, 1865. Frank Hall then entered the business, changing the firm to Collier & Hall, which firm existed until June, 1873, when failing health, from excessive mental labor, compelled Mr. Collier to retire from the business, selling his interest to W. W. Whipple. After recovering his health, he again entered upon the active practice of law, and has continued the same up to the present time. Judge Collier became identified with the early educational interests of the county, and was elected the first Superintendent of Public Schools, Oct. 11, 1862. During the same month, he divided the county into districts, and published a notice of the same. Shortly after, a meeting was called in the several districts for organization, etc. At the first school meeting in Central, only three were present, viz.: D. C. Collier, Hiram A. Johnson and A. Jacobs, who voted a tax of \$800 for school purposes, and immediately established a school.

EZRA T. CARR.

This energetic miner was born in West Dresden, Yates Co., N. Y., Dec. 23, 1833. He spent his early life in attending school, and, at the age of seventeen, clerked one year in his father's store, in his native town. In his eighteenth year, he went to Minneapolis, Minn., near which place he engaged in agricultural pursuits the following spring. In the spring of 1868, he removed to Des Moines Co., Iowa, where he continued the same pursuit. In 1869, he came to Colorado and located in Rus-

sell Gulch, where he has since resided, engaged in mining. He owns the Springdale Lode, in Russell District, and is otherwise extensively engaged in mining. He was married, Oct. 7, 1862, to Miss Ludie Tucker.

HENRY CHATILLON.

Mr. Chatillon, one of the pioneers of Colorado, who was early identified with its mining and milling interests, was born in Carondelet (now South St. Louis) Sept. 24, 1832. He spent his early life in steamboating on the Mississippi River in the capacity of pilot and clerk. In 1856, he removed to Belle Plaine, Scott Co., Minn., and engaged in the mercantile business. In the spring of 1860, he closed up his business and followed the tide of emigration to Pike's Peak, to try his fortunes in the new El Dorado of the West, arriving in Russell Gulch, Gilpin Co., Aug. 28, and engaged in prospecting. The following fall, he bought a quartz-mill, which was afterward known as the Chatillon Mill, and continued to run it until the explosion of the boiler in 1861. He then resumed prospecting, and discovered the noted Harkaway Lode, in Russell Gulch, which he continued to work until 1863. He then went to Montana, and found that, three weeks previous to his arrival, he had been elected Recorder of the Nevada District, having been vouched for by Richard Sapp and Dr. A. L. Russell. He immediately took charge of the office, which he honorably filled one term, and meanwhile engaged in the mercantile business with Dr. A. L. Russell. In May, 1864, he returned to Colorado, and, in connection with F. J. Marshall, engaged in buying and selling mines and prospecting. He spent the winter of 1864-65 in St. Louis, and, on returning to Colorado in the spring, became engaged in mining operations with John Fitz Porter and Lewis E. Johnson on the Bruce, Harkaway and other lodes, continuing until 1870. He then returned to his home in St. Louis, where he remained

six years, and, during that time, served two years in the City Civil Engineers' Department. In 1876, he again came to Colorado for the purpose of developing and working his mining claims, only to find that they had been "jumped" under the laws of Congress called the "Chaffee laws," that were passed during his absence. He then began prospecting anew, and has since discovered the Irene, Paul, Harry and various other lodes on Negro Hill, among which he again named one Harkaway, which he is at present engaged in developing. He was married, Sept. 23, 1864, to Miss Adaline Paulette.

HUGH A. CAMPBELL.

One of the pioneers who has resided in Central City from its earliest existence—a small camp of tents and cabins—to the present time, and who was instrumental in no small degree in building up the city, is H. A. Campbell. He was born in Adams Co., Penn., Aug. 7, 1826. At an early age, he removed with his parents to Darke Co., Ohio, where he spent his early life on a farm and in attending district school. He was one of a party of adventurers who, in 1850, crossed the plains and wended their way through the wild, mountainous regions into California, where he engaged in mining in the placer mines of Nevada Co. eight years. He then returned to Ohio by way of the isthmus and New York route, and spent one year traveling through the States. In the spring of 1859 the news of the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak caused him to again turn his steps westward, and he started for the Rocky Mountains, arriving in Auraria (now Denver) June 1 of that year, where he remained a short time. He then came to where Central City now stands, and, in connection with Jesse Trotter, opened a miners' supply store in a brush shanty, where Miller's Block now stands, and, during the summer, erected a log building on the opposite side of the street (now known as Law-

rence street), into which they removed their goods. His partner took charge of the store, and he engaged in mining in Russell Gulch. During that summer, he and his partner were the first to put up a sign, changing the name of the city from Mountain City to Central City. This sign they placed over their store, and, by having their letters directed to Central City instead of Mountain City, and by drawing and signing all legal papers in that manner, the name soon began to be recognized and adopted by others, and thus gradually the name as Central City became permanently established, although it was not recognized by the Post Office Department until several years later. In the fall of 1859, Mr. Campbell removed to Denver to spend the winter, believing that heavy snows would prevail in the mountains and render it unsafe to remain during the winter. Meantime, he built the Atchison House at Denver, and, in the spring of 1860, returned to Central City. During the summer months of the succeeding three or four years, he was engaged in building and mining, but spent the winter months in Denver, and in the States, since which time he has resided permanently in Central City. He is the discoverer of the Cincinnati Lode on Casto Hill in Gilpin County, and is the owner of 40 acres of placer mines on the southern slope of Quartz Hill; also 30 acres on Pine Creek the Globe Progressive and Centennial Lodes on Gummell's Hill, the Greenback Lode on Casto Hill, the Inter-Ocean and Gettysburg on Quartz Hill and other mining interests; also real estate in Central City. He was married to Miss Mattie W. Whitsitt, of Centreville, Ohio.

CAPT. WILLIAM Z. COZENS.

The name of William Z. Cozens is familiar to all old miners and early settlers of Colorado. His career, from his first encampment in the "Gregory Diggings," in 1859, was conspicuous in the history of the industrial and municipal

affairs of the district. First, serving as an officer, under Jack Keeler, for many years subsequently he held an official position in the administration of the laws of the settlement, when the protection of the settlement and the ends of justice were only maintained through difficulties and danger. He was born in L'Orignal Canada, July 4, 1830. His parents were originally from New York and Vermont, who, after residing a few years in Canada, returned to the United States, and settled in Russell St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where the subject of this sketch remained until eighteen years of age, enjoying such educational advantages as were then afforded by the public schools. He then preferred to follow mechanical pursuits, rather than the profession of his father who was a lawyer, and entered an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, which business he subsequently followed in New York until 1856. Thence, leaving that State, he went to Chicago and for the succeeding three years followed his trade in that city and in Detroit and St. Louis, respectively, until the breaking-out of the Western gold fever. He left St. Louis March 22, 1859, and, after a tedious and harassing journey of two months in crossing the plains behind an ox team, he arrived in "Auraria," now Denver, and after a short rest there, he proceeded to the mountains, camping at "Gregory Point," or Mountain City, as it was called later. Here he engaged in mining and prospecting, like the rest, and, one year later, entered the employ of Jack Keeler, who was engaged in a general merchandise business, continuing there until Jack Keeler was elected Sheriff of the Arapahoe County District, now Gilpin County, in the spring of 1860. He then received the appointment of Deputy Sheriff; but at the end of six months, was elected Sheriff of Gregory Mining District. Upon the organization of the Territory of Colorado, in 1861, he entered the convention as a candidate for nomination to the shrievalty of Gilpin County, but

the opposing candidate, Jesse L. Prichard, was nominated and elected, who immediately appointed him his Deputy, which position he held until the fall of 1862, when he became Sheriff for the remainder of Mr. Prichard's term, who had been commissioned Major of the 3d Colo. V. I., which had been organized during the winter. In September, 1863, he was elected Sheriff, and filled that position creditably for his term of two years, during which time he also served as Deputy U. S. Marshal. In the fall of 1864, the Indians became troublesome and cut off communication between the States and Denver, murdering and driving off the settlers down the Platte Valley. In the absence of regular troops, a regiment of mounted infantry—ninety-days men—was raised. Mr. Cozens took an active part in raising the two companies from Gilpin County, and upon the completion of the regiment Jan. 17, 1865, he was commissioned by Gov. Evans, Captain of company C, under the command of Col. Samuel E. Browne. They spent the winter on the plains, stationed at Lydian Springs, opened communication with the States, and served as escort for the U. S. Mail and emigrants, west to Valley Station and east to Buffalo Station. At the cessation of hostilities in the spring he returned to Gilpin County, and upon the expiration of his second term of office as Sheriff, went East, and after one year's absence returned to Colorado. He was then elected City Marshal, for two years, of Central City; after which he removed to Middle Park, now Grand County, where he purchased a ranch of 320 acres, since which time he has been chiefly engaged in the stock business. His ranch is located on Fraser River, Grand Co., Middle Park, the whole of which is fine grass land admirably adapted to the stock business. In the fall of 1875 he was elected Commissioner of Grand County, which position he now holds. He has also filled the position of Postmaster at Fraser, since September, 1877. He was married

in Denver, by Bishop Machoebenf, Jan. 1, 1861, to Miss Mary York, daughter of John and Mary York, of Buffalo, N. Y.

COL. JOHN SHIEL DORMER.

Editor of the *Daily Register-Call*, of Central City, was born in Kingston, Ontario, in 1844. His father, an Irish physician of note, his mother, a native of Devonshire, England. At an early age, he entered a printing office, afterward made a collegiate course at Regiopolis College, Kingston, where he matriculated in 1860, then entering the law office of Hon. Ed S. Bragg, in Fond du Lac, Wis., remaining one year. Returned to Canada, and entered the civil service of the Canadian Government, as a deputy civil engineer, on the confines of the Hudson Bay. In 1864, he returned to the United States, and again took up his first love, printing. Worked on several papers South, in Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri, came to Colorado in 1876, and took the position of editor of the *Pueblo Republican*. In 1876, he took an important part in the Hayes campaign, on the stump. In the fall of 1878, came to Central City and became editor of the *Evening Call*, and afterward of the *Register-Call*. Was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in February, 1879, and elected Superintendent of Schools in the same year. He is an active man in the community, a fluent writer and an effective stump speaker.

HENRY DENNIS.

Henry Dennis, senior member of the firm of Dennis Bros., who carry on a fine market on Main street, in the Dostal Block, was born in Cornwall, England, Oct. 10, 1846, receiving his education there, and also learning his trade there, which was that of a miner. In 1866, he emigrated to the United States, and settled in Keweenaw Co., Mich., where he remained about two and a half years. He came to Colorado

in 1869, and went to mining in Nevadaville. He returned to England in 1875, on a visit, staying about eight months, when he went back to Michigan, and resided two and a half years, and then again came to Colorado, and has since carried on the market business in Mountain City and Central City, where he enjoys the respect of all who have had business or social relations with him.

WILLIAM EDMUNSON, M. D.

Dr. Edmundson is one of Central City's tried and successful practitioners in medicine and surgery, and one of her esteemed and best citizens. He was born in Burlington, Iowa, May 4, 1841. At an early age, he removed with his father to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he attended private schools, and completed an academic education in his twentieth year. Having the desire for a professional life, he began the study of medicine, Dr. D. A. Huffman being his preceptor. In his twenty-second year, he entered the medical department of the State University, at Keokuk, Iowa, from which institution he graduated and received the degree of M. D. in February, 1865. He then served as Assistant Surgeon in the Post Hospital at Keokuk, until the following fall, after which he attended a term of lectures at the Bellevue Hospital College, in New York City. He then returned to Iowa, and began practice in Dahlonga. In the fall of 1868, owing to failing health, he came to Colorado, and located in Central City, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1879, he was elected President of the State Board of Health, of which he has been a member since its organization, in 1877. Dr. Edmundson possesses those characteristics of industry, perseverance and honesty of purpose which lead to success, and has used well the powers given him, and enjoys the respect and confidence of the entire community.

WILLIAM C. FULLERTON.

The subject of this sketch is one of the rising young lawyers of Gilpin Co., having, during his short residence here, taken a leading position at the bar, where, among his brothers, are numbered some of the most eminent men of Colorado. A son of Capt. Sam Fullerton, an old sea captain, of Maine, he was born at Readfield, twelve miles from Hallowell, in Kennebec Co., March 6, 1843. His mother, whose maiden name was Catharine McClintock, died when he was six years old, when he went to live with his aunt, Mary H. Reed, on Swan Island, in the Kennebec River, where he stayed about four years. He took two sea voyages with his father, and, after he returned, he spent one year at the Litchfield Institute. In 1854, he removed to Minnesota with his father, locating on a farm in Washington Co. He spent the summer on the farm, and attended school in St. Paul, in the winter, for a number of years. In 1860, he went into a grocery store as clerk, at St. Anthony's Falls, for his uncle, where he remained until 1861. The beginning of the war found young Fullerton working industriously at his calling, and then but eighteen years of age. Like so many young men at the critical period of our country's history, he enlisted, serving in Co. E, 1st Minn. V. I., until February, 1862, when he was sent on detached service to the Western steamboat flotilla, serving on mortar-boat No. 38, at Island No. 10, Ft. Pillow and Memphis, and at Vicksburg the first summer. In December, 1862, he was transferred to gunboat Louisville, and was on the Yazoo River at the time of Sherman's defeat there; he was also at Ft. Hindman, on the Arkansas River, where he was wounded, and was sent home from the navy on account of disability April 8, 1863, and received his discharge from the 1st Minn. V. I., Nov. 16, 1863. He again enlisted Feb. 26, 1864, in Hutch's Independent Battalion, serving on the frontier in Dakota and Minnesota until June 5, 1866.

After leaving the army, he entered the Hamblin University, at Red Wing, Minn., where he remained until 1868. In September, 1868, he was married to Alice F. Brooks. He studied law with Mitchell & Yale, of Winona, Minn., and was admitted to the bar in 1871, and then practiced his profession in Monticello, Wright Co., Minn., until 1874. In 1875, he came to Colorado, locating in Central City. In 1875 and 1876, he taught school in Nevada-ville, but since that time has been following his profession, and is building up a lucrative practice, and, by his diligence, energy and persistent application to the interests of his clients, has gained for himself the reputation of a safe and careful counselor and an able lawyer.

WILBUR W. FLAGG.

This gentleman was born in New York City Jan. 20, 1851. His early life was spent in attending public schools. In his fourteenth year, he attended the Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass., graduating in 1868. He then came to Colorado, and spent five months traveling through the State. The following year, he entered Yale College, from which institution he graduated in 1873. He then spent two years in the Stock Exchange, in Wall street, and subsequently engaged in the hat manufacturing business at Yonkers, N. Y. In 1877, he came to Colorado, and located in Russell Gulch, where he has since resided, engaged in mining. He is Superintendent for the Emerson Gold and Silver Mining Company, of which he is the principal stockholder. He is also engaged in working the Atlantic mine at Hughesville, and in developing the Garfield and Belle Isle Lodes, on Fall River, and in prospecting in the Gunnison country.

LORENZO M. FREAS.

L. M. Freas, proprietor of the Granite House, has, for twenty-one years, been one of Central City's most prominent merchants and business

men. His interests have been, and are, identical with those of the city which has so long been his home, and to whose prosperity he so largely, in common with many other good citizens, contributed. He was born in Philadelphia Co., Penn., Nov. 24, 1818. In 1859, he came to Colorado, bringing with him a stock of goods, arriving in Central City in July, and engaged in a general mercantile business on Lawrence street. He continued to transact a very successful business up to 1876. During the dark years of the war, he rendered valuable aid in the organization of the first two companies of troops from this county, for the Union army, by furnishing necessary supplies, and trusting to the future action of Congress for pay, and his bill was one among the first from this State, that was recognized. In 1874, during the big fire, he was partially burned out, but re-established his business, and also built the Granite House. In 1876, he closed up his mercantile business, and has since been engaged in running his hotel, the Granite House, on Lawrence street.

JOHN GRAY.

Prominent among the citizens of Gilpin Co., and one of its most successful miners is the man whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Scioto Co., Ohio, in 1831. At five years of age, removed with his father's family to Elkhart, Ind., where he received a common-school education, and worked on the farm fifteen years. In the fall of 1851, he left home to seek his fortune in the great West; spent the first winter on an island in the Mississippi River, chopping wood for the steamboats. Early the following spring, he reached Council Bluffs and joining a large party with a train of sixty wagons, the 8th of May, started across the plains to California and, on Sept. 3, struck Hangtown now Placerville, with only \$3.75 in his pocket which was all gone in a few days. He then obtained a small outfit of provision-

and tools on credit, and commenced mining, and the first week paid for the outfit and had \$50 left; worked out the pocket in a few weeks, and then invested in the dry diggings; in December, sold out and started for the Feather River country; passed through Sacramento during the great flood of 1852, and made a temporary home at Wyandotte; engaged in mining with good success, making \$14 per day until February, 1853; in March, fitted out a prospecting party for the hills, during that season worked hard, lost everything, and returned to Wyandotte; again went to mining in the spring of 1854, and made some money; during the years 1855-56-57, mining and prospecting with varied success; finally returned to Wyandotte in October, 1857, totally out of funds. About this time, glowing accounts from Frazer River, reached California, and in April, 1858, Mr. Gray started for that El Dorado. On account of the heavy snows, he could not reach the mines so early in the season, and went at shingle-making in Whatkam, on the Sound. Here he met with the misfortune of a broken leg, and, through the inefficiency of the doctor, lay nine weeks through the warm weather, flat on his back. In August, he shipped on a vessel to San Francisco, where, in two months' time, the doctors had him up on crutches. In the fall he went to Wyandotte, and the following April returned to Wisconsin. He was married in November, 1860, and taught school during the following winter. In the spring of 1861, he leased a farm and worked it, and, in September, enlisted in the 11th Wis. V. I.; served in the army eleven months, and on account of sickness, was discharged. The following winter he taught school, and in May, 1863, with his family, started across the plains, and on July 28, arrived in Central City, where he has since resided. Surrounded by strangers, without funds, he was obliged to work by the day until the next spring. In April, 1864, he commenced gulch mining and continued for three



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years, and, during the years 1867-70, worked the Whiting and Gunnell mines with some profit. In January, 1871, in company with two other men, leased the Jones & Matson Lode, now called the English-Kansas, and in nine months took out \$46,650, and Sept. 1, sold out the lease for \$25,000, and dissolved the partnership. During the time from 1872 to 1878, he was engaged in various mining and prospecting enterprises, in Georgetown and other localities, without positive or profitable results. In July, 1878, Mr. Gray made an arrangement to open the Fanny mine, on Silver hill, for one-fourth interest, an investment that has fully justified the expectations of its owners, and already paid a net profit of \$12,000. In 1870, Mr. Gray and his estimable lady suffered a great bereavement in the death of a member of the family, aged seventeen, the daughter of Mrs. Gray by a previous marriage—a young lady of superior attainments—an active member of the Order of Good Templars, and a prominent worker in the Sabbath school and church; one held in high esteem by her associates, and deeply lamented by the entire community. In politics, Mr. Gray is a Republican, an active Odd Fellow, and a member of the Grand Lodge of the State; of positive religious convictions, acquired early in life by the teachings of the Disciples, of which church his father is an active minister.

DAVID S. GREEN.

Mr. Green is one of the enterprising pioneers of Colorado, who crossed the plains at an early date, and remained amid the hardships and disadvantages of frontier life, witnessing the wonderful changes and development of a barren waste into a rich and prosperous country. Like so many of our Western men, he owes his success to his own perseverance and industry. He is a man of amiable disposition and sterling honesty, which commend him to the respect of all who know him, and render him one of Cen-

tral City's best citizens. He was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Nov. 23, 1838. His father, Hon. Isaac Green, was a native of the same county, and represented his district in Congress a number of terms. His mother, Elizabeth Brown, was a native of Madison Co., Ky. In 1847, he removed with his parents to Crawford Co., Ill. In 1850, his father went to California, where he died four weeks after his arrival, leaving his son David in charge of the homestead, consisting of 1,000 acres, which he continued to conduct until the fall of 1858. He then removed with his family, consisting of his mother, three sisters and a niece, to Marshall, Clark Co., Ill., for the purpose of educating his sisters. In the fall of 1860, he came to Colorado, and engaged in buying and selling stock at Denver, and afterward purchased a rancho on Platte River, nine miles north of Denver. The following February, he returned to Illinois, and fitted up a train of horses and wagons, and again started for Colorado, on the memorable 12th of April, the day on which the South fired on Ft. Sumter; bringing with him his mother and sisters, his mother at the time being an invalid. She, however, soon began to recover, and, by the time of their arrival in Central City, in June, had entirely regained her health. He then purchased a hotel—known as the Briggs House—and the Eureka Lode, in Eureka Gulch, near Central, and engaged in hotel keeping and mining. In the spring of 1863, owing to failing health, he sold the hotel and left the mine in charge of his brother Basil, after which he removed to the valley and purchased a dairy, six miles west of Denver, consisting of 200 cows, and continued in that business until the summer of 1864. He then rented his dairy, and took a Government contract for putting up hay on the Arkansas River. The following January, he removed his family to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, for the purpose of further educating his sisters, and while there organized the Mt. Pleasant Gold Mining Company, for the pur-

pose of working the Range Mountain Lode, on Chicago Creek, in Clear Creek Co., Colo. He then returned to Colorado, bringing with him a train of supplies, and a force of men, having outfitted at Plattsmouth, Neb., and engaged in developing the mine. In the fall of 1865, he went to Ottawa, Ill., and there organized the Eureka Gold Mining Company, for the purpose of working the Eureka Lode, near Central City, Colo. The following April, he started a large train of horses, wagons, machinery, etc., for the company, across the plains, in charge of his brother Basil, himself coming across by stage. On the arrival of the train, he took charge of the working and development of the mine. In the spring of 1867, he went to Denver, and engaged in the mercantile business, continuing four years. In the spring of 1871, he closed up his business in Denver, and formed the South-Western Colony, on the Platte River, seventy-five miles south of Denver. The colonists named the colony town, in honor of the founder, Green City. He remained with the colony until July, 1871, when he again returned to the mountains, and has since resided in Central City, engaged in mining. In 1879, he formed the St. Louis Gold Mining Company, for the purpose of working the Ralls County Lode, on Quartz Hill, on which they have since erected some of the finest hoisting machinery in the county. Mr. Green controls the Bald Eagle, Kinda and Thanksgiving mines and is also variously connected with numerous other mines in Gilpin Co. He was married, March 8, 1866, to Miss Louisa J. Dunnavan, of La Salle Co., Ill., and has a family of four sons.

HAMMOND B. GILBERT.

This enterprising miner was born in Hillsboro Co., N. H., Sept. 11, 1833. He spent his early life on a farm, and, at the age of fourteen, engaged as sailor on the ocean three years. In 1851, he went to California, by way of the isthmus route, and engaged in mining in Yuba,

Sierra, Nevada and Plumas Cos., fourteen years and eight months. He then returned home, where he remained a few months. In the fall of 1865, he came to Colorado and spent the winter prospecting in the vicinity of Black Hawk. The following July, he removed to Nevadaville, where he has since resided, and has been engaged in mining in the Nevada District, and in the northern part of Clear Creek Co. He discovered the Clifford silver mine Aug. 15, 1877, and, in connection with A. Beverly, discovered the Clifford No. 2, War Eagle, Little Chief and Rosita, on Clifford Mountain, in Clear Creek Co. He owns a one-half interest in the Paris mine, in Nevada District.

HON. NATHANIEL P. HILL.

Nathaniel P. Hill is descended from an old and highly respected family of New York, and was born in Orange Co., in that State, in 1832. His father, of the same name, was an extensive farmer, owning a large farm a few miles from the banks of the Hudson River. He was a man who possessed in an eminent degree the respect of his fellow-citizens, who manifested their confidence by sending him as their representative in the General Assembly of the State. He also held the office of County Judge for a number of years. He was a Democrat of the old school of Jefferson and Jackson, and, besides being a thorough gentleman, was possessed of those principles of unwavering integrity which have also marked the business career of his son. At the age of sixteen years, young Hill was left in charge of the paternal estate, and in that way acquired an experience in the management of affairs and the control of men, which has been of great value in his subsequent life. He found time during the winter seasons to prepare for college, and, at the age of twenty-one, became a student in Brown University, at Providence, R. I. Although an apt student in all the branches of study in the college curriculum, the science of chemistry was his especial de-

light, and much of his time was spent in conducting experiments in the chemical laboratory. He acquired such proficiency in this science, that, in 1856, he was made a tutor in the chemical department of the university, and, in 1860, was elected by the Board of Trustees Professor of Chemistry, and continued to occupy that chair with credit until 1864. At that time, so great a reputation had he acquired as a scientist and a thoroughly reliable gentleman, that a few wealthy men in Providence and Boston were induced to place at his disposal a sufficient amount of capital for the thorough examination of the Gilpin land grant in Colorado. This visit to the Territory led to a second visit the following year, at which time he made a most complete and exhaustive examination of the mines of Gilpin Co. It was during these visits that his attention was drawn to the imperfect methods of treating the ores of that region, and he devoted much study to the subject, with a view to engaging in his present business. The better to acquaint himself with his subject, he visited the extensive reduction works at Swansea, in Wales, having first resigned his professorship in Brown University. He spent the winter of 1865-66 in studying ore-reduction in Europe, and, in the summer of 1866, made a second voyage to Europe, taking with him seventy tons of Colorado ore for experimental treatment at Swansea. Returning in the spring of 1867, he organized the Boston & Colorado Smelting Company, and at once came to Colorado as a permanent resident. It is not the purpose of this sketch to recount the history of the grand enterprise of which Prof. Hill has since been the head and front, and a full account of which will be found in the historical part of this work. We give the following extract from the columns of the *Syracuse Courier* of January, 1879, written by one who is evidently well acquainted with Prof. Hill and his work in Colorado:

"From time to time he *created* and organized

these works (meaning the Boston and Colorado Smelting Works), putting in whatever money of his own he had saved, and drawing on these Eastern capitalists for such sums as he thought it safe and profitable for them to invest. Of course, his uniform success is due mainly to his splendid attainments in science and practical knowledge of his business, his superior executive abilities and his pluck and perseverance. But all these would have been of little avail if he had yielded to the theories and influences which seemed to take possession of everybody in Colorado during Prof. Hill's earlier life in that region. All the miners, learned and unlearned, were looking for bonanzas; but, till the recent silver discoveries, they were not to be found in Colorado. But promising gold mines, and, after a few years, still more promising silver mines, were discovered in all the mountainous regions of the then Territory. Still, none of them were rich enough to yield profit in spite of the enormous cost of labor, provisions and fuel, super-added to the proverbial ignorance and extravagance of the mining superintendents; and the consequence was, every mining stock company organized in the East, and absorbing fabulous amounts of capital, proved a total or partial failure. From the first, Prof. Hill took in the situation and entertained the true theory. He neither indorsed, nor invested in, any of these speculative projects, and yet he had the sagacity to discover that the products of these mines could be purchased at a profit to the producer, when they were worked with fair economy, and reduced and separated with still greater profit through his system of smelting. He established his first works at Black Hawk, and purchased all the valuable ores brought to his establishment at their true value, according to assay. This arrangement was highly advantageous to the miners, as they could thereby prosecute their business with very little capital. Besides this advantage, it enabled each and all of them more nearly to determine the real value

of their claims. The construction of the railroad connecting these mountains with the Eastern States, soon after, gave a great impetus to this smelting business. Several other smelting concerns were established in various parts of the States, although none of them achieved any such success as Prof. Hill's."

The works were removed to Denver during the year 1878, and the thriving suburb of Argo established, where they cover about seven acres of land. The Company started with a paid-up capital of \$250,000, which has since increased until they now employ in the business fully \$800,000, while the products have increased from less than \$300,000 in 1868 to over \$2,250,000 during the year 1878. To the information, discretion and energy of Prof. Hill is due the success which the establishment has attained. He continued to devote his entire attention to his important and arduous business affairs, taking no active part in political matters until the spring of 1879 when he was brought forward as a candidate for the position of United States Senator and after one of the most active and able contests in the political history of Colorado, was elected. His Congressional career has been confined to the extra session of Congress, convened in the spring of 1879, to consider the appropriation bills, and which, therefore, afforded little opportunity for the introduction of general legislative measures. Senator Hill, however, introduced a bill making one branch man in Denver a senator, and a wide every prospect of success when Congress shall meet in the fall session. He also introduced a bill on the encouragement of irrigation, giving any person to reclaim the Government land that he will irrigate up to 640 acres. This measure, if successful, cannot fail to result in the reclamation of a large part of the arid lands of the State. On the financial question which possesses such an interest to the people of Colorado he is a firm believer in the bimetallic standard, and uses all his efforts to promote

that end. Although Mr. Hill has accumulated an ample fortune, he has done so through the steady prosecution of legitimate business enterprise, and not by any lucky turn of Fortune's wheel or the exceptionally fortunate issue of any speculative schemes. Contemporaneous, therefore, and proportionate to his own success, has been that of others engaged with him in business, as also the prosperity of Colorado's most important industry, and of a large number of men to whom his vast enterprises have furnished remunerative and steady employment. Whether in business, social or political life, Senator Hill is an example of the reddest, courtestous and honorable gentleman, resorting to none of the deceptions and intrigues so common in politics, and doing what he does from motives of exalted principle.

EDWARD W. HENDERSON.

This gentleman is well known to the citizens of Central City and vicinity as one of the pioneers in the early history of Colorado, who was conspicuous among the first mining operators in the Rocky Mountains, and for a number of years subsequently was identified extensively with the development of its mineral resources and mining interests. He was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Nov. 29, 1818. He spent his early life upon his father's farm until attaining the age of manhood, meanwhile, enjoying the educational advantages afforded by the public schools of his native place. Before eighteen years of age, he began teaching school, which vocation he followed during the winter months, for the succeeding seven years. Leaving Ohio in 1834 he located in Denmark Lee Co., Iowa, where he spent the first two winters in teaching, and in farming during the summer. He then settled upon a farm, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits for the succeeding ten years. In 1856, he sold his farm and removed to Lewis Cass Co., Iowa, where he embarked in the mercantile business; but, like hundreds

of other merchants, he became embarrassed and succumbed to the pressure of the financial crisis in 1858. He then turned his steps westward to begin anew in business, and arrived in Auraria, now Denver, April 26, 1859. He immediately began prospecting and mining along the streams in the Platte and Boulder Valleys, finally bringing up, on May 16, of that year, at the Gregory Diggings, in Arapahoe Co., Kan., now Gilpin Co., Colo. On May 29, in company with Amos Gridley, he purchased the Gregory claims from John H. Gregory, the discoverer of that famous mine. He worked these diggings successfully during the summer, realizing about \$18,000. After spending the winter of 1860 in the East, he returned again to the Gregory mine, and continued working the same during the summer. At the same time, he built a quartz-mill, at what is now known as the Eureka Foundry, in company with D. A. January, Judge Lackland and Ely R. Lackland, soon after, however, his partners having become discouraged, he assumed entire control of the mill and operated the same until the spring of 1862, when he abandoned the enterprise and disposed of the mill at a great sacrifice. He then devoted his entire attention to his Gregory mining property, and during the winter of 1863, came upon a very rich pocket, from which, working fifteen men, he received about \$6,000 per week. He then purchased a mill in company with Amos Gridley, at Gregory Point; but shortly afterward, leaving his partner in charge of the mill and mine, he returned to the States, and during his absence, difficulties arose which resulted in heavy loss in his business. This required his immediate attention, and returning, he assumed control of the business, which he conducted successfully, making from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per week until the spring of 1864, when he consolidated his property with four other claims, embracing 500 feet of the Gregory Lode, which the company sold to New York capitalists, for \$1,000 per

foot, his portion being \$100,000, a large part of which he lost, through the defalcation of his trusted agent. In 1870, he became associated with the Western Smelting Company, in charge of the financial affairs of the company, and one year later, was elected Treasurer of Gilpin County, in which office he served creditably until the expiration of his term of two years, and much of the success achieved in the restoration of the credit of the county, and in the advancement of its warrants, from 45 to 95 cents, was due to his efforts and business ability. In the fall of 1873, he received the appointment of Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Central City, which office he now holds. He was married in Denmark, Iowa, April 26, 1846, to Miss Sarah Houston, daughter of Deacon John Houston formerly of Lyndeboro N. H. Mr. Henderson has filled honorably and well his position as a public officer, discharging his official duties with the same marked ability which has distinguished all of his business enterprises, which has won for him personal popularity and many warm friends. In politics he is a Republican. He has always taken a live interest in religious matters, having united with the Presbyterian Church in his native town in Ohio, and subsequently, upon his removal to Iowa, became a member of the Congregational Church, of which he was chosen Deacon, soon after his arrival in the Gregory Gold Diggings, he assisted Rev. Lewis Hamilton in organizing a Union Church and was chosen Deacon. In 1863, that church was disintegrated by the organization of churches of different denominations. He then united with the Presbyterian Church in Black Hawk, and was chosen its first Elder, which position he still occupies.

HON. SILAS BRIGGS HAHN.

Judge Hahn is well known in business and professional circles as a man of large experience and ability, and has always maintained a

clear record and high standard of excellence, both in the legal profession and business life. As a citizen of Central City, he has long held a position of influence and prominence, inviting the confidence and respect of all. Born Dec. 7, 1819, and is descended on his father's side from German ancestry. His mother was of the well-known Bradford family, of the old Plymouth stock, of English extraction, and a direct descendant of William Bradford, first Governor of Plymouth colony. His father, Jacob Hahn, was a manufacturer of edged tools, and at one time, Sheriff of Lincoln Co., Me. Early in life, the subject of this sketch removed with his parents to Monmouth, Kennebec Co., Me., where he fitted himself for college by teaching and studying alternately, and afterward received a collegiate education at Bowdoin College, Maine, from which institution he graduated in 1843, after which, he resumed teaching, and held the position of Preceptor of the Belfast Academy for the two succeeding years. Meanwhile, he was also engaged in the study of law. In 1845, he went to Boston, Mass., and read law two years, then visited Virginia, and became interested in the lumber business with his brother, in King and Queen Co., near the head of York River. After spending two years there, he returned again to Boston, and completed his law studies under the instruction of Judge Benjamin Pond, still Judge in that city, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar of Boston in 1850. He at once began the active practice of law, and continued in a large and successful practice in that city, for fifteen years, during which time he held various important and responsible offices of public trust, serving two years as a member of the city government, and several years as a member of the Board of Education; was elected Alderman in Ward No. 2, of the city and served as Justice of the Peace and Quorum during the latter seven years of his residence in Boston. He was also one of the Board of

Trustees of the Boston Soldiers' Subscription Fund, during the war, and resigned that position when he left Boston for Colorado, in 1865. At that time, he crossed the plains with a mule team, and settled in Central City. His life in Colorado has since been one of activity in various official and business relations, aside from his occupation in the active practice of law. He has served several years as President of the School Board of Central City, also two years as County Superintendent of Public Schools, and two years as a member of the city government. He served as State Senator in the Colorado Territorial Legislature of 1870, and was re-elected to the same position in the last Territorial Legislature, in all of which offices he served honorably and well. Judge Hahn is a man of excellent culture, refined and courteous in demeanor, and is known to be one of the most careful and prompt business men, and, among the citizens of Central City, one of the most enterprising and public-spirited. He is the owner of much valuable real estate in the city, and is identified largely with the mining interests of Gilpin Co. He is one of the owners of the New Boston mine, situated within the limits of the city of Central, and at the base of Mammoth Mountain. He was married first, June 2, 1852, and the second time on Sept. 15, 1880, to Mrs. Lottie E. Hurd, daughter of the Hon. Z. L. Beebee, of Syracuse, N. Y.

HENRY J. HAWLEY.

H. J. Hawley, President of the Hawley Merchandise Co., of Central City, was born in Stephenson Co., Ill., May 13, 1839, and lived with his parents until twenty-one years old. In the great mining excitement of 1860, Mr. Hawley, in company with a party, crossed the plains to Colorado, and located in Central, Gilpin Co., and followed mining with varied success for eight years. In 1868 he formed a partnership with B. Lake, in the grocery business. In 1869, introduced the soliciting and free-delivery sys-

tem in the retail trade, thereby increasing their sales in three months, from \$1,300 to \$4,500 per month. In 1872, he dissolved with Mr. Lake, and formed a partnership with Mr. Manville. The great fire of 1874 swept the firm completely off their feet, and left them \$10,000 in debt; but not disheartened, the next day after the fire, they purchased the grocery department of the firm of Roworth & Lake, and, with true Western pluck, commenced again; with a record of fair dealing, they retained the old patronage, and by strict attention and hard work, soon established a flourishing business, and, in a short time, paid off the old debt with interest in full. In 1877, he bought out Mr. Manville, and for three years conducted the business alone. After working twelve years, late and early, fifteen or sixteen hours a day, Mr. Hawley, during the past winter, decided to make a change, one that would give his mind relief from constant strain, and enable him to attend to some personal matters, and also assist deserv- ing young men into business. In March of the present year, the Hawley Merchandise Co. was organized, with a capital stock of \$30,000 in 300 shares, with six stock-holders. This company carry the largest stock of groceries, provisions and miners' supplies to be found in the county, and deal largely in the product of mines. They have in connection with their store on Main St., a large warehouse, with a capacity of ten car loads, aggregating in amount from \$25,000 to \$30,000, and are doing an annual business of \$250,000. The subject of this sketch was married, March 22, 1868, and since that time, with his family, has been closely identified, socially, with Central City. In politics, Republican, but not a politician. Identified with the Methodist Church, but not a sectarian. A warm friend and public-spirited citizen. A hard worker for twenty years, conquering difficulties that would crush most men, achieving success almost unparalleled, with a record for integrity unimpeachable. Without

\$5 capital to start with, H. J. Hawley may be styled emphatically a "self-made man."

PETER C. HANSEN.

Mr. Hansen, superintendent and one of the owners of the Hidden Treasure mine, on Quartz Hill, Gilpin Co., was born in Fangel, Denmark, March 1, 1849. He spent his early life on a farm and in attending school. In his twenty-second year, he served six months as soldier in the standing army. In 1872, he came to America, and located at Negaunee, Marquette Co., Mich., where he engaged in burning charcoal, and in iron mining. In 1875, he came to Colorado, and located in Nevadaville, and engaged in mining and prospecting. In 1878, he purchased an interest in the Hidden Treasure mine, of which he has since been superintendent, and is otherwise variously engaged in mining. He is at present running a livery stable in Nevadaville, and in connection with a hack and express line between Central City and Nevadaville.

THOMAS HOOPER.

Mr. Hooper, one of Central City's early pioneers, is of English descent, and was born in the town of Hay, Wales, May 23, 1844. His father, Thomas Hooper, a physician, came to America in 1845, and located in New York City, where he practiced his profession five years. In 1850, he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in the wholesale drug business and the practice of medicine until 1855. He subsequently practiced medicine five years in Nebraska City, Neb., whither he removed. In 1860, during the Pike's Peak excitement, he crossed the plains to Colorado, and located in Central City. His son Thomas spent his early life in attending school. On their arrival at Central City, he engaged with his father in the drug business, eighteen months, and subsequently in the grocery business with his brother-in-law, J. K. Rutledge. In February, 1863, he enlisted in the 3d Colo. V. I.,

which was afterward consolidated with the Second and formed the 2d Colo. V. C. He served in Missouri and Arkansas until near the close of the rebellion, and was then sent out on the plains against the Indians, where he served until November, 1865. He was then mustered out of the service, and went to Nebraska City, Neb., where he spent the winter. He was married to Miss Missouri E. Feeley, May 3, 1866. He then returned to Central City, and engaged with his father in the manufacture of brick, and has, since the death of his father the following fall, successfully carried on that business. In the spring of 1868, he was elected City Treasurer, the duties of which office he honorably discharged one term.

JOSEPH W. HOLMAN.

This gentleman is well known throughout the entire Rocky Mountain region, through his prominence in mining circles, with which industry he became identified in the earliest settlement of Gilpin Co., being one of the two men who discovered the celebrated Bobtail mine, of which he was the sole owner of the discovery for several years, since which time, with the exception of a few years' residence in New York City, he has been closely allied to the mining and milling interests of Gilpin Co. He was born in Ft. Wayne, Allen Co., Ind., May 5, 1825. He remained at his father's home, who was a physician, receiving an education in the public schools, until sixteen years of age, then went to Richmond, Ind., where he spent three years in the Quaker schools of that city. He then began his first business as clerk in the dry-goods house of Seaton & Holman, in Indianapolis, his brother being a partner in the firm; at the end of three years he became a member of the firm, as successor to Mr. Seaton, changing the firm name to G. G. & J. W. Holman. Four years later, he purchased his brother's interest in the business, and continued the same for a time alone. In 1859, his brother

again entered the firm, and in February, 1860, they sold out to William T. Morton, of Richmond, Ind. In April following, he emigrated to Colorado, and engaged in mining at Black Hawk, on the Bobtail Lode, which his partner, William H. Hurlbut, and himself, had discovered in October, 1859. Soon after his arrival in Black Hawk, he purchased his partner's interest in the mine, and continued to operate the same until May, 1864, when he sold the mine to the present company, who have operated it since that time. He then removed to New York City, and during the succeeding eight years, conducted a large stock-brokerage business. While there, in May, 1868, he was married to Mrs. Emily J. Smith, third daughter of Capt. Robert Clarkson, of Brighton, England. Leaving New York in 1872 he again came to Colorado, and has since resided in Central City, devoting his attention exclusively to his mining interests. He is the resident agent and manager of a number of mining companies, among which are the Denmark, Sleepy Hollow, Cashier, Empress, Duchess, Eagle, Golden Age, and Little Hatchet, in each of which he is a large shareholder, being also a third owner in a thirty-five-stamp mill at Black Hawk.

BENJAMIN P. HAMAN.

Mr. Haman, a "fifty niner," and one of a party of adventurers, who, in 1850, crossed the plains and journeyed through the wild, mountainous regions, and across the range into California in search of gold, was born in Berkeley Co., Va., Oct. 5, 1824. While he was yet an infant his parents removed to Brown Co., Ohio, and, subsequently, to Clark Co., same State, where he spent his early life on a farm and in attending school. Reared a farmer, it was but natural as well as wise for him to begin life for himself, on attaining his majority, by following in the footsteps of his father. In 1849, he removed to Burlington, Iowa, and the following spring went to California by the over-



Henry Paul

land route and followed mining in various parts of the State two years. He then returned to his home at Burlington, and removed to Lansing, Co. same State, where he again engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1856, he sold his farm and removed to the town of Nevada, in that State, and engaged in hotel-keeping. In the spring of 1859, when the news of the discovery of gold at Pikes Peak was heralded throughout the East, he joined the tide of emigrants then pouring into the new El Dorado, arriving at Denver April 1st, 1859. He followed gold-diggers on the Platte River, those miles between Denver and Leadville. He then went to Leadville springs, in what is now Clear Creek, the same day subsequently, on the breaking-out of the excitement on the discovery of the precious metal at Gregory Point, he arrived at Leadville, and engaged in mining. The following summer he built the first hotel that was built in Central City, known as the Human House, where he remained two years. He then sold the hotel and followed mining and trading. In 1867 he removed to Russell Gulch, Gilpin Co., where he has since resided, engaged in mining, prospecting and teaming. He was married Oct. 7, 1847 to Miss Rachel M. Berry.

RICHARD HARTY.

The subject of this sketch was born in Cornwall, Vermont, July 9, 1826, and lived in England until he was about twenty years of age, when he came to this country in 1846, and located in Wrentham, D. C. In 1848 he came to Leadville, in W. Co., where he remained until he removed to Central City, in the spring of 1857, where he lived until he died when he came to Central City, in the year 1863. On May 5, 1863, at April 1873 he was elected a member of the Co. Court for the Third Ward, and in 1875 the same year elected a member of the Legislature of the second General Assembly. He was also appointed Register of the United States Land Office for Central City by Presi-

dent Hayes, Aug. 9, 1879, during the interim of Congress, and re-appointed in December, 1879, and confirmed by the United States Senate during the same month. He still resides with his family, on Casey street, in Central City, where his sociable manners and genial qualities give him a large acquaintance, and hosts of friends.

JAMES HUTCHINSON.

James Hutchinson, one of the most experienced miners to men in Colorado, was born in the town of Reeth, Yorkshire, England, Nov. 17, 1837, and lived in his native country until he was eleven years of age. In 1848, in company with his parents, he came to America, going direct to Dubuque, Iowa. He remained there four years attending the public schools during that time. After leaving Dubuque, he came, with his parents, to Shullburg, Wis., where he lived until 1863. While living there, he worked in the lead mines of that place, where he familiarized himself with mining. In January, 1863, he left Wisconsin and came to Colorado, where he has remained ever since. During all of this time he has been mining the main of the Briggs Brothers' celebrated mines. He was married before leaving Wisconsin.

AARON M. JONES.

The history of A. M. Jones, one of Colorado's most worthy pioneers, furnishes an excellent illustration of the energy and untiring industry which pervaded the early pioneers. Varied and trying was the fortune through which he subsequently passed in prospecting and opening mines in the Rocky Mountains. He struggled with adversity for many years, until finally success and ample fortune have crowned his efforts. Although embarrassed with indebtedness for a number of years, when prosperity came his high sense of honor and integrity in business was shown to the satisfaction of all. Mr. Jones is a native of Virginia. He was

born in Norfolk, of that State, Oct. 31, 1825. In 1851, he emigrated overland to California, and was one of the pioneer miners in Sierra and El Dorado Counties, of that State, where he remained until 1859. Thence he returned East on a visit, but, early in the spring of 1860, he again started West, on his return to California. Upon his arrival at the Missouri River, the news of the gold discoveries at Pike's Peak arrested his attention, and, joining a company of emigrants, among whom was Leopold Weil, now living in Denver, proceeded thither, traveling across the plains with ox teams. Arriving in the mountains, he encamped at Nevada District, Gilpin Co., and immediately began prospecting and mining. He continued for many years to labor hard, digging prospect holes, without achieving much success. Although having discovered the Hidden Treasure, now one of the best-paying mines in Gilpin Co., as early as 1862, his limited means from that time until 1878 prevented him from developing the mine. Meanwhile, however, he dealt extensively in mining claims, from some of which he realized considerable money, but so great was his confidence in the mineral resources of Gilpin Co. that he expended his all in purchasing and working mining property. In January, 1878, he, in company with six others, again began work upon the Hidden Treasure, which shortly afterward developed into good pay, and has since yielded over \$400,000, being at present one of the most celebrated mines in Gilpin Co., and is known as the Hidden Treasure Mining and Milling Company, of which Mr. Jones is President and halfowner. No work had been done upon the Hidden Treasure mine from the time of its discovery by Mr. Jones in 1862, until 1869, when he took in three partners and began work, which he continued about two years, with profitable results, until striking what is known as "trap rock." He then leased his interest to his partners, who continued the work, and, after sinking down 140 feet, without

reaching pay ore again, abandoned the mine. From that time until January, 1878, the mine was idle. Work was then resumed, and the first cord of ore taken from the bottom of the shaft paid, and has continued to pay richly ever since. The shaft is now 1,000 feet deep, with numerous levels. The deeper the mine, the better the pay. The 800-foot level is in "average pay" to the eastern boundary, and in "big pay" over 400 feet west. The 900 and 1,000 feet levels are also in "good pay" west. The mine consists of 700 lineal feet on Hidden Treasure, California and Indiana Lodes. The company own a twenty-stamp mill in Black Hawk, and propose to erect another mill of thirty stamps during the present year. They have realized, during the two and a half years' operations, mill-profits to the amount of \$200,000, and employ at present from forty to fifty men. The officers of the company are A. M. Jones, President; Samuel V. Newell, Treasurer; John Johnson, Mill Superintendent, and P. C. Hansen, Mine Superintendent.

JOHN JOHNSON.

John Johnson, one of the most successful and persevering miners in Gilpin Co., was born in the town of Torkilds, near Roeskilde, in Denmark, May 1, 1838, and passed his youth in his native country, receiving his education there, and following the business of grist-milling. He left there in 1862, and came to America, settling in St. Joseph, Mich. He stopped in St. Joseph two years, following the same business as he did in Denmark. He left St. Joseph in 1864, and came to Black Hawk, following the business of prospector for a number of years with varying success. He was foreman of the Consolidated Bobtail mine for eight years. He commenced to run the Hidden Treasure Mill, in January, 1880, being a recent purchase, so that he now does the milling for the Hidden Treasure mine, of which he is one of the principal owners. When he first came to Black Hawk,

he was without any means to speak of, but to-day he is one of the principal owners in a mine which is producing from \$12,000 to \$16,000 per month, which goes to show what a man of perseverance can do in the great struggle of life.

J. V. KIMBER.

J. V. Kimber was born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1823, where he was educated, and passed his boyhood. His father was one of the earliest steamboatmen on the Western rivers, and, naturally following the occupation of his father, he went into the steamboat business, which he followed until 1855, having passed through one of the most exciting periods in the life of steamboatmen on those great rivers of the West. At this time, realizing the fact that steamboating as a business was about to decline, he made up his mind to try his fortune in the West, and located in Eastern Kansas, about six miles below St. Joseph, Mo., during the exciting times through which Kansas was then passing. In the spring of 1860, during the mining excitement in Colorado, he left St. Joseph, Mo., on a trading expedition, and came to Colorado, going to California Gulch, where the excitement ran as high as it does even now, there being at that time about 20,000 people there. He remained there but a short time, when he came to this place and located permanently, engaging in mining and milling with William Fullerton, with whom he is now working the Gummell mine, one of the oldest and best-developed mines in the State. As a general thing, his business has been successful, as he has run it as a business, and not on speculation.

WILLIAM T. KENDRICK.

William T. Kendrick, attorney at law, Central City, Colo., was born in Palestine, Tex., June 11, 1854. Is the fourth son of Dr. Carroll Kendrick, who was a graduate of Old Bacon College, Harrodsburg, Ky., and who is well known as a minister of the Gospel, throughout Ken-

tucky, California and Texas. William is the grandson of Reuben and Martha Gano Forbes, of Stanford, Ky. Reuben Forbes and his father were honored members of the Kentucky bar for many years. William T. Kendrick spent part of his school days at Salado College, Texas, and two years at Kentucky University, at Lexington, Ky. Was afterward admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of California, and practiced at Oakland, Cal., but in 1879 moved to Colorado, and has since successfully practiced his profession at Central City, Colo.

HENRY J. KRUSE.

Among the successful business men of Gilpin County may be found the name of H. J. Kruse, born in Holstein, Germany, in 1837. At the age of twenty-two he came to America. In 1860, he crossed the plains with ox teams, and July 2 reached Denver, then a small hamlet. His attention was immediately directed to the gold mines of Clear Creek. His first gulch mining was not successful, and in company with three others, started a bakery, in 1862, which proved a profitable business. In 1863, Mr. Kruse opened a grocery store alone, and the following year made a trip to Germany and was married. He was chosen an Alderman of the city in 1867, re-elected in 1869, in 1874, Mayor of the city and re-elected in 1875, was elected a member of the First Legislature by the Republican party, and purchased a residence in Denver, where he has since resided. Mr. Kruse has attended closely to business—all these years—with satisfactory results. Is a Director of the Rocky Mountain Bank, has been engaged in stock-raising a few years, has upward of \$10,000 invested in mines, some of which are paying well. He carries a large stock of goods and in addition to his store has a fine proof warehouse of his own property, and is doing a very extensive business. His father came to this country in 1850 and the following year he visited the old home

again and brought over his mother, and now enjoys the society of both parents living near him in comfortable circumstances.

PERRY A. KLINE.

Mr Kline is of German descent, his great-grandfather, Peter Kline, having emigrated to America from Germany at an early date, was one of the first settlers of Berks Co., Penn. His grandfather, also of the same name, served in the Revolutionary war, and his father, Hon. Peter Kline, served several terms in the State Legislature, being at different times a member of the House and Senate. He was born in Klinesville, Berks Co., Penn., Aug. 17, 1837. His early life, until his seventeenth year, was spent on a farm and in his father's store, in his native town, during the summer seasons, and in attending district school during the winters; after which, he attended the Freeland Seminary, in Montgomery County, same State, and the Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Mass. In 1856, he removed to Selma, Delaware Co., Ind., and followed school teaching one season. Thence the following year, to Keokuk, Iowa, where he engaged in the real estate business until the fall of 1858. He then went to St. Louis and embarked in the mercantile business. In the spring of 1859, he joined the tide of emigration that was then pouring into the new "El Dorado" of the West known as the "Pike's Peak country," and followed mining at the Gregory and Russell "Diggings," in what is now Galpin County, until the following fall. He then returned to St. Louis and settled up his business. In the spring of 1860 he again came to Colorado and engaged in mining in California Gulch, French Gulch and at Buckskin Joe, during the summer. In the fall of 1861, he began work in the Ginnell Central Quartz Mill, in Eureka Gulch, near Central City, of which he was afterward appointed Superintendent. He subsequently superintended different mills until the fall of 1873, when he was en-

ployed as Superintendent of the Monmouth-Kansas Mill, since changed to the Kansas Consolidated, the largest mill in Nevada District, running fifty-two stamps, which position he still holds.

WILLIAM J. LEWIS.

W. J. Lewis, of the firm of Sherick & Lewis, grocery, queensware and liquor dealers, in Nevadaville, was born in Armstrong Co., Penn., Nov. 25, 1843. He spent his early life on a farm. At the age of twelve he went to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he worked in an iron foundry until his sixteenth year, then served an apprenticeship at the machinist trade. In the spring of 1865 he came to Colorado and was engaged as an engineer at various mines and in putting up machinery until 1874. He then leased the Whitesmith Stamp Mills, of twenty-five stamps, in Nevadaville, which he continued to run until the spring of 1879, and then, in connection with J. A. Reynolds and Alfred Aulsebrook, purchased the mill of which he has since been superintendent. In December, 1879, he in connection with W. B. Sherick succeeded F. J. Bartles in the grocery, queensware, liquor and miners' supply store, in Nevadaville. Through close attention to business, they are building up a good trade. In the fall of 1878 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the Lower House of the State Legislature, and served creditably during his term of office.

WILLIAM LEHMKUHL.

Mr Lehmkuhl was born in Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 21, 1838. He attended school until his fourteenth year, then served an apprenticeship at the brewing trade. In 1859, he came to America, and worked at his trade successively in New York City, Chicago, St. Louis and Leavenworth, Kan. In 1862 he came to Colorado, and followed his trade in Denver one year; he then removed to Central City, and engaged in the brewing business. In 1866, he built the brewery on Eureka St., where he has since suc-

cessfully continued in that business, and is devoting some attention to mining, being one of the stockholders in the German Tunnel Co.

ALBERT LINTZ.

Albert Lintz was born in Seina, Bohemia, December, 1846. He attended school until his twelfth year, then served an apprenticeship at the potter's trade and subsequently served six years in the army. In 1868, he came to America, and located near Richmond, Iowa, where he engaged in farming. In 1873, he removed to Central City, Colo., and kept a saloon until 1877, then established a fruit, cigar and news stand in the post office, which he has since continued to run. He was married to Miss Anna Marek, Sept. 24, 1871.

SAMUEL J. LORAH.

Samuel J. Lorah, was born in Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio, Jan. 20, 1834, and is descended from an old and highly respected family of Pennsylvania. His father, Hon. Samuel L. Lorah, served as Probate Judge of Wayne Co., for a period of eighteen years, and was a prominent man in the political affairs of Ohio, and after his removal to Iowa, was Probate Judge of Cass Co., and also member of the Legislature in 1874. The subject of this sketch removed with his parents to Cass Co., Iowa, in 1855, and was educated at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Penn. From 1858 to 1860, he held the position of book-keeper, in the banking house of Parby & Barksdale, at St. Louis. In the spring of 1860, he emigrated to Colorado, and during that season, was engaged in mining at Grass Valley Bar, near Idaho Springs, but owing to an accident in which his leg was broken he was rendered unfit for mining during the following year. He then obtained a clerkship in the Mountain City Post Office, now Central City, and also served as Deputy Recorder of that mining district. In the fall of 1861, he was appointed Deputy to Samuel S. Curtis, Post

master of the Denver Post Office, whose absence during the following three years placed the entire duties of that office in his charge. Returning thence to Central City, in 1874, he held the position of book-keeper in the banking house of B. P. Frink, until the Indian outbreak during that year, when he entered the service, and was commissioned by Gov. Evans, Adjutant of the Third Colorado regiment, a regiment raised expressly for the Indian war. After his return, he accepted the position of book-keeper in the banking house of Clark & Co. From 1867 to 1871, he was book-keeper, respectively, for the following mining companies: the Alps, Grenada and North Star, and also for Chaffee & Co., bankers. From 1871 to 1879, he filled the office of City Clerk of Central City. In May, 1878, he was appointed local freight and ticket agent of the Colorado Central Railroad, which position he now holds. Mr. Lorah is also interested in valuable mining property in Gilpin Co., being a half-owner of the well known Santeoga mine, situated in Willis Gulch. He was married in November, 1867, to Miss Olive Gorsline, of Rochester, N. Y.

RICHARD MACKEY.

The demand for men of skill, energy and ability to push forward the development of the rich mines in Gilpin Co. has received a response from many such men, among whom is Richard Mackey, who has been prominently identified with the mining interests of Colorado the past fourteen years, and is considered one of her most skillful and prominent miners. He was born near Limerick, Ireland, and spent his early life in attending school. In 1863, he came to America, and spent about six months in Iowa. He then decided to go to California by way of the New York and isthmus route, but on his arrival at New York City, abandoned the trip and engaged in iron mining in New Jersey one year. From there he went to

Northern Wisconsin, where he followed mining one year in the Lake Superior Copper mines. In 1866, he came to Colorado, and located in Nevadaville, where he engaged in taking contracts to sink and develop mines. The following year he went to Elizabethtown, Mexico, and followed mining one year. He then returned to Colorado and has since resided in Nevadaville. His first mining enterprise after returning was the purchase of the Soderberg mine in Nevada District which he engaged in developing. He sunk the shaft 225 feet before striking pay, then, to use the miner's phrase, "struck it rich," realizing from \$7,000 to \$8,000 per month. He continued to work it for some time then for obvious reasons, shut down, and the mine has since then remained idle. In 1874, the Gunnell Mining Co., that had leased the Gunnell mine, offered him a two-eleventh interest in the lease, and \$150 per month to superintend the working of the mine, which he accepted. In September, 1876, the shaft-house and hoisting works were burned, after which the lessees purchased the property of the bondholders for \$50,000, being money they had realized from the mine. A solid stone building was erected, and first-class hoisting machinery and pumps were set at work. They afterward purchased 800 feet of the western part of the lode, of J. C. Fagan, known as the Grand Army property. Mr. Mackey continued to act as Superintendent until June, 1878, when work ceased, owing to litigation over 200 feet of ground between the Gunnell and the Grand Army. The entire lode yielded, under Mr. Mackey's careful management, over \$650,000 in the four years preceeding the summer of 1878. He had previous to this time, discovered a part, and purchased the remainder, of the Keat Co. Lode on Quartz Hill, in Nevada District, which he engaged in developing and working. It is now paying him large returns, being one of the leading veins on the hill. In 1877 he leased a quartz-mill in Nevadaville,

near the mine, with which to treat the ore. He is interested in the Burroughs mine, on the same hill; also in some good mining property at Leadville. He was married, September, 1872, to Miss Mary Slattery, of Nevadaville.

PETER MCFARLANE.

Peter McFarlane was born in Bedeque, Prince Edward Island, in 1849. Without the advantages of an education, at the age of sixteen he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, and, at twenty, started from home to seek his fortune in the region of Pike's Peak. Four months after reaching Central, Colorado, he formed a partnership with his brother, under the name of W. O. McFarlane & Co., contractors and builders, carrying on the business from 1869 to 1874, with varied success, in the surrounding county. In 1874, the city of Central was swept by the great fire, which necessarily gave the building interest a great impetus, of which the young firm were not slow to avail themselves. From a small beginning eleven years ago, by industry and integrity, this firm now do a yearly business of \$60,000, and have invested in real estate, mining and other stocks, \$24,000. The financial success and popularity of this firm is the well-merited reward of persistent effort and close application to legitimate business. The subject of this sketch was married in 1877. In 1875, chosen Alderman of the city, and twice re-elected, and, in 1878, while absent from home, elected Mayor without opposition. Mr. McFarlane is a young man yet, and, with his energy and business capacity, his future financial success would seem to be well assured.

CHARLES MCKEE.

Mr. McKee, one of the early pioneers of Colorado, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1810. At an early age, he entered a cotton mill, and was engaged at cotton-spinning until his thirty-second year. In 1842, he came to America,

and located in Milwaukee, Wis., where he worked in a potash manufactory three years. In 1845, he removed to Baraboo, same State, and engaged in the lumber business. In 1860, he came to Colorado, and followed mining at Gold Dirt, Gilpin Co., two years. He then removed to Russell Gulch, same county, where he has since been engaged in mining. He owns the Grizzly Lode, in Russell District, and is otherwise variously interested in mining.

RICHARD W. MOSLEY.

R. W. Mosley, of the firm of Mosley & Ballard, contractors and millwrights, of Black Hawk, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., Feb. 22, 1834. His early life was spent in attending the public schools of that city. In his sixteenth year, he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade. In 1852, he removed with his parents to Gentry Co., Mo., where he followed his trade three years. He was married, Sept. 28, 1854, to Miss Barbara Ann Hardin. In 1855, he removed to Weston, same State, and subsequently, in 1859, to Atchison, Kan., continuing to work at his trade. In 1863, he came to Colorado, arriving in Denver in the latter part of September, where he followed his trade until the Cherry Creek flood, in May, 1864, swept away all his accumulations. The following July, he removed to Black Hawk, Gilpin Co., where he has since resided. After his arrival in Black Hawk, he worked at his trade until 1868, when he formed a partnership with J. B. Ballard, and has since been engaged in contracting and millwrighting. Mr. Mosley is one of the owners of the Gunnell mine, near Central City, and is also interested in the Centennial mine, in Chase Gulch, and the Bugher mine, in Central City.

JAMES MILLER.

The subject of this sketch was one of the early pioneers of the country, coming to Colorado in 1860. He was born in Westmoreland Co., in the State of Pennsylvania, Sept. 18,

1823. He followed steamboating on many of the Western rivers from 1851 until 1860, when he came to Colorado and engaged at once in mining and milling in Gilpin Co. He built and operated a mill in Prosser Gulch, then known as Miller & Wise's Mill. It was owned by himself and Lewis Morris. He was connected in his mining operations with Joseph A. Thatcher, now President of the First National Bank of Central, and their ore productions were treated or milled in the Miller & Wise quartz mill. In the year 1864, he sold out his interest in the mill and mines to the Gunnell Central Gold Company, of New York. In the spring of 1866, he bought the property upon which site, after the great fire of 1874, he erected and now owns what is known as the Miller Block, on the corner of Main and Lawrence streets, in Central City. In the spring of 1868, he built and operated what is now known as the Polar Star Mill, in Black Hawk, near Chase Gulch. He subsequently sold his interest in the same to its present owners. After mining and milling in different localities in Gilpin Co., he accepted and now holds the agency of the La Crosse Gold Mining Company, of Colorado, in Gilpin Co. That company owns the La Crosse Tunnel and property on the Burroughs Lode, on the Kansas Lode, on the Monroe Lode, on the Ash-tabula Lode, and other smaller properties in Nevada Mining District. He is also agent for the American Flag Gold Mining Company, of Colorado, and agent for the working of their property on the celebrated American Flag Lode, in Nevada Mining District.

MATTHEW MOYLE.

Mr. Moyle was born in the Parish of Kerwin, England, May 7, 1846, and lived in England until he was about nineteen years of age, when he came to the United States, and went direct to the Lake Superior mining region, locating at Eagle River, where he remained one year, and then went to Marquette Co., where he

stopped four years, holding the position of foreman of an iron mine. He came to Colorado in 1870, locating at Black Hawk, where he has resided ever since, and during seven years of that time has been foreman of the Consolidated Bobtail mine, one of the leading mines of Gilpin Co.

JOSEPH L. McCLELLIN.

The following sketch of the gentleman whose name appears above is necessarily brief on account of the absence of further data. His history dates back to the very earliest settlement of the country. He was appointed the first commissioner of Arapahoe Co., Kan., now Colorado, by James W. Denson, Governor of Kansas, and came thither with his commission to assume charge of the affairs of that office in the fall of 1858. While thus discharging his duties as Commissioner he began his first mining, along with the other pioneers in Russell Gulch and Virginia Cañon, since which time he has been constantly engaged in that pursuit, and resides at the head of Virginia Cañon.

LYNE S. NEWELL, Jr.

This enterprising young business man, of the firm of Westman & Newell, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 10, 1857. At an early age, he went to Findlay, Ohio, to live with his grandfather, Hugh Newell, where he attended school until his eighteenth year, graduating in the Union High School of that place. He then returned to Indianapolis, and took a one year's course in Latin and Greek, under Prof. Patrick Jennings, with the intention of preparing for college, but, owing to failing health, abandoned that idea and came to Colorado and spent eighteen months in the southern part of the State. In the fall of 1877, he came to Central City, and worked in the *Register-Call* office until the spring of 1879. During the winter of 1878-79, he built the skating-rink between Lawrence and Gregory streets. During the spring of 1879, in connection with his

brother, Samuel V. Newell, engaged in the hay, grain, coal and transfer business, on Lawrence street and established a branch hay and grain store on Main street in Black Hawk. On April 1, 1880, his brother sold his interest to Amon Westman. They have since added coal to the grain business in Black Hawk, and through integrity and close attention to business are building up a good trade.

SAMUEL V. C. NEWELL.

Mr. Newell, treasurer and part owner of the Hidden Treasure mine, on Quartz Hill, Gilpin Co., was born in Indianapolis, Ind., April 28, 1854. In his ninth year, he went to West Virginia to live with his great-uncle, John Newell, and remained with him on a farm seven years. He then went to Findlay, Ohio, where he attended the Union High School two years. In his eighteenth year he came to Colorado, and located on North Clear Creek, three miles west of Central City, and engaged in book-keeping for his cousin, W. T. Newell. In January, 1878, he took an interest in a lease on the Hidden Treasure mine and engaged in working it about eight months. He then purchased an interest in the mine, and was elected Treasurer, which office he still continues to hold. He is also interested in a lease on the University and Ophir Kansas Lodes. In May, 1879, he, in connection with his brother, L. S. Newell, engaged in the hay, grain, coal and transfer business, on Lawrence street, in Central City, and established a branch hay and grain store on Main street, in Black Hawk, continuing in that business until April 1, 1880; he then sold his interest to A. Westman, and has since devoted his attention to his mining interests. In the spring of 1879, he was elected Alderman for the First Ward, which office he still holds.

HARPER M. ORAHOOD.

Harper M. Orahood is a gentleman of unimpeachable public and personal honor, and has



J. W. Ratliff

achieved a very excellent reputation for thoroughness and ability in the legal profession. He is one of the pioneers of Gilpin Co. and was identified with her business interests in her infancy as a merchant of Black Hawk. Subsequently, he rose rapidly to positions of trust and influence, and has gained for himself popularity and warm friendship among his fellow-citizens through the honorable discharge of his duties as a public servant and efficiency as a member of the bar of Central City. His policy has always been one of generosity in the support of all measures both of a public and private nature for the advancement of the interests of the county and for the public good rather than for mere personal gain. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, June 3, 1841. Shortly after, his parents moved to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and resided there until 1851, thence removed to Earlville, La Salle Co., Ill. Here he received a liberal education in the public schools and academy, and, in the fall of 1858, removed to Rock Island, Ill. where he remained until the gold excitement and tide of emigration in the spring of 1860 carried him across the plains into the mountains of Colorado. He arrived in Black Hawk in June of that year, and was engaged in mining on the Bates Lode until the following winter, when he took a clerkship in J. E. Scooby's grocery house at Black Hawk. He remained with that firm until July, 1861 when he embarked in the drug business in company with Frank Gummel, whose interest he purchased in 1863 and remained in that business until 1872, during which time he purchased drugs to the amount of \$25,000, and carried on a branch store in Central City, as the firm of Mather & Orabood. Shortly after he entered the drug business, he built what is now known as the Post Office Building at Black Hawk, and removed his drugs to that place, remaining until he discontinued the drug business and removed to Central City in 1872. He also held the office of

Postmaster at Black Hawk from Nov. 1, 1861, to 1872. During the Indian troubles in 1864, he entered the hundred-day service as Captain of the 3d Colo. Cav., and had command of the east division of the forces at the battle of Sand Creek. He held the office of County Clerk and Recorder from 1865 to 1867, and was City Treasurer of Black Hawk from its organization in 1866 to 1872. He began the study of law in Black Hawk in the office of Hon. Alvin Marsh just previous to his removal to Central City in 1872, at which time he entered the law office of H. M. & W. Teller, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1873. He has since continued in the active practice of his profession and has secured a large patronage. In April, 1875, he was elected City Attorney, and has since held that office. In November, 1878, he was appointed District Attorney by Judge Beck, and held by appointment until elected to that office in the fall of 1879, which office he now holds. He was married, Oct. 1, 1863, at Black Hawk, to Miss Mary E. Hurlbut, daughter of Hiram Hurlbut.

NEWTON D. OWEN.

Newton D. Owen is one of Central City's honored and influential citizens and well known in mining circles as one of the prominent and enterprising mining operators of Gilpin Co. He was born in Whitestown, Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 4, 1845 and is descended from Welsh and New England ancestry. His father, David H. Owen, was, by occupation, a carpenter and builder and died at Whitestown, when the subject of this sketch was nine years of age. Thus thrown chiefly upon his own resources, he received but limited educational training, and at the age of fourteen began an apprenticeship to the carpenter and joiner's trade. He followed that business until attaining the years of manhood, when he embarked in the same business for himself, with C. F. Raymer, as the firm of Owen & Raymer. This firm ex-

isted about one year, when they dissolved partnership. He then left New York for New Mexico, and located at Paraje, in the southern part of that Territory. There he embarked in a general mercantile business, in company with his uncle, Henry D. Hall. The business was carried on almost entirely by trading, as the Mexican people were without money, thus they were compelled to receive, in exchange for goods, the products of the country, which they disposed of without loss as Government supplies having fortunately secured such a contract from the Government. In 1868, he sold his interest in the business to his uncle, who continued the same until his death in 1874, and removed to Colorado, arriving at Central City April, 1868, on election day. He followed his trade, working on the Winnebago Mill, since burned down, until June of that year, when he formed a partnership with Wesley Critchett, to engage in the business of contracting and building. This firm existed until the summer of 1870. Meanwhile he built the present school building, and numerous other buildings, some of which were destroyed in the fire of 1873, in which he lost heavily. From 1870 to 1874, he carried on the contracting business alone, and built the Teller House, Episcopal Church, and others. After the great fire of May 21, 1874, which destroyed almost the entire city, he went East on a visit, and remained in the State of New York until February, 1875, when he again returned to Central City, and has since resided here, having devoted his attention chiefly to mining. Through his perseverance and industry, fortune has favored him in his operations, and his mining interests are among the most valuable in the county. The chief of these, is the Boss Mine in Quartz Valley, which he owns in partnership with Hal Sayer, and is now being extensively worked in the most economical and improved manner, under his management. Mr. Owen is a Republican in politics, and a man of

sterling worth as a citizen. He was married, at Whitestown, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1869, to Miss Sarah E. Bush, daughter of Lee Bush, of Sangherfield, Oneida Co., N. Y., and has two children, a daughter of ten, and a son of four, years.

THOMAS J. OYLER.

Mr. Oyler, one of the pioneers of Black Hawk, was born in the city of Reading, Penn., March 6, 1827. At an early age, he removed with his parents to Columbus, Ohio, where he remained nine years, attending, while there, the Covert Academy, at that time considered one of the best educational institutions in the State. He then removed with his parents to Freeport, Ill., where he engaged in the grocery business six years. From there, he removed to Vinton, Iowa, where he again engaged in the grocery business. In 1860, he crossed the plains to Colorado, and located in Missouri City, then quite a prominent mining camp in Russell Gulch, in what is now Gilpin Co., and followed mining two years. He then removed to Black Hawk, where he has since resided, and engaged in the bakery business a short time. In 1872, he opened a fruit and grocery store, which he still continues to run. Since his residence in the State, he has at all times been more or less connected with its mining interests.

COL. JAMES R. OLIVER.

Col. Jas. R. Oliver, the present editor, and founder of the *Black Hawk Post*, was born in Morristown, N. J., June 2, 1838, where he lived until he was fifteen years old, when he removed with his parents to Farmington, Iowa, where he received his education. From Farmington, he went to Bethany, Mo., where he resided until 1860, following the trade of printer. In 1860, he came to Colorado, stopping in Denver for awhile, and going from Denver to Mosquito. After remaining in Mosquito for a short time, he located in Fair Play, and went into the publishing business in company with Dick Allen,

publishing the *Fair Play Sentinel*. He resided in Fair Play three years, and in 1864 came to Black Hawk. He was a member of a company sent out after the Indians in 1864, called the Tyler Rangers, and also enlisted in the celebrated Moonlight Regiment sent out in 1865, for the education of the wards of Uncle Sam. He was elected Lieutenant Colonel of this regiment. The 9th day of September, 1876, he issued the first number of the *Black Hawk Post*, which he has continued to edit and publish ever since, making it one of the best and most successful weekly papers in Colorado.

JOHN H. PRICE.

J. H. Price is one of the early pioneers of Colorado, whose father, Isaac J. Price, was for many years a prominent physician in and around St. Louis, having emigrated there from Pennsylvania in 1817. He was born near St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 4, 1837. He spent his early life on a farm, whither his father had removed, receiving a limited education. In his seventeenth year, he went to St. Louis, and engaged in the commission business two years. He was then engaged as superintendent on a fruit farm three years, after which, he spent eighteen months traveling in the South. In 1860, he came to Colorado and located in Denver. The first thirteen months, he spent in regaining his health, which had been impaired by the trip across the plains, after which he was employed at various occupations for the space of two years. In 1863, he came to Black Hawk and worked at the machinist's trade for A. G. Langford & Co., for one year, and afterward for Hendrie & Co., in Central City, about two and a half years. He then ran engines in stamp mills one year, and was afterward variously engaged in carpentering, engineering and mining, until 1879, since which time he has devoted his attention to mining and surveying. He was married to Miss Carrie Dutcher, of Central City, March 14, 1866.

BENJ. F. PEASE.

Among the men who sought homes in the West, few have had a more vivid experience in pioneer life, or have spent more years on the frontier, than Benj. F. Pease. Having settled first in Kansas, in 1855, he remained during the border-ruffian troubles, and was in active service under Jim Lane, in the terrible contest with the bushwhackers in that territory. At the beginning of the Pike's Peak gold excitement, he pushed on across the great plains of Colorado, to find a permanent home in the mining settlements of Gilpin Co., where he has since remained as a prominent miner and merchant. He was born in Chicopee, Hampden Co., Mass., March 23, 1834, and is descended from an old pioneer family of Massachusetts. Leaving home at the age of eighteen, he went to Springfield, Mass., and there learned the machinist's trade. At the close of his apprenticeship, in March, 1855, he emigrated to Kansas, and located on the Neosho River, where he assisted in laying out the town of Hampden, on the side of the Neosho River, opposite the present city of Burlington. In the fall of 1855, he moved to Lawrence, Kan., where he was engaged in the express and freighting business, until 1860, with the exception of several months' service in the noted Kansas border-ruffian war. He left Lawrence, Kan., in April 1860, for Colorado, and arrived in the mountains, at Nevada mining district, Gilpin Co., in May of that year. After prospecting a short time, he concluded to establish himself in a general merchandise business, for which purpose he made a trip East, purchased goods, and freighted the same across the plains and mountains to Nevada, a very difficult enterprise in those days. For five years, he continued merchandising and mining together, then discontinued the former, and gave his attention entirely to mining, partially in Nevada, but chiefly in Peck Gulch, Vermillion District, where he worked several lodes, among which were the Mann, Grant, Rescue and oth-

ers, and built and operated a twelve-stamp mill. In 1869, he rebuilt the mill, and was engaged in mining on the Kansas Newfoundland and others at Nevada from that time until 1874. He became the owner of a portion of the Kansas Lode as early as 1869, and is at present the owner of 260 feet of the same. In 1874, he again entered mercantile business, opening a store in Central City, since which time he has resided in Central City as one of her worthy citizens and prosperous merchants and miners. He was married in Central City in April 1875 to Miss Hattie E. Levings, daughter of P. R. Levings, of Rockford, Ill.

PHILO POTTER.

Among the early pioneers of Colorado who have endured the hardships and deprivations of frontier life is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Salem Penn. July 12 1824. At an early age he removed with his parents to Holmes Co., Ohio, where he spent his early life on a farm, receiving such education as the schools of that early day afforded. In 1847, he removed to Lee Co., Iowa, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In the spring of 1860 he followed the tide of emigration to what was then known as the Pike's Peak Country, and followed carpentering at Gold Dirt, Gilpin Co., one year. He then removed to Russell, Golden same county, where he has since been engaged in mining, prospecting, and woodcutting. He owns a one-half interest in the Simon Kettle Lode in Russell District, which he is at present engaged in developing. He was married, March 6, 1847, to Miss Winney Holland, and has three children, who reside in Iowa.

DR. HENRY PAUL.

Dr. Henry Paul was born April 7, 1841, in Harlan Co., Ky., where he resided until ten years of age. He then, with his parents, removed to Ralls Co., Mo. From that place they

removed again, in 1855, to Adair Co., in the same State, where he resided with his parents, occupying his time upon his father's farm and attending the district school until 1859, when he came to Denver, and, after spending the summer there and in the mountains, returned to Adair Co. and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. J. W. Lee, at Paulville in that county, teaching school a part of the time until 1863. He then came out again to Colorado and engaged in mining in California Gulch. From there, he came to Gilpin Co. in the fall of 1863. Here he has been engaged in mining and farming. At one time, he owned two ranches in Russell District or this county. He attended the Iowa Medical College one term, during the winter of 1869-70. He has been largely engaged in prospecting for and developing mines in Gilpin and other counties, having himself discovered the Hazeltine, Hehmer, Powers and Seale Lodes in Wilas Gulch, in this county, and the Security Lode, in Park Co., on M. Brass lodes, two or three hundred lodes in Gilpin, Clear Creek, Boulder and Park Cos. In the fall of 1873, he was elected at the head of the Gilpin Co. delegation to the Lower House of the Territorial Legislature, where he served one term, and was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Mines which drafted the present mining law of the State, which was passed at that session. He was one of the Colorado delegation to the National Democratic Convention of 1880 at Cincinnati that nominated Gen. Hancock for President. He was married to Emily E. Eaton, sister of Hon. B. H. Eaton, of Greeley, in this State, in 1871. They have three children, two boys and one girl. He is at present superintendent of the Missouri and Defiance mines, in this county, for a Chicago company, in which he is a large stockholder. He is also one of the members of the Hawley Merchandise Company of Central City, and a stockholder in a number of mines in the State.

JOHN Q. A. ROLLINS.

John Q. A. Rollins was born in Gilmanton, N. H., the 16th of June, 1816. His father was a Baptist preacher of considerable note, and his mother a Christian woman of much strength of character, and the son, consequently, received the strict religious training of the time. He was also favored by a good common school education, adapted to the active business life which he has since led. He was early initiated into the conduct of practical business, as farming, milling, mercantile pursuits, and other branches, beginning his engagement in these as early as twelve years. This early practical education, conferred by wise parents, has been of great benefit to Mr. Rollins during a very remarkably active business life. He has experienced the extremes of varying fortune, but his spirit has always been buoyant, and so hopeful and energetic that he quickly recovers from any business adversity.

Made self-reliant by his early education and thorough business training, at the age of eighteen, Mr. Rollins left his home in Moultonboro, N. H., to try his independent fortune, and arrived in the city of Boston in 1834, and found employment with Curtis Guild, wholesale grocer, No. 28 Merchants Row, near old Faneuil Hall. The young man Rollins, proved so capable that within one year he was intrusted with the charge of the receiving and disbursing of all the goods of the store, at that time one of the largest wholesale establishments of the kind in Boston. But a young man of his restless, adventurous and speculative turn of mind, could not stay contentedly in a Boston store, so, in 1835, he determined to go West, and, with carpet-bag in hand, took a boat to New York and Albany thence went by rail to Schenectady over the first railroad westward; thence by canal part of the way working his passage on the "tow-path," to Buffalo, thence to Detroit by steamer, and thence to Chicago on foot, making forty-five miles a day, and glorying in

beating the stages and boats into the young city. His first experience there was an attack of the measles, so severe that he came near dying, and would have died but for—as he expresses it—a cast-iron will, and constitution to match. His next experience was being robbed of \$60, and an old watch, all his earthly possessions. But, nothing daunted, he got possession of the ground between Clark and Randolph street bridges, by the river bank, 400 feet, for \$200, and soon after sold out to Dyer & Chapin for \$400, quick sale, and large profits, but now the property is worth millions.

Feeling that he now had ample capital to operate on he took up a quarter section of land on the west side of the North Branch of the Chicago River, running nearly to the forks of the North and South Branches, on which land he cut 200 tons of hay the first year, and sold the same, and a part of the land to Mr. Clybourn, for \$2,000, and abandoned the rest of the land, as it was then nothing but a mud hole, and thought to be worthless, though now all built over with the most costly buildings of Chicago, and worth millions. This speculator's next venture was in land again, in company with Mr. Dyer, at one time Mayor of Chicago; selling again at a profit, Mr. Rollins went to Belvidere, where, in company with R. S. Maloney, ex-member of Congress, and his brothers R. S., and Plummer, took up about 2,000 acres of the best land in Illinois. This fine estate was put in the control of Mr. Rollins, the whole of which was fenced, and 500 acres broken and put into crops in the spring of 1836. Here he concluded to make a home, and, in April of that year, was married to a lady whom he represents as one of the purest Christian women that ever lived, and this testimony to her character and worth, is borne out by all who ever knew her. She died at his present home, Rollinsville, Colorado, the 6th of March, 1880, having been for nearly fifty years a member of the Presbyterian Church, and having performed all

life's duties in the most faithful manner, making a happy life for her husband and family, and dying in perfect Christian trust. At Belvidere, Mr. Rollins soon divided the big farm with the Maloneys, and he, led by his restless, enterprising spirit, engaged in trading in merchandise, and in stock-driving over nearly the whole State of Illinois, having branch trading houses extending all the way from Belvidere to Chicago, where he did a large wholesale business with Messrs. Barrett, King & Co., E. Hemsted, and other firms. Besides this, he ran a large number of teams yearly to the Wisconsin pineries, carrying most of the surplus product of Boone County, as well as that of his own 1,000-acre farm, to the pineries for sale, exchanging it for sawed lumber, which he rafted down the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers, from two to six million feet annually, for about ten years, selling it at Dubuque, Galena, Rock Island, Quincy, Keokuk, Alton and St. Louis. He has sold many a million feet of lumber to the old St. Louis lumber dealers. The extent of his business operations at this time may be inferred from the statement that in one spring he had 500 men employed in running lumber and logs on the rivers, and at the same time carried on his large farm at Belvidere, where his family resided; and also continued his business as a cattle drover and conductor of State lines, also mining at Galena, Dubuque and other points. Without too much particularizing, it may be stated in general that Mr. Rollins was one of the most active of the active men who led in the settlement of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado; the perfect type of a bold, pushing, organizing, civilizing frontiersman. Not only has he been a pioneer and explorer in the States named, but, in 1865, took a hundred Mormons to Utah, and a train of thirty-nine teams loaded with goods for the Salt Lake merchants.

In the spring of 1860 Mr. Rollins caught the Pike's Peak gold fever, and, outfitting at his Bel-

videre farm with nineteen teams, started for Colorado in company with Col. James McNassor, now of Denver. From Omaha, with machinery and supplies added, they rolled out with thirty teams, about the middle of July, bound for the land of gold—silver not thought of then. The incidents of the journey across the great plains, trading with the Indians, and contact with fellow-pilgrim gold-seekers, seem to have made a deep impression on Mr. Rollins' mind, as he relates them with so much zest.

Arriving at Denver, late in the season, the partners divided their goods, and Mr. Rollins sent a part of his to a new town, which he and others had started at the junction of the Platte and Cache la Poudre Rivers, and part to Gold Dirt, in Gilpin Co., where he set up a quartz-mill in the winter of 1860-61. This was a six-stamper, completed in February, and the first week's run resulted in a clean up of \$1,475, from six cords of ore taken from his own claim on the famous Gold Dirt Lode. This encouraged him to enlarge his mill to sixteen stamps, and to buy all the claims he could get hold of on the Gold Dirt. Here he continued to mine and mill the ores, and trade in mines and mills, until 1864, when he went to New York and was there one of the moving spirits in the organization of the Hope, Eagle, Perigo, and Rollins Mining Companies, in each of which he had large stock interests. The New York stockholders had an eye only to speculation in the stock of these companies, says Mr. Rollins, and, when the opportunity for this ceased, the companies went to pieces, followed in a short time by the sale of all their property for debts contracted by inexperienced or reckless managers, and for taxes, which mean death to mining companies that do not mean business.

Knowing better than any other living man the intrinsic value of the Gold Dirt Mines, Mr. Rollins never lost sight of the district, but watched, and as fast as mining companies or

discouraged individuals abandoned their claims, he re-located them under the law of 1872, which requires a certain amount of annual work, or forfeiture of right. He has proved his "staying quality," by remaining on the ground, while others wandered off, following every fresh mining excitement. He states that he has expended above \$300,000 of his own money in the purchase, re-location and improvement of mining property in this district, so that in 1879, he became the owner of 20,000 linear feet of gold-bearing veins; 300 acres of placer gold-mining claims, and 2,000 acres of the best farming and timber land in the State, all in and around old Gold Dirt, and his residence at Rollinsville, where he cultivates his huge mountain farm, the value of which crop is about \$8,000 annually.

This immense estate in lands and mines has been made the basis of a great mining enterprise, organized in New York by Mr. Rollins in person. The capital stock of the company is fixed at \$5,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares. The original members were of New York's best men: Hon. Richard B. Kimball, Isaac Freese, Mathew Taylor and Elisha Cole, besides Mr. Rollins. After this, in 1879, Mr. Rollins sold to gentlemen of New York and of Middletown, Conn., one-half of all his stock for a large sum of money, serving as a working capital for putting mines and mills and placers in good condition for paying dividends—all being done under the personal superintendency of Mr. Rollins himself, who has, the past season, made as good a showing of substantial improvements as any company in the State, as appears by the following report (somewhat condensed) recently made of the Rollins Gold and Silver Mining Company:

This company is composed of the following-named gentlemen: John Q. A. Rollins, President; A. J. Severance, Vice President; Elisha Cole, Secretary and Treasurer; Richard B. Kimball, Counsel. Trustees—John Q. A. Rollins,

Rollinsville, Colo.; Isaac Freese, Horatio Reed, Richard B. Kimball, Matthew Taylor, New York; C. F. Collins, Middletown, Conn.; Ezra White, Elisha Cole, David C. Ferris, New York; Sam'l L. Warner, G. Gillum, Middletown, Conn.; Robert Sherwood, A. J. Severance, New York.

This report, substantially as follows, was made by Mr. Rollins, September 13, 1880, to the company, as its Superintendent.

Their properties lie in Independent Mining District, and consist of about 300 acres of patented placer mining ground, well in preparation for hydraulic operations another year, with "Little Giant" hydraulic machinery now in place on the ground, and fully prepared for successful work when spring opens to fill the ditches and flumes just completed.

They also have the following named patented lodes in the immediate vicinity of the placer ground: Comstock Lode, 1,500 linear feet; Ophir Lode, 1,500 linear feet; Virginia Lode, 300 linear feet; Crown Point Lode, 1,500 linear feet; Savage Lode, 1,500 linear feet; Colorado Lode, 1,500 linear feet; Perigo (three entries) Lode, 3,300 linear feet; New York Lode, 1,500 linear feet; White Pine, 1,500 linear feet. Also the following-named lodes in course of being patented before the close of the year: Silver Lode, Waterman Lode, Tonawanda Lode, Wallace Lode, Ezra White Lode, Benton Lode, Detroit Lode, Baker Lode. They also have 2,000 acres of farming and timber land patented.

During the past summer, the company have raised over \$8,000 worth of produce for the subsistence of workmen and teams, consisting of 50 tons of hay, 75 tons of oats and wheat for feed, and 2,000 bushels of potatoes, besides a considerable quantity of garden vegetables.

The company have on hand, as stated above, in farm products, \$8,250; in horses, wagons, harness, farm implements, etc., \$2,094; hydraulic pipe and fixtures at cost, \$1,052; merchandise on hand, \$3,569.13; Perigo engine in Gold Dirt mill, \$950; total, \$15,915.13.

The company pay-roll during the month of August, 1880, had the names of 140 miners, mechanics and laborers. The following are some of the improvements made during the summer, or rather since the organization and systematic operations of the company commenced. They have concentrated the waters of various streams lying above their operations into flumes and ditches, to that amount, if needed, sufficient to run 200 stamps and all in the immediate vicinity of their united properties and operations.

There have been expended in improvements upon flumes and ditches constructed up to September, \$7,626.56; cost of Little Giant, pipe and fixtures \$1,052; shoveling snow from road and placing machinery on Perigo Lode, \$300; cost of work and tunnel on Perigo Lode, \$6,488.04; cost of Crown Point Tunnel, \$2,716.53; cost of Colorado Tunnel, \$2,924.44; cost of Wheeler Tunnel 800 ft., cost of Ezra White Tunnel 400 ft., cost of New York Tunnel \$100; cost of labor on different lodes as per report, \$1,055; cash paid for repairing buildings \$500; cash paid for repairing rock, \$400; cash paid on extra expense \$787; cash paid for building mill, \$3,975.05; cash paid for personal property, horses, wagons, harnesses, farm implements, etc., \$2,417.10; merchandise on hand, \$3,569.13; general expense account, \$3,280.67; total money expended, \$46,967.50; valued company assets as per report, \$15,915.13; company property held to cash balance, \$21,050.37; total money on hand and in bank, \$1,065.13; total number feet shafts sunk and timbered, 290.

Since his arrival in Colorado Mr. Rollins has been engaged in a number of important business enterprises besides those mentioned. He was at one time the partner of D. A. Barrick and of all the celebrated stages and freights therefrom. He put \$75,000 into the business of the firm of Barrick, La Rollins and Denver and Co., which was lost. He also put \$50,000 into the salt works in South Park, and into mines in

Park County in this State. He and his son John A. Rollins of Belvidere, Ill., are yet the owners of the South Park Salt Works, and also of the principal part of the famous Phillips Lode, at Buckskin Joe, or Laurette, in Park County, out of which, in the early day, over \$400,000 was taken by its then owners, Stancel, Harris and Bond. He was also one of the firm of the Rollins, Lane & Hall Salt Works Company, in South Park, putting about \$40,000 cash into this enterprise.

Mr. Rollins also ranks among the first of Colorado road builders, being the projector and constructor of the wagon road from Rollinsville over the Snowy Range to Hot Sulphur Springs in the Medicine Park when he built a bridge across Grand River, that has been in use for six years, most of the time free. This road is forty miles long, and cost Mr. Rollins \$20,000. He was also at one time half-owner, and kept in repair the old toll road from Denver by way of Golden, to Black Hawk and Central City, in Gilpin Co. Besides this, he has expended about \$20,000 in building free roads in and about Gilpin Co. for the benefit of the country.

At the time of the excitement attendant on the building up of the city of Cheyenne in Wyoming, Mr. R. was on hand to take advantage of it, and built a large \$30,000 hotel there. This enterprise was intended for the benefit of a brother but was not fortunate, owing to the removal of the machine-shops of the Union Pacific Railroad to Laramie City.

Mr. Rollins' long experience on the frontiers of the Far West has given him an intimate knowledge of the Indian character and has often brought him and his men into conflict with the red skins, as he calls them who always came out second best in any contest with him. He was in the neighborhood at the time of the massacre on the Little Blue in 1865, when the savages killed and mutilated in the most shocking manner about forty white



John G. Robert.

men, women and children, and there helped to bury some of the poor, unfortunate settlers. The next spring, when the Indian war had spread over all the plains and into Montana and Utah, Mr. Rollins was called to Salt Lake to look after a train of thirty-nine wagons he had sent there laden with goods for the Mormon merchants, and, during this perilous journey, had some contests with Indians and many narrow escapes, and was a witness to the falling of many a soldier and settler before the merciless savages. As instances of their barbarous cruelty, he mentions seeing two teamsters or emigrants tied to their wagon, and all the goods the fiends did not want to carry off were piled about their victims and set on fire, burning the two men at the stake. A little further on were found an old woman and child bound up in a feather bed, which was on fire, and the woman and child were burned to death. After the settlement of his business in Salt Lake City, he found that all travel and communication eastward had been cut off by the Indian war; but, determined to return, he started on foot for Denver across the wide, unsettled country, with only one man for a companion, and he feels that only a protecting Providence, preserving his life for some good purpose, kept him to his journey's end.

The foregoing imperfect sketch can serve but as a hint to a life full to overflowing with boldly conceived business enterprises, and with startling border events—more, perhaps, than have befallen to any other one man—and which deserve permanent place in the pioneer annals of Colorado. Of the many generous, manly deeds that mark the career of Mr. Rollins, there is one to which he refers with special pride, and which he says gives him more satisfaction than any other act of his life. He took the occasion, in 1865, when he had plenty of money, to visit the old home in Moultonboro, N. H., where his aged parents still lived, and there bought for them an old favorite farm

of 240 acres, formerly owned by them, thus securing them a loved and beautiful home, where the family still reside. Mr. Rollins says that he has been accused behind his back of all sorts of rascalities, but that no man can stand before his face and say in truth that he ever robbed another of one cent, and that no man, either rich or poor, ever came to his house hungry and went away empty. To do good to all mankind is the only religion he professes.

It is many years since he left Boston with no capital but a lightly filled hand-valise, a clear conscience, a clear brain, a strong constitution and an iron will. What he has accomplished during a busy life may serve as an inspiring example to young men starting out to make their way in the world, and ambitious to become a power in their generation.

ANDREWS N. ROGERS.

The mining and milling industry is justly regarded as one of the most important and interesting subjects to the citizens of Colorado, being second to no other in commercial importance and wealth-producing capacity. Among the men who have been identified with the mining interests of Gilpin Co. for the past decade, and who have brought the highest order of business talent to bear in operating its mines, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Born May 15, 1827, in the town of Canaan, Wayne Co., Penn., situated upon the line of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s Railroad, then in course of construction, with which road his father was prominently connected for many years. At an early age, the subject of this sketch became identified with this work in company with his father, thus gaining a valuable and practical experience, which resulted in his choosing the avocation of a civil engineer. He was aided in this by the friendly advice and kindly interest of Mr. James Archbald, the Chief Engineer and Gen-

eral Manager of the Pennsylvania Canal Co.'s Railway, and commenced his engineering career as chairman upon that road, in the spring of 1849. He was soon promoted to the charge of a division, thirteen miles in length, the construction of which he completed and returned the final estimates in the winter of 1850. In the spring of 1851, he was placed in charge of an important division of the Lackawanna & Western Railroad, which was completed in the fall of 1852. During the following winter, he was engaged on other preliminary surveys, and, in the early spring of 1853, he was placed in charge of a party to survey the Memphis & Clarksville Railroad, in Tennessee. Thence, he was transferred to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and made the final location of the southern division of that line, from Bowling Green to Nashville, under Capt. Gould, the resident engineer. While engaged upon this work, in the summer of 1854, he was tendered the position of Resident Engineer of the Warren Railroad, in New Jersey, which position he accepted, and was subsequently made Chief Engineer of this important enterprise, where he remained until the fall of 1856. Previous to this, however, in November, 1855, he was married to Miss Mary E. Seymour, daughter of James Seymour, who was a prominent engineer in his day, and a pioneer in railroad construction, having been associated with Mr. James Archbald on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, the first railroad constructed in the United States. While engaged on the Warren road, in the fall of 1856, Mr. Rogers was tendered the position of Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, in Pennsylvania, which position he accepted, and held for one year. He then engaged with others in the foundry and machine business, at Corning, N. Y., to which he gave his personal supervision until the spring of 1859, when he was tendered and accepted the position of Resident Engineer of the Macon &

Brunswick Railroad, in the State of Georgia, and, shortly after, was made Chief Engineer of this work, in which he continued until September, 1861, when, by proclamation of the President of the Confederacy, he, with others, was required to take the oath of allegiance to that Government. He chose, rather, to resign and join his friends and family, at that time in Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1862, he became connected with the operations of the Fall Brook Coal Co., at Corning, N. Y., and while there designed and constructed a very extensive establishment for the storage and transshipment of coal. This was a work of magnitude and importance, novel in general arrangement and detail. When the work was completed, Mr. Rogers resigned his position to make some surveys for Col. Wells, President of the North Branch Canal, at Athens, Penn., where he spent the winter of 1863-64. In the spring of 1864, Mr. Charles Minot, General Superintendent of the Erie Railroad, engaged his services to design and construct a system of coal works, at important stations along the line of the New York & Erie Railroad, and, while engaged at this work, he was tendered the position of agent and Manager of the Bobtail Gold Mining Co., whose mine, the well-known Bobtail, was one among the first discovered at Central City, Colo. Mr. Rogers came to Colorado to take charge of this mine, crossing the plains during the Indian troubles, in the fall of 1864, and arriving in Central City in October of that year. Subsequent to that date, he has made Central City his home, and has been prominently identified with the mining and milling interests of the county. He has been continuously in charge of the Bobtail enterprise, from its inception to the present time, besides acting as agent for a number of other companies, at different times during this period. Mr. Rogers is regarded as the first civil, mining and mechanical engineer of Colorado, and, under his able management, the Bobtail

has become the leading mining enterprise of the county, and the only one of the original companies that has survived the mishaps of those early days of inexperience and wasteful management. Although the active development of the Bobtail mine was commenced in the fall of 1864, no mills were constructed by the company, and it soon became apparent that none were needed under the circumstances, as no permanent success could be attained until a radical change had taken place in the system of mining then prevalent. This could only be accomplished by enlargement of the workable territory constituting the basis of a mining enterprise, reduction of general expenses of organization, and more systematic development

all of these being attainable by the consideration of contiguous properties. With this conviction, Mr. Rogers earnestly undertook the work of uniting the separate interests upon the Bobtail, and, after years of effort, aided by Hon. Jerome B. Chaffee, he has seen the work accomplished. The problem of development and equipment of the consolidated property next claimed consideration, and resulted in the construction, at a large outlay of money, of the well-known Bobtail Tunnel, which cuts the vein about five hundred feet below the surface of the mountain. This tunnel had been commenced at an early day and abandoned. Mr. Rogers, in the interest of the Bobtail Co., purchased the controlling interest on the tunnel enterprise, and re-organized the same in 1870. He was then elected President of the new company, in which capacity he has acted since that time. The construction of this work was completed early in 1873, which has since been of great service in operating the mine. These changes in the methods of mining, placed the Bobtail on the firm basis of prosperity, which may be justly claimed for it, the success of which has exerted a lasting influence upon the industries of the county. He is also Superintendent of a promising enter-

prise in Russell Gulch, known as the Republic Gold Mining Co., which was organized on the well-known Pewabee, and other lodes contiguous thereto. In July, 1879, he was appointed by the United States Court as Commissioner in the celebrated Grand Cañon controversy between the D. & R. G. R. R. and A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co. This commission consisted of three engineers, viz.: Gen. William Sooy Smith, of Chicago; Col. George E. Gray, of California, and Andrews N. Rogers, of Central City, who were to advise the court of and concerning the matters in controversy, among which were the following: Whether two lines could be constructed through the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas, at a reasonable cost; if so, what should be the location of the second line - whether one line had already been constructed wholly or in part; what was its location, and what was its value. This commission reported to the Court the result of its deliberation, and a further decree was made respecting the matter on Jan. 2, 1880, in which decree Mr. Rogers was again appointed sole Commissioner. First, to ascertain and fix the points at the mouth of the Grand Cañon, and at or near the mouth of the South Arkansas River, where the road already built, or partly built, may be connected with another line. Second, to compute the cost of the road already built, or partly built, between the above-named points. Third, in case either of the parties should elect to build a second road through the Grand Cañon and valley of the Arkansas to Leadville, the Commissioner was to direct the location of the same, and the revising of the existing line; also to take charge of both lines at points of conflict, in order to protect the interests of both parties. He discharged the duties of this responsible position in an able manner, preliminary to the adjustment of the case, which involved a large amount of money and many difficult points for adjustment, and, on March 23, 1880, submitted his award and report to

the Court, which was received with satisfaction by both of the parties, and pronounced to be eminently fair and just.

WILLIAM M. ROWORTH.

Among the pioneer business men of Gilpin County, and one who has, by fair dealing and perseverance, established himself as one of the prominent merchants of Gilpin County, is W. M. Roworth. He was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1831. In the spring of 1860, started from St. Joseph, Mo., and crossed the plains to Colorado, and located in Central the 24th of May, and immediately opened a bakery, and from that worked into groceries. In 1861, added hardware and general merchandise, with good success. He was chosen Mayor in 1866, and twice re-elected. In 1869, elected to the Legislature; was one of the Directors in the Rocky Mountain Bank of Central for a number of years. In 1872, he purchased a house in Denver, where his family now reside. Mr. Roworth passed through the great fire of 1874, without serious loss, his being the only store left standing on Main street, and the day after the fire sold out the grocery department, and since then has dealt in hardware exclusively. For eight years, he has been stock-raising to some extent. In 1878, became a stockholder and Director in the Colorado National Bank of Denver. During these years, he has been variously associated in business. The original firm was Roworth & Cannon, then W. M. Roworth, then Roworth & Bro., then W. M. Roworth & Co. then Roworth & Lake, and the last three years, W. M. Roworth. He now occupies two stores on Main Street, besides magazines, and carries an immense stock of hardware and miners' supplies; is agent for the Hazard Powder, and State Agent for the Giant Powder Company; is doing an annual business of \$100,000. Mr. Roworth was married in 1867, is a gentleman of pleasing address, and a successful financier.

HON. GEORGE ENGS RANDOLPH.

George Engs Randolph was born at Quincy, Ill., March 29, 1840, and is descended from an old and highly respected family of Newport, R. I. He is one of Colorado's honored pioneers and representative men, and has long been identified with the mining and milling interests of Gilpin County. He received his early education in the public schools of Providence, R. I., and left school to enter business when twelve years of age. He was engaged in the shoe and leather business until the opening of the war of the rebellion, when he entered the army in September, 1861, as Captain of Battery E. in the 1st R. I. L. A. In 1862, was made chief of Artillery in Kearney's Division, 3d Corps, and early in 1863, became Chief of Artillery, 3d Army Corps. He served until the spring of 1864, when he resigned, and in the fall of that year came to Colorado in the employment of capitalists of Providence, R. I., who were interested in the Gregory, Bobtail and other mines in Gilpin County. In 1868, he became Agent and manager of the Ophir Gold Mining Company, and resided at Nevada-ville until 1871. He was elected to the Colorado Territorial Legislature in 1873, and served one term. In 1877, he was elected Mayor of Central City, and served one term. Since 1871, he has resided in Central City, and, during the last five years, has been constantly engaged in mining and milling. Whether, in business, political or social life, he is a man of refined and courteous demeanor, and actuated by honorable motives and exalted principles.

J. W. RATLIFF.

J. W. Ratliff, one of the early pioneers of Colorado, was born near Carthage, Ill., Oct. 18, 1832. At an early age, he removed with his parents to Des Moines Co., Iowa, and spent his early life on a farm, receiving a limited education, such as the district schools of that early day afforded. In 1852, he went to Oregon, by

the overland route, and engaged in mining near Jacksonville. In 1854, he went to California, and followed mining at Yreka. The following year, he returned home by the isthmus and New York City route, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1859, he started for Colorado, but at Fort Kearney, turned back with the stampede on their way back to the States. In 1860, he crossed the plains to Colorado and engaged in mining and prospecting in the mountains. The following December, he came to Nevadaville, and clerked in a store for David Ettien. In 1861, he was appointed Postmaster for Nevadaville, which position he has since held. In 1862, he was elected County Assessor, and in 1863, Coroner and Justice of the Peace; with the exception of three years, he has since filled the last-named office. In 1862, he was appointed Notary Public, which office he has since consecutively filled, and has twice been appointed by the Governor, to fill vacancies as County Commissioner. He is a very prominent member of the Masonic, I. O. O. F., and Good Templar Orders, and aided in organizing the Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons, the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment I. O. O. F. and the Grand Lodge of Good Templars in Colorado. He was elected Grand Secretary and Grand Scribe at the organization of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment I. O. O. F., and represented the Grand Encampment of Colorado, in the Grand Lodge of the United States, held in Baltimore in September, 1873, and attended the Re-union of the Past Grand Representatives, held in Philadelphia, in 1876. He has filled the office of Grand Worthy Chief Templar of Colorado, and was a delegate to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the World, held in Bloomington, Ill., in May, 1875, and has filled various other important offices in the different orders.

MANSEL H. BOOT.

This gentleman is prominently known as one of the early pioneers of Gilpin Co., whose sub-

sequent career has been one of activity, in assisting in the development of the mineral resources of this district, but is chiefly known through his prominence as a contractor, and is regarded as one of the most efficient building contractors of Colorado. He has been extensively engaged for the past forty years upon public and private contracts of various kinds, in his native and other States and upon numerous private contracts in this State. From the time of his arrival in Gilpin Co., he has been one of the chief contractors in erecting stamp-mills and extensive buildings and machinery for developing and operating deep mines. He has also erected a number of the principal buildings of Central City, including the Teller House, M. E. Church and the public school building, extending his operations to Denver and to various mountain towns. He was born in Stratford, Orange Co., Vt., Aug. 28, 1818. At the age of twenty, he served an apprenticeship at the mason's trade. In his twenty third year, he was employed as foreman in the construction of the Indian Orchard, Holyoke, and a number of other dams, and in bridge-pier building for various incorporated companies in Massachusetts, which position he held during the succeeding six years, after which, from 1847 to 1852, he was outside Superintendent for the Glasgow Gingham Manufacturing Co., at South Hadley Falls, Mass., having charge of the receiving and shipping of goods, and the oversight of a large number of men variously employed around the mills. He then went to Richmond, Va., where he was engaged one year in running a number of drays, after which, he took a contract to build a section of the Richmond & Danville Railroad, completing it in fourteen months. In 1854, he returned to Massachusetts, and superintended the building of the Goshen Reservoir Dam, at the town of Goshen, nine miles north of North Hampton. In the spring of 1855, he removed to Westfield, Iowa, where he engaged in contracting. He

erected the Northern Iowa University and a number of mills and various other public and private buildings. In the spring of 1860, he crossed the plains to what was then known as the "Pike's Peak country," and located in Lake Guleh, in what is now Gilpin Co., and engaged in taking contracts for stripping placer mines (removing the surface dirt from off the pay dirt) and for building wagon roads. The following fall he was employed by Smith & Chaffee to superintend the Bobtail and Kent County mines, holding that position one year. In the fall of 1862, he returned to Iowa and the following season engaged in agricultural pursuits. In the spring of 1864, he again came to Colorado and has since resided in Central City, engaged in contracting and the superintending of various kinds of work. The past five years, however, he has devoted his attention principally to agriculture, having eight hundred acres of patented lands in Gilpin and Clear Creek counties. He owns an interest in a number of prominent mines in Gilpin Co.

DR. CHARLES B. RICHMOND.

Prominent among the young physicians of Gilpin Co. is the above-named gentleman. He was born in Princeton Ill., April 24, 1854. Having availed himself of the educational facilities of his native town, he went to Chicago and entered the Chicago Medical College, taking a three-years course, and graduating with high honors, receiving the second prize for what the Chicago papers termed "a masterly essay on 'Physiological Action of Jaborandi.'" After graduating here, he was appointed assistant physician at the Chicago Obstetric Hospital for Diseases of Women, where he remained nearly a year, when he returned to his native town and entered upon the practice of his profession, remaining there two years. In June, 1879, he came to Black Hawk and continued the practice of his profession. Dr. Richmond is well known as a careful and able

physician, and by close attention to the well-being of his patients has succeeded in obtaining a fair share of the public patronage.

NELSON SARGENT.

This gentleman is one of Colorado's old '59-ers, and a brief delineation of the salient points of his life carries us back to the time of the first emigration, and amid the struggles and triumph of the few hardy men and women who began the founding of a State in a solitary region, a rainless and treeless waste, with surroundings new and strange to the settlers of twenty years ago, and under circumstances most discouraging. Nelson Sargent left Leavenworth, Kan., in 1859, in charge of the first express line ever run across the plains to the Rocky Mountains, known as the Leavenworth & Pike's Peak Express Company. He is a native of Vermont, and was born at Brattleboro, in that State, Nov. 5, 1811. He is descended from English ancestry, and is the youngest of eleven children of his father's family. His father, Calvin Sargent, was a farmer by occupation, and Nelson remained upon the farm until reaching the age of manhood. Meantime, he received a liberal education in the public schools. In April, 1837, he established a stage line between Brattleboro and Boston, a distance of 100 miles, and continued the same three years, until superseded by railway communication. He then organized the Boston & Fitchburg Stage Company, and ran double daily coaches between Boston and Fitchburg until 1843, when that line was also superseded by a railroad. Removing to Boston, he embarked in the hotel business, and conducted the Pemberton, Hanover and Adams Hotels consecutively until 1846. From that time until 1854, he was engaged in an extensive real-estate and insurance business in Boston. In 1854, he removed to Iowa, and spent two years as superintendent in charge of the Western Stage Company for the State of Iowa, and at

the same time, as opportunity offered, bought and sold Western lands. Thence removing to Chicago, he became associated with the Northwestern Land Company, of Chicago, and was Secretary and General Manager of the extensive land business of that company about two years. In 1858, he established a shingle manufactory in Chicago, and operated the same until the spring of 1859. On March 9 of that year, he left Chicago for Leavenworth, Kan., to take charge of the Leavenworth & Pike's Peak Express Company's line. He started March 25, and carried the first United States mail through, via Republican route, to Denver. The company's equipment consisted of 1,100 mules and 100 coaches. Shortly after, on account of the hostility of the Indians, they were compelled to move their stock and line over to the Platte River and Ft. Kearney route. In the fall of 1859, he resigned his position as superintendent of the company and returned to Chicago. In April, 1860, he again came to Colorado as Superintendent of the American Mining Company, having brought with him the second quartz-mill ever in the Territory, and set up the same on the Gregory Lode, in Mountain City, now Black Hawk. He operated this mill and was owner of a portion of the Gregory mine until July, 1860, then sold out and removed to Denver, where he built the Tremont House and established himself in the hotel business in October of that year. In 1865, he leased out his hotel and moved to New York City, where he conducted a paint manufacturing business as the firm of N. Sargent & Co., and, at the end of one year, closed out, and soon after returned to Colorado, where he gave his attention to the lumber business. He built and operated a saw and planing mill on Four Mile Creek, Boulder Co., under the style of Wood & Sargent, until 1871. Meanwhile, however, in 1869, he leased the American Hotel, at Denver, but, at the end of six months, retired from that business. In 1871,

he again entered the hotel business, leasing the Sargent Hotel, on Larimer street, and afterward leased what is now the Alvord House. In 1876, he went to the Black Hills, Dakota Ter., and was there engaged in mining until 1880, and is the owner of valuable mining property at that place, among which are the Tunnel Lodes, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Moose Lode, No. 2, and Ocean Wave. Since April 1, 1880, he has been engaged extensively in mining in Gilpin Co., Colo., where he has secured large mining interests.

JOHN L. SCHELLENDER.

This gentleman was one of the pioneer teachers of what is now Gilpin County, at the time of the establishment of the first schools in that district. He is a native of Wisconsin and was born in La Fayette County Oct. 25, 1825. He remained upon the home farm until he attained the age of manhood, then entered the Plattsville Academy, at Plattsville, Wis. At the end of one year and a half, he left school and began teaching at Sioux City, Iowa. In the spring of 1860, he emigrated to Colorado, and was engaged in mining at Russell Gulch, Gilpin Co., and also in Clear Creek County, until 1862, then located in Black Hawk, near Central City, where, during the years 1863-64, he was interested in a machine shop. From that time until 1870, he was engaged in mining and teaching, both in Black Hawk and Central City; while teaching at Central City, he was elected a member of the school board; during those early days, the schools were affected by political differences, and became divided into two factions, one the Republican, and the other the Democratic school. Mr. Schellender was in charge of the latter, and Mr. Hale of the former; this state of affairs existed a sufficient length of time to injure and retard the growth and prosperity of the public schools. From 1864 to 1868, Mr. Schellender held the office of Deputy County Treasurer of Gilpin County, under Mr. Nichols, and served as Deputy Sheriff

from 1870 to 1872, thence removed to Denver, where he remained in the grocery business until 1875; after which, he resided in Golden one year, thence removed to Magnolia, Boulder Co., where he spent two years in mining, and also held the office of Justice of the Peace. He then returned to Gilpin County, and has since resided in Hughesville, where he has acquired valuable mining interests. He was married in July, 1865, to Miss Carrie M. Miller, daughter of Anthony Miller, of Galena, Ill.

DAVID D. STROCK.

Mr. Strock, a 59-er, was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Dec. 26, 1832. His early life was spent on a farm and in attending district school. In his nineteenth year, he attended the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute, at Hiram, Ohio, two years, James A. Garfield being one of his instructors; after which, he engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1858, he removed to Wyandotte Co., Kan., and the following spring crossed the plains, to what was then known as the "Pike's Peak country," arriving at Gregory Point June 2. He engaged in mining during the summer, and the following fall returned to Kansas. In the spring of 1863, he again came to Colorado, and located in Black Hawk, where he has since resided, engaged in working at the carpenter's and millwright's trades. Mr. Strock owns 50 feet on the Gunnell Lode, near Central City, known as the Discovery Claim, which is, at present, leased to the Gunnell Mining Company.

WILLIAM B. SHERRICK.

This gentleman, a member of the firm of Sherrick & Lewis, was born in Bellefonte, Center Co., Penn., Sept. 11, 1855. In 1862, he came with his parents to Colorado, arriving in Nevadaville June 1. At an early age, he served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade. In 1870 he worked a portion of the time for one year in the *Colorado Herald* office, in Central City, and spent the remainder of the time in

the Territorial Assay office, under Prof. E. E. Burlingame. In 1871, he removed with his parents on a farm in Jefferson Co., six miles east of Golden, where he remained five years. In 1876, he clerked one year in Holliday & Hamrick's grocery store in Denver. He then returned to Nevadaville and engaged in book-keeping in the grocery, queensware, and miners' supply store of F. J. Bartles. In December, 1879, he, in connection with W. J. Lewis, succeeded F. J. Bartles, and are rapidly building up a good trade. Those who admire pluck and approve of the motives that lead young men to embark in a business life, trusting to industry and perseverance to supply the lack of experience, will find in William B. Sherrick a subject worthy of their generous praise and indorsement.

ALONZO SMITH.

A. Smith was born in Bennington, Vt., March 28, 1833, where he passed his younger days. He removed to Barry Center, N. Y., when quite young, and stayed a number of years and then returned to Bennington on the death of his mother. He went from there to Utica, N. Y., serving three years learning the trade of a machinist. After learning his trade he removed to Detroit, Mich., where he remained about three years. From Detroit he went to Chicago, staying only a short time, going from Chicago to Rock Island, Ill., where he stopped about four years, following his trade during all this time. At this time he made an engagement with the original Black Hawk Co. and started for Colorado. They brought out with them one of the first iron stamp-mills that came to Gilpin Co. He crossed the Missouri River on the 22d of February, on ice, the teams accompanying him being very heavily loaded, and arrived in Black Hawk the 5th day of May, 1860. He stayed with the Black Hawk Company as long as it existed, which was sixteen years, having charge during that time of the



A. N. Rogers

mechanical part of the business. Since that time, he has been foreman of the Black Hawk Foundry and Machine Shop. He has also been engaged in mining most of the time since residing in Black Hawk.

GEORGE STROEHLE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Austria Dec. 12, 1838, and lived there until he was about thirteen years old, when he emigrated to this country with his parents. He settled in Rock Island, Ill., and lived there until 1865, having in the meantime received his education in the excellent schools of that city, and learned the trade of boiler-maker. In 1865, he came to Colorado, locating in Black Hawk, and has been carrying on a prosperous business ever since, in making boilers.

ELIAS B. SNYDER.

This energetic young man was born in Williamsville, Erie Co., N. Y., Jan. 7, 1850. He spent his early life on a farm, receiving a limited education. In his thirteenth year, he served an apprenticeship at the wagon maker's trade. In 1869, he came to Colorado, and located in Black Hawk, where he worked at his trade about three and a half years. He then opened a wagon, carriage and blacksmith shop in Central City, which he has since continued to run. Since April 16, 1880, he has also been engaged in the livery and feed stable business.

HON. SAMUEL Y. SMITH.

Hon. Samuel Y. Smith, of the firm of Sam Smith & Co., Bankers, of Black Hawk, Colo., was born in Huntsville, Texas, Sept. 29, 1841. He was educated at Austin College, in Huntsville, Texas, and graduated from that institution in his nineteenth year. He then embarked in the mercantile business at Huntsville, Texas, and continued the same until the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion in 1861, when he entered the Confederate army and served until

the close of the war, after which he went to Galveston, Texas, and was engaged in the commission and dry goods business until 1871. Thence returning to Huntsville, Texas, he opened a bank and continued a general banking business until 1877. Leaving Texas, he went to Chicago, and resided in that city until February, 1880. Then purchasing a stock of gents' furnishing goods, he came to Colorado, and, after disposing of his goods at Black Hawk, opened his present banking house in June, 1880. During his residence in Texas, he served creditably in official capacities, having been elected Mayor of Huntsville in 1873, and also elected a member of the Lower House of the Texas Legislature, to which he was re-elected in 1876, and served a second term.

HON. HENRY M. TELLER.

Hon. Henry M. Teller, one of the United States Senators of Colorado, and a member of one of the prominent law firms of Denver, has for the past eighteen years, been known as one of Colorado's leading citizens. The mineral wealth, the salubrious climate, and the many other advantages Colorado offers, have been and are attracting men of influence, enterprise and wealth, so that, although the State is in its infancy, yet she may proudly boast of the intellect, public spirit and enterprise of her citizens; hence, the mere fact of Mr. Teller being called upon to accept the highest office the people of his State could give him, is of itself an evidence of his superior ability. The State has honored him, and he does honor to the State. In politics, he is a staunch Republican; but is regarded as a man who is devoted to principle, and who pursues principles to their logical results. His ability is not so much of the showy kind, as it is of the solid. He is known as an honest man, an able man, a patriotic man, and a student of those principles relating to the best interests of his State and constituency. In his profession, he ranks high; has the reputa-

tion of being a careful pleader, and a good advocate. He is a man of medium size, easy address, and with a keen dark eye, indicating a careful scrutinizer and diligent student. He is now in the prime of life; was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., May 23, 1830. By his own industry and perseverance, he received an academic education, by teaching, and attending the academy, alternately. After having attended Alfred University and Rushford Academy, of New York, in this way, he then followed teaching exclusively for a short time, after which, in the spring of 1856, he entered upon the study of his profession in the law office of Judge Martin Grover, of Angelica, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in January, 1858. He immediately turned his face westward and located in White-side Co., Ill., where he began the practice of law. He remained here until the spring of 1861, when the gilded accounts of Pike's Peak induced him to push across the plains to Colorado. Locating at Central City, he engaged in the practice of law. In 1863, he was appointed by Gov. Evans, Major General of the State Militia, which office he held for two years, and then resigned. In 1865, he organized the Colorado Central Railroad Company, drew its charter, and, for five years, was its President. He has been active in many business enterprises of the State, and especially those in and about Central City, and, like most enterprising citizens of Colorado, has been more or less engaged in mining.

In November, 1876, after Colorado had become a State, he and Mr. Chaffee were elected to represent her in the United States Senate. As this was the first representation of this State in the Senate, it became necessary to determine which of them should hold the office for the long, and which for the short term. This was decided by lot. Upon the first drawing, Mr. Chaffee drew the term of two years, and Mr. Teller the blank term. Drawing again, he obtained the term of three months. He was then

re-elected by his constituents, which gave him the full term of six years. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Teller was a new man in that dignified body, representing a new State, he was, in a very short time, called into active duty by being placed on some very important committees, the first being that of Privileges and Elections, a very important one at the time, owing to the fact that this committee was sent to Florida to investigate the alleged election frauds of 1876. He also participated in the discussions and other business which came before the Senate, but especially did he oppose every measure prejudicial to the interests of his own State, and work hard for those favorable thereto. In 1878, he was appointed chairman of a special committee to investigate alleged election frauds in Southern States, and after a long and tedious investigation, he, as chairman of that committee, made an elaborate and carefully prepared report. He was also appointed Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, and rendered efficient service. In short, his entire record in that body is one which reflects credit upon himself and his constituents, and of which they may well be proud. His party is largely indebted to him for its success in this State, as he has ever been one of the standard-bearers, participating in all of the campaigns. He has been associated for several years with his brother, Willard Teller, in the practice of law, and for the past two years they have been practicing in this city, where the firm is regarded as one of the strongest in the State. Senator Teller is also a tried and faithful Mason; he has done as much, or more, than any other man in the State toward building up this ancient order in Colorado; he has traveled the checkered floor from an Entered Apprentice to a Thirty-third Degree, Scottish Rite Masons, and has been honored by his brothers of the Mystic Tie with many important offices; he has gone from the West to the East, and while there, has taken many

rough ashlar from the quarry of the world, who, after being tried and squared, if faithful to their charge, have become better men and better citizens than they were before. He was Grand Master of Colorado for seven years, and was the first Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of the State. But his zeal for the good old order has rewarded him with many tried and true friends, both at home and abroad. It may be said of Senator Teller that he is a *man* in the broadest sense of that term. In his home, he is domestic; in society, social; in his State, a good citizen; in business, enterprising and prompt; in his profession, a *lawyer*; and in politics, a leader—and the greatest compliment that can be paid to him is, that he has made *himself* what he is.

JOSEPH A. THATCHER.

Joseph A. Thatcher, now President of the First National Bank of Central City, came to Colorado, from Kansas City, Mo., in July, 1860. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Shelbyville July 31, 1838. For three years after his arrival at Central City, he was engaged in merchandising. In 1863, he accepted a position in the banking-house of Warren, Hussey & Co., as manager of the bank, which position he held during the succeeding seven years. In 1870, in company with Joseph Standley, he purchased the bank and business of Hussey & Co., and continued a private banking business successfully, under the style and firm name of Thatcher, Standley & Co., until Jan. 1, 1864, at which time he, in company with Messrs. Joseph Standley, F. C. Young, Otto Sauer and others, organized the first National Bank of Central City, and have since conducted business carefully, establishing one of the most successful banking institutions in the State.

ANTHONY W. TUCKER.

This gentleman is an early pioneer of Colorado, and has resided in Gilpin Co. for the past

twenty-one years. He has been constantly connected with her mining and milling interests, and has witnessed the wonderful transformation of Colorado's barren waste, and the development of her mineral and other resources, into a rich and prosperous State. He was born in Chester Co., Penn., Jan. 10, 1837. His parents removed to Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, when he was but a boy, and located on a farm. There he remained, having the educational advantages of the common schools until nineteen years of age, when he served an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade. In the spring of 1859, when the news of the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak was heralded throughout the East, he joined the tide of emigration West, and arrived in Auraria—now Denver—June 1, of that year. Shortly after, he proceeded to the mountains, and located at the Gregory Diggings, in Gilpin Co., but soon after, went to Russell Gulch, and, in company with other parties, purchased a number of placer claims, which he continued to work until the middle of August. He was then employed by Bentley & Bayard, of Central City, as engineer in their saw-mill, that being the first engine set up and operated in Colorado. In the summer of 1862, he began work on a quartz-mill at Nevadaville, owned by J. L. Pritchard, and, one year later, became Superintendent of P. D. Casey's quartz-mill, in Chase Gulch, remaining one year, then was Superintendent of the Ophir Company's mill four years, then of the Clayton Mill, then of the Truman Whitcomb Mill six years, and of the Wheeler & Sullivan Mill three years, all of which were located in Nevadaville except the latter, on Clear Creek. In 1877, he leased a quartz-mill in Russell Gulch, afterward known as the Tucker Mill, which he operated until it was burned down, in the fall of 1879. In February, 1880, he purchased an interest in the New York Quartz Mill, at Black Hawk, of which he is the present Superintendent. In the fall of 1877, he was elected County Com-

missioner for the First District in Gilpin Co., which office he now holds. Was married Sept. 10, 1870, to Miss A. R. Brown, daughter of Alexander Brown, of New Philadelphia.

LARKIN C. TOLLES, M. D.

The life and services of Dr. Tolles, who has practiced medicine in Colorado a greater number of years than any other physician in the State, are so well known and appreciated by the citizens of Central City, that it is unnecessary to present in this volume other than a brief allusion to the events and incidents of his career. Born in Weathersfield, Windsor Co., Vt., Sept. 9, 1827. His father was a well-to-do farmer. He spent his early life on the farm and in attending school, receiving a liberal education at the academies in Weathersfield and adjoining towns. He subsequently taught school until his twenty-first year, then took a preparatory course in the Kimball Union Academy, to fit himself to enter Dartmouth College, at Hanover, N. H., but decided to adopt the profession of medicine, and, with that view, attended two courses of medical lectures at that institution. From there he went to the Vermont Medical College, at Woodstock, Vt., where he graduated and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in June, 1854. During the remainder of the year, he practiced medicine in the town of Dartmouth, Mass. In the spring of 1855, he removed to Lawrence, Kan., where he practiced medicine five years. He was one of the early settlers of that State, and participated in the trouble with the border ruffians, and aided in making Kansas a free State. In 1860, he came to Colorado and again resumed the practice of his profession. In 1861, he was appointed surgeon of the 1st Colo. V., and served four years, holding the office of Medical Director a portion of the time. He then returned to his home in Central City and has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession.

BENJAMIN T. WELLS.

A brief outline of the salient points in the history of Benjamin T. Wells, especially during his residence for the past twelve years in Gilpin Co., is analogous to many of the chief enterprises and events which have marked the progress of this section—the nucleus from which Colorado has attained her present growth and development—and although modest and unassuming, was one among the few men, through whose spirit of enterprise and earnestness, advantageous results have subsequently accrued to the community, both to public and private interests. Mr. Wells was born in the State of New York, at Keeseville, Clinton Co., Jan. 17, 1824. He is descended from an old English family, who emigrated to America in the early colonial times. His grandfather, Joshua Wells, was of Revolutionary notoriety, and the family subsequently settled in the State of New York, where his father lived at the time of, and participated in, the war of 1812. On his mother's side, the family, Taylor by name, is well known both in commercial and professional circles. The subject of this sketch passed his early years at home, assisting his father, who was by occupation a wheelwright and carriage-maker. He received, as he grew up, such advantages of education as the limited means of his parents permitted, and from boyhood up knew full well the dignity of labor. At the age of sixteen, he entered upon an apprenticeship of four years, at the carpenter and millwright's trade. His subsequent education has been obtained by his own industry while engaged in other pursuits. Upon attaining the age of manhood, he began business for himself as a millwright and carpenter in his native town, continuing the same until the spring of 1850, when, to gratify his spirit of adventure, and to acquaint himself with other countries, he left New York for California, sailing round by way of Cape Horn. Upon reaching South America, he tarried to visit that country, and spent several months at various

points, especially in Brazil, where inducements were offered him by the Emperor, to remain to assist in the construction of mills for the industrial interests of that country. But, having fixed upon California as his destination, he proceeded thither, arriving at San Francisco August 12 of that year. He immediately began his old line of business, that of contracting and building, and continued the same for the four succeeding years. Thence, returning East, he located in Beaver Dam, Wis., and established himself in business, as a contractor and operator in real estate. But, having been made acting director of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, his attention, during his two years' residence there, was given chiefly to the supervision of the construction of shops and bridges for that road; thence he removed to Watertown, Wis., and, during the succeeding nine years, continued his connection with that road in the same capacity. Leaving Wisconsin, he went to London, Ontario, Canada, and was engaged extensively in the oil business during the following two years. At the same time, he also became interested, with his son-in-law, John Nitschke, in the Nitschke Piano Manufactory, established at that place by the latter-named gentleman, several years previously, and has since continued his relationship with the same. In 1868, he came to Colorado, as agent and manager of the Smith & Parmelee Co.'s mine, now the New York & Colorado Co., which position he still holds, and is one of the owners of the mine. Since settling in Gilpin Co., Mr. Wells has taken an active interest in its municipal affairs, and has been closely identified with many of its leading industrial enterprises. He has held various offices of public trust, serving in the City Council of Black Hawk, and in 1876 filled the office of Mayor; although often urged to accept official positions, he has preferred rather to give his attention chiefly to business pursuits. His many sterling qualities, energy and enterprise, united with suavity of

bearing and genial disposition, have won for him many friends, both in business and social life. He was married, Jan. 12, 1846, to Miss Priscilla Appelyard, daughter of Isaac Appelyard, of Leeds, England, and has a family of four children, three sons and one daughter, the latter now the wife of John Nitschke, of London, Ontario. His sons are all in Colorado. The oldest, Frank A. Wells, resides in Pueblo Co., where he is the owner of a large ranche, and devotes his attention chiefly to the sheep business. His second son, William S. Wells, has been engaged in the coal business, at Golden, for several years. Charles H. Wells, his youngest son, is pursuing a course of study at the Colorado State University, at Boulder City.

CHARLES WEITFLE.

Colorado is indebted to few of the number who have represented the glories of her wonderful mountain scenery to the world at large, more than to the artist whose name is written above. Born in Germany, Feb. 15, 1836. He attended school until his fourteenth year, then came to America and served an apprenticeship at the harness-making trade in Newark, N. J. In 1854, he turned his attention to photography as his chosen profession, and in 1856 went to Rio Janerio, South America, and was the first artist to introduce the ambrotype in that country. In 1860, he returned to his home in New Jersey, and at the beginning of the Civil War, opened a gallery in Washington, D. C., and also had a branch gallery with the 6th Army Corps until the close of the rebellion. He then returned to Newark, N. J., and opened a gallery, which he continued to run until 1869, then removed to Dover, N. J., and continued in the same business. In January, 1878, he came to Central City, Colo., and bought the gallery of, and succeeded, Joseph Collier. He did not intend engaging in the photographic view business; but, finding the Rocky Mountains a grand field for operations, and a great demand for

that class of work, he began to devote his attention to obtaining a large collection of views of the finest mountain scenery and places of interest and note in Colorado. His perseverance and success in reproducing the beautiful and picturesque scenes attest his skill and ability as an artist. He was awarded the first medals by the Colorado Industrial Association in 1878-79, for the finest display of photographic views.

WILLIAM WAIN.

Wm. Wain was born in Cheshire, England, June 4, 1831, and spent his youth in England, receiving his education there and learning the trade of a tin and copper smith. Left England in the year 1857 and came to the United States, settling in Linden, Iowa Co., Wis. Here he went to work in the lead mines of that place, remaining there until 1860. In the spring of 1860, he came to Colorado, arriving in Black Hawk in the month of May, where he has resided ever since, engaged in mining and milling most of the time. He has been in the Empire Mill about eight years, and at present is one of the proprietors. The Empire Mill runs twenty-five stamps, he is also interested in the Wain Mine.

R. WESTMAN.

The subject of the following sketch was born in Dunsell, Cambridgeshire, Oct. 30, 1846, and remained at home until 1871, when he moved to Cambridge, Vt., following the carpenter's trade, staying there until 1874. From there he went to Brunswick Co., Va., and remained there about one year, following farming. He then went to Springfield, Mass., and entered the employ of the Davis Level and Tool Co., with whom he remained two years. He then started a meat market on his own account, which he ran about one year. He then went to Deadwood, in the Black Hills, and followed mining about five months. From there, he moved to Cheyenne, stopping but a short time, but going on to Black Hawk, Colo., where he has resided ever

since. The first eighteen months, he clerked for C. W. Havens, and since that time has been in the hay, grain and coal business, under the firm name of Westman & Newell, which they carry on in both Black Hawk and Central City.

EDWARD W. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Williams was born in Dolgelly, Wales, July 27, 1847. He attended school until his fifteenth year, then engaged in mining. In 1868, he came to America and located in Nevada, Gilpin Co., Colo., where he followed mining nine months. He then removed to Russell Gulch, same county, and was engaged in mining until April, 1879, when he was appointed Postmaster for Russell District, and, in connection with the office, opened a general miners' supply store, which he has since continued to run. He is also Underground Superintendent for the Emerson Gold and Silver Mining Company.

LUTHER H. WOLCOTT.

L. H. Wolcott, one of the pioneers of Colorado, who has been identified with its mining and milling interests, was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Oct. 21, 1825. His early life, until his seventeenth year, was spent on a farm and in attending district school, after which he worked in a woolen-factory seven years in Portage Co., same State. In 1849, he removed to Brighton, Washington Co., Iowa, and engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued until the panic of 1857, when he succumbed to the financial crisis. In the spring of 1860, when the news of the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak was heralded throughout the East, he decided to try his fortunes in the new "El Dorado" of the West, and crossed the plains to Gregory Point, in what is now Gilpin Co., and engaged in mining, milling and prospecting. He is one of the original members and aided in the organization of the Congregational Church. He was married, Nov. 14, 1850, to Miss Austa Hart, of Brighton, Iowa.

ERRATUM OF GILPIN COUNTY.

OVERLOOKED UNTIL TOO LATE FOR ALPHABETICAL INSERTION.

HON. HORACE M. HALE.

Horace M. Hale was born at Hollis, N. H., March 6, 1833, the fourth son in a family of five boys and one girl. His father's name was John, and his mother's maiden name, Jane Morrison. The line of ancestry on his father's side leads back to the English, and on his mother's side to the Scotch.

In 1837, his father moved to Rome, N. Y., and, after a residence there of four years, to North Bloomfield, Ontario Co., N. Y., where the family remained until the death of the father, in 1852.

His father being a mechanic and inventor, the proprietor of a foundry and machine-shop and manufacturer of agricultural implements, and a firm believer in the doctrine that boys should work, Horace became, at an early age, familiar with tools and quite expert in handicraft, with a fair common-school education, obtained by an attendance of about three months each year at the village school.

After the death of the father, the family soon became separated. The older children had become of age, and the younger were thrown upon their own resources. Horace, having a taste for study, resolved to take a college course, although he had no money.

In the winter of 1852, the trustees of a neighboring district offered him the situation of teacher of their school at \$14 a month and "board round." This he accepted, and thus, at the age of nineteen, was begun a career of public school work which has continued almost without interruption to the present time.

In the spring of 1853, with his \$42 as capital, he began his college course by entering Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, N. Y.; taught a district school the following winter, pursuing at the same time his studies to such an extent that when he returned to Lima in the spring of 1854, he was, upon examination, admitted to the Sophomore Class of Genesee College. After completing the Junior year at Genesee College, he took a letter of dismissal and entered the Senior Class of Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1856. He had, by teaching winters, and by working at mechanical work and in the harvest field during vacations, been enabled to keep up his expenses and save a little money besides. After graduating, he taught the union school at West Bloomfield, N. Y. In 1857, he went to Nashville, Tenn., and obtained a position in the public schools; was subsequently elected principal of the Howard School, which position he held until the end of June, 1861. In 1859, he married Martha Eliza Huntington, an associate teacher and former schoolmate.

Leaving Nashville, he, with his wife, returned to their early home, North Bloomfield, N. Y., where was born, Aug. 28, 1861, their only child—Horace Irving—now a cadet at West Point.

In the fall of 1861, the family went to Detroit, Mich., and Horace entered the law office of Hon. C. I. Walker, as a student, where he remained until he was admitted to the bar, in 1863. While pursuing his legal studies he taught an evening school and, also, three hours

GILPIN COUNTY.

each day in the German English school, being obliged to do so to keep up expenses; the accumulation of previous years of himself and wife being locked up in the South, in real estate and loans, and which, for the time, were unavailable, having been confiscated so far as it was possible to do so, as the property of a Union man.

Although admitted to the bar and licensed to practice in all the courts of the State, Mr. Hale found that the extra labor undergone had told upon his health; bronchitis had hold of him with such a grasp that his physician ordered a change of climate and occupation.

In the fall of 1863, leaving his wife and boy at North Bloomfield, he, with his brother, crossed the plains with a horse and buggy, reaching Central City, Colo., in October. During the following four years, he dropped intellectual and sedentary pursuits and engaged in outdoor work of various kinds, mechanical, mining, teaming, etc. He returned to New York for his family in 1865, crossing the plains both ways with a mule team.

This course restored his health completely, and in 1868 he accepted the principalship of the

Central City Public Schools; this he retained until 1873, having been in the meantime also elected to the office of County Superintendent of Schools of Gilpin Co. In 1873, Gov. Elbert appointed him Superintendent of Public Instruction for Colorado, to fill a vacancy, and re-appointed him for two years in 1874. He was continued in this office by Gov. Routt until the admission of Colorado as a State in 1876. The present School Law of the State was framed by Mr. Hale, while Superintendent, and has proved to be admirably adapted to its wants.

In 1877, he returned to Central City and again assumed the management of the schools, which position he occupies at the present time.

At the State election of 1878, he was elected by the Republican party a Regent of the State University for six years.

Mr. Hale has had the satisfaction of seeing the public schools of Colorado advance from almost nothing, in 1863, to a rank second to no State in the Union, and he may justly claim that no man has contributed more to this end than he has.



CLEAR CREEK COUNTY.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

FRANK H. ALLISON.

Mr. Allison is widely known in Colorado as the editor of the *Georgetown Courier*; he was born in Cromwell, Conn., Nov. 3, 1846; he attended school until his 18th year, when he began clerking in a grocery store, and continued in that capacity a year; then he returned to his father, who was a hammer manufacturer, and remained with him until 21 years of age; in the spring of 1868, Mr. Allison and a gentleman, Elisha Stevens, bought out a shear-factory at Rocky Hill, Conn., about nine miles from Hartford, and continued the business under the firm name of Stevens & Allison; in the fall of 1869, they consolidated with a Forestville, Conn., concern, and formed a stock company under the name of "The Stevens & Brown Manufacturing Co.;" Mr. Allison was Superintendent and Treasurer; he remained with the company until July 1, 1873, at which time he dissolved his connection with the company and became a member of the firm of Hubbard & Curtis Manufacturing Co.; in 1875, owing to the condition of his health (having been afflicted with asthma from boyhood), Mr. Allison disposed of his business, and removed to Colorado, arriving in Denver June 5; he remained in Denver, and was also a time on a stock ranche, twenty miles from Denver, during the summer and winter following; in March, 1876, he came to Georgetown, where he has since resided. He was married at Cromwell, Conn., May 1, 1873, to Miss

Isabel M. Cornwell; he did not remove his family to Colorado until 1878. At Georgetown Mr. Allison engaged in mining until May 1878, when he assumed the editorship of the *Georgetown Courier*, which position he has since continued to occupy; the *Courier* has a wide circulation, and its superior success and reputation is largely attributable to the labor and abilities of Frank H. Allison. Mr. Allison has all the time been more or less interested in mining, and is now a stockholder and Director in the Blue Jacket Mining Co.; the company have valuable property on Red Elephant Mountain, in Clear Creek County; Mr. Allison's prospects are exceedingly flattering, and promise him fine results for the near future.

ANTHONY J. AUGUST.

Mr. August was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1843. After receiving a common-school education, he entered the Geneva College, from which institution he graduated in 1859; then he returned to Buffalo, where he followed contracting and building until 1863, when he started to the field of wealth with a stock of goods. Landing in Denver, and finding the market rather dull, he placed his goods in the hands of a commission merchant, and returned to Buffalo in 1864; but, determining to make Colorado his home, he came back in the spring of 1865 and located at Georgetown, where he was connected with the Steward Reduction Works until July, 1877, when the works shut

down, then he took a trip to California, when, after a few months' stay, he returned to Colorado, and, in June, 1878, moved his family to Lawson, where he is now dealing in feed, flour and miners' tools. He also owns some good mining property near Georgetown and Silver Plume. Mr. August was married, in 1863, to Miss Mary Cate, of Buffalo, to which union there are six children born.

W. E. BARTON.

Next to mining, the hotel business is among the most important enterprises of Colorado; the large and constant influx of immigration, together with the numerous travelers of the famous West, afford abundant custom for hotels and boarding-houses of all classes; the Barton House, of Georgetown, is one of the most popular and widely known hotels of Colorado; not only is it the principal house of Georgetown, but in point of comfort, elegance and modern accommodations, it would compare favorably with any hotel in the State, of its size; the hearty and ubiquitous landlord, W. E. Barton is extensively known for his cordial manners and exceptional hospitality; Mr. Barton is a native Bostonian; he was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 10, 1848; in 1866, his father came to Georgetown, and built the first Barton House, which was subsequently burned in 1871; in the spring of 1867, W. E. Barton came out, and immediately took the position of clerk of the hotel, under his father, the Barton House was rebuilt in 1871, and the new hotel opened in April of that year, W. E. Barton assuming the proprietorship; Mr. Barton ran the house during the summer, and the ensuing fall sold out to H. C. Chopin; he then returned to Boston, and there engaged in the wood-working business. He was married at Lockport, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1871, to Miss J. Viola Baker, of Niagara Co., N. Y. In the summer of 1876, Mr. Barton returned to Georgetown, and repurchased the Barton House, and, since then,

he has continued the sole owner and proprietor of the same; the house is beautifully situated on a high elevation, near the base of Leavenworth Mountain; it consists of two elegant buildings on the corners of Burrell and Taos streets, and on opposite sides of Taos; the annex stands on the east side of Taos street, and was built in 1872; in every respect the Barton House is first-class; it is a favorite home for tourists and commercial travelers. It has an extensive capacity and a large patronage, and, under the excellent supervision of W. E. Barton, has established a wide reputation in the West.

JEAN B. BEAUZY.

Mr. Beauzy was born in St. Chamond, Department of the Loire, in the Republic of France, Dec. 29, 1818. He received a good education. At the age of twenty-nine, he was appointed Superintendent of the Forrester Silk Factory at St. Etienne, where he remained until 1849, when he emigrated to the United States. He settled at Hoboken, N. J., and embarked in the silk business. Not meeting with success, he went to Newark and started a gold and silver refining works, which he continued till the spring of 1863, when he came to Colorado and settled at Idaho Springs, where he engaged in gulch and lode mining. In 1868, he prospected for mineral lodes for the Ohio Lode Company, of Cincinnati; afterward for other companies. Mr. Beauzy has discovered many valuable lodes. Among them is the noted May Flower, Lafayette, Beauzy, Highland, Hoosac, Edwards, Argo and France. The latter is one of the richest mines in the county. He now owns the Bobolink Sacradecemento, which is valuable property. He is also one of the largest real estate owners of the town. He has accumulated a competency by his untiring punctuality in business and strict integrity. He has always made it a rule to pay the cash for all his purchases. He goes by the name of Commodore, being the leading and most successful prospector in the



John D. Hollins

county. He is also President of the Idaho Springs Gold and Silver Mining Company. No man is more highly esteemed by all classes of citizens than Mr. Beauzy.

EDWIN ALBERT BENEDICT.

E. A. Benedict, publisher of the Idaho Springs *Weekly Iris*, the local paper of Idaho Springs, was born in Drakesville, Davis Co., Iowa, June 22, 1852. His father, Capt. James A. Benedict, moved to Ohio soon after, where he lived eleven years, removing thence to Brownville, Neb., where the subject of this sketch received his education and learned his trade. He founded the *Iris* Jan. 24, 1879. It was at first a six-column patent, but he has built up a paper that is an honor to the place, and it is printed all at home, and enlarged in size, with a large and continually increasing circulation. He was married, Aug. 23, 1877, to Mary J. Price, daughter of Rev. W. D. Price, of Freedland, Colo. Mr. Benedict came to Colorado nearly two years ago, and had \$2.35 in his pocket. His success is remarkable, and characteristic of the vim of Young America. He now has a home of his own, and is worth about \$3,000.

SILAS C. BENNETT.

This gentleman came to Colorado in 1865. He was born in Hamilton, just without Brooklyn, N. Y., April 4, 1845, and received his education in the schools of Brooklyn. He located at Idaho Springs, Colo., in May, 1865, and obtained a situation as clerk in the Recorder's office, soon afterward assuming the entire business of the office. In the fall following, he returned East to the bedside of his sick father, and remained until his father's death. He returned to Idaho Springs in the spring of 1866. During the rest of that year he pursued mining. In the spring of 1868 he was appointed Assessor for the county by the County Commissioners, and the next fall he was elected to the office by the peo-

ple on the Democratic ticket. He was a candidate for Sheriff on the Democratic ticket in 1869, and was only defeated by his competitor, Gen. Campbell, by twenty-eight votes. In the fall of 1871, Mr. Bennett removed to Georgetown, where he has since lived. He was City Clerk of Georgetown from spring, 1875, to spring, 1879, and was Acting Sheriff under the incumbent Sheriff from 1875 to 1878. He was a partner in the Zilla mine, which was sold in 1872 for \$75,000. He is now an equal partner, with five other gentlemen in the Kirtley Tunnel mine, a valuable property on Leavenworth Mountain, near Georgetown, which has been worked extensively, and has paid richly its possessors. A specific description of it may be found in the history of Clear Creek County comprised in this work. Mr. Bennett has invested his money largely and freely in mining, and he now has good and numerous claims in various parts of the country.

CHARLES T. BELLAMY.

This gentleman, at present editor and proprietor of the *Colorado Miner*, came to Colorado in the spring of 1867, and has since engaged in prospecting, mining and superintending mines for companies. In April, 1878 he bought the *Miner* and associated with him Mr. E. H. N. Patterson, the former editor. Mr. Patterson has recently died, leaving Mr. Bellamy the exclusive management of the paper. The *Miner* is quite popular, has an excellent reputation, and very large circulation. It is extensively quoted by Eastern papers, and no journal is considered better and more reliable authority upon the mining news of Colorado. Mr. Bellamy is originally a New Yorker. He was born in Clyde Wayne Co., N. Y., in 1841. He has always been a Republican, and during the late war served two years and three months in the Federal army. He enlisted as a private in the 22d N. Y. V. I., and returned as a Lieutenant; afterward he held an important position in the

New York Post Office two years, during 1864-65. Resigning his position in 1866, he came West as far as Chicago, and remained there seven months; then went South to Murfreesboro, Tenn., where he with a partner established large works for the manufacture of red cedar wooden-ware. For some time, Mr. Bellamy succeeded well in Murfreesboro, but owing to the height of sectional feeling at that exciting time, he feared it might be subversive of his interests to remain longer in the South, and so decided to come further West. Arriving at Georgetown in 1867, he has since been identified with the interests of that place. He has succeeded well with his mining enterprises, and now owns extensive and valuable property.

CAPT. LEWIS W. BERRY.

Capt. Berry was born in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1822. His father was a ship carpenter and worked for many years in the United States Navy, where young Capt. Berry learned his trade. In 1842, he went to New Orleans, where he followed painting until the Mexican war, in 1846, when he raised a company in New Orleans, of which he was chosen Captain. His company participated in all the important battles of the Mexican war, under Gen. Winfield Scott. After the war was over, he returned with his company to New Orleans, where they were honorably mustered out, and Capt. Berry returned to Brooklyn, and in 1853 he was appointed Master Painter of the Navy, which position he held for six years, and, in 1859, he crossed the plains in search of a fortune. After a few months of weary travel, he landed at Central City, where he was variously engaged until he was allured by the glowing accounts of the discovery of gold in Montana Territory in 1863. After two years' stay in Montana, he returned to Colorado and located at Georgetown, where he followed mining up to 1876. Then he visited his old home in Brooklyn, but returned to Colorado in the spring of

1879 and located at Idaho Springs, where he has been steadily engaged at painting. Capt. Berry owns considerable mining property near Georgetown.

WILLIAM A. BURR, M. D.

Dr. William A. Burr, a prominent physician of Georgetown, was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., June 15, 1840. When three years of age, his parents immigrated to Northern Illinois and settled in McHenry Co. In 1861, he entered Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa. In the latter part of 1864, and while at college, he enlisted in the U. S. Army, serving a brief term as a soldier of the 44th Iowa Volunteers. After the war, he completed his course at Cornell College, and having chosen the practice of medicine for his profession, he attended the medical school at Ann Arbor, Mich., also Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, where he received his diploma in 1869. After finishing his medical course, Dr. Burr located at Lincoln, Neb., and there soon established a desirable and lucrative practice. In May, 1872, being an honored member of the M. E. Church, he was elected a lay delegate to the General Conference of his church at Brooklyn in July of the same year. In 1874, he was married to Miss Florence A. Peck. His health failing him, he decided to remove to Colorado, and settled in Georgetown. The salubrious atmosphere of the Rocky Mountains soon restored him so that he resumed his profession, and is now doing an enviable practice in Georgetown. The Doctor is regarded as a permanent and most useful citizen. He early chose the Homœopathic system of medicine, of which he continues a firm and faithful advocate, and he now stands in the front rank of his profession.

AUGUSTUS BLACKMAN.

This gentleman was born in Newtown, Conn., Oct. 6, 1831; when ten years of age, his parents moved to Michigan, where he was raised, and subsequently became a machinist. He was

married in Tecumseh, Mich., in 1847, to Miss Caroline Brightman. In July, 1861, he came to Colorado, and started, with a company of gentlemen, a stamp mill near Mill City. They engaged in mining also, and were known as the Adrian Mining Company. About a year later, the company sold out to A. B. Chaffee, and Mr. Blackman went to Lake Guleh, where he operated a mill for A. B. Chaffee about three years. He also became interested in mining, in which he was quite successful, and in 1865 he returned East, remaining about seven months, after which he returned to Colorado, and resumed mining. He prospected and mined in the Snake River country about three years. In 1869, he located at Idaho Springs, where he engaged in milling, and also had charge of the Franklin mine for some time. He was at one time Postmaster at Idaho Springs, and also depot agent and telegraph operator. Mr. Blackman lost his first wife about two years after his marriage, and he was married the second time Jan. 10, 1877 at Tecumseh, Mich., to Miss Stella Hanford. In January, 1878, he moved to Golden, Colo., at which place he lived six months, and in July of the same year he removed to Georgetown, where he has since resided; upon locating at Georgetown he bought a partnership with Henry Seifried, in the Georgetown Iron Works. Soon afterward, a brother of Mr. Seifried became interested in the business, and the firm organized themselves into a stock company under the name of "The Union Manufacturing Company." They now have a branch shop at Leadville and are doing an extensive and flourishing business.

GEORGE L. CANNON

Mr. Cannon has been closely identified with the history of Idaho Springs for the past eight years, and is regarded on all hands as one of our most substantial citizens. He is a solid matter-of-fact man, one who has the business judgment and since in Colorado he has been

steadily engaged in buying and selling mining property. Mr. Cannon was born in Connecticut May 1, 1826; after receiving an academic education, he embarked in the hardware business in New Haven, Conn., where he continued business for about five years; in 1852, he removed to New York City, where for twenty years, he was engaged in the heating and ventilating business; in 1872, he came to Idaho Springs, and engaged as above named. Mr. Cannon owns some very good mining property. He has never aspired to any office except Justice of the Peace in 1878-79, but is esteemed highly by his fellow citizens. He was married in 1852, to Miss Fannie A. Downs, of New Haven, Conn., to which union there were two sons born, now aged respectively seventeen and nineteen years.

FRANK R. CARPENTER.

This gentleman is a scion of an old Virginia family. He was born in Parkersburg, Va., now in West Virginia, Nov. 5, 1848; but was raised on a farm near Clarksburg, Va. Being a natural mathematician, he was educated for a civil engineer, and when twelve years of age had studied surveying. At the age of sixteen he was engaged regularly in surveying, receiving pay for his services. In 1868 and 1869, he was employed as a surveyor upon various railroads in Missouri and Iowa. Subsequently, in 1870, he served the State of Virginia as Assistant Engineer about a year. He taught school for some time and was one of the first public school-teachers under Virginia's public school law. In March, 1873, Mr. Carpenter came West to Denver, Colo. He remained at Denver during the remainder of the year, after which he removed to Idaho Springs, where he lived about two years. During that time he taught school at Idaho and held the office of Justice of the Peace. He located in Georgetown, Dec. 1, 1875, and there organized the first graded school in the place. A nice building was erected, and Mr. Carpenter opened school in January, 1876. He

continued as Principal to the end of the school year 1878. He was married in Denver, Colo., Dec. 23, 1875, to Miss Annette Howe, of Athens, Ohio. In 1876, Mr. Carpenter was unanimously nominated for State Superintendent of Public Instruction by the Democratic Convention, which met at Manitou. But owing to his age—thirty years being the age required by law—he was ineligible to the office, and about three weeks after the nomination, he withdrew his name, when another candidate was placed in the field. In 1877, Mr. Carpenter was elected County Superintendent of Schools of Clear Creek County. Taking the office in January, 1878, he held it to January, 1880. In 1878, he was the Democratic nominee for the Legislature from Clear Creek County, and although he was not elected, he received the second largest vote of his party. Since June, 1877, Mr. Carpenter has devoted more or less attention to his profession. He now has an office at Idaho Springs, and one at Georgetown, and is doing an extensive and a lucrative business as mining and civil engineer.

HON. THOMAS J. CANTLON.

Thomas J. Cantlon, a lawyer and politician of Georgetown, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, Dec. 16, 1845. His parents moved to America in 1849, and settled in Springfield, Ohio. Young Cantlon was educated in the high school of Wilmington, Ohio. In 1862 during Morgan's raid he enlisted in the "Dickerson Light Guards," and served six months. Afterward, he attended the Gundry and Hollingsworth Commercial College, at Covington, Ky., and graduated there in January, 1863. He then located at Paris, Ill., and taught school about six years. He was married at Paris, May 2, 1867, to Mary A. White. In May, 1869, he removed to Lincoln, Neb., and soon after his arrival at that place he was elected Principal of the public school, which position he occupied two years. He was

elected City Clerk in 1871, and was re-elected in 1872. At the same time, he held the office of Justice of the Peace, and was ex officio Overseer of the Poor. He also pursued the study of law in 1871, and in April, 1872, he was admitted to the bar. He then resigned the offices he held and entered the law practice as a partner with Col. James E. Philpot. In the fall of 1874, the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Cantlon afterward practiced alone until coming to Colorado. He arrived at Denver in April, 1875, and soon afterward located at Georgetown, where he has since resided and pursued the practice of his profession. While he has done a good practice in the various courts, he has been connected with different mining interests, and has taken an active part in the politics of the country. In 1878, he was elected to the State Legislature on the Republican ticket. His course in the Legislature was highly satisfactory to his constituency, and received the sanction of the various journals. He was nominated for Speaker of the House, and came within one vote of an election. The *Denver Times*, referring to Mr. Cantlon's stewardship, said: "As Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, his talent for close investigation, together with his knowledge of law, were conspicuous, and throughout his official term he was noted as one of the most discreet and effective leaders of the Lower House. To Mr. Cantlon's efforts we are indebted for many of the best enactments."

RALEIGH W. CHINN.

The name of Raleigh Chinn, no doubt, is familiar to many of the early settlers of Colorado. He was born in Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 12, 1827; at the age of twelve years, he moved with his parents to Muscatine Co., Iowa, on a farm, where he remained until September, 1850, then being enticed by the flattering reports of the then far-off gold fields, and after a few months' travel, landed in California, where he

remained until September, 1862, when he returned to Iowa, where he bought a farm, and after seven years' farming, started across the plains in 1859, and came as far as Fort Kearney, where he met so many returning from the West discouraged, that he turned and went back and stayed until the spring of 1862, when he began freighting across the plains, which he followed until 1867, when he moved his family to Breckenridge, Colo., where he spent about one year; then moving to Golden. After a short stay, he moved back to Breckenridge, and in the fall of 1869, he moved back to Golden, where he lived until the fall of 1876, when he took charge of the Downieville House, which he ran until August, 1877, then he moved upon Silver Creek, where he stayed until April 1880, when he leased the Lawson House, and is now ready to greet the hungry traveler. Mr. Chinn is a pleasant and courteous gentleman, and commands the patronage of the public.

CHARLES C. CHURCHILL.

Mr. Churchill was one of the early men in Colorado and since his arrival in the country he has been more or less identified with the business affairs of Clear Creek Valley. He was born at Mooers, Clinton Co., N. Y., June 15, 1836. After fourteen years of age, he was three years with the engineer corps on the Plattsburg & Montreal Railroad. Subsequently, he went to school at Fairfield, until nineteen years of age, after which he clerked in a store at Champlain, N. Y., about two years. In 1857, he went to Troy, N. Y., and there clerked in a store until February, 1859, when he started for Pike's Peak. He remained in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota until the spring of 1860, and after some adventure and delay in crossing the plains, he arrived at Denver in May following, having walked from Leavenworth City to that place. From Denver he went to Spruce Park, and claimed and entered the entire park on the 22d of June, 1860. He owned the park until the

fall of 1861, when he sold to Eb Smith, of Denver. Mr. Churchill then went East and upon returning to Colorado the next spring, he settled at Bradford Junction, at which place he engaged in baling hay for market. In the fall of 1862, he engaged, with a partner, in the general grocery business at Denver, which business he continued until the burning of Denver, in the latter part of 1863. His store was not lost, but he soon afterward sold his interest and removed to Black Hawk, where he bought a store and kept it some months. During the time he rented a stamp-mill and engaged in crushing ore. In the spring of 1864, Mr. Churchill, in company with Gen. F. J. Marshall and John Shumer, opened a mining office in Central City, under the style of "Shumer, Churchill & Co." They immediately began a large business, and would have realized immense profits, had it not been for the sudden burst of the "Colorado Bubble," in the fall of 1864. With the collapse of business, Mr. Churchill lost much of his means. Soon afterward he entered the employ of A. Jacobs & Co., and continued as salesman for them about fifteen months. In the spring of 1866 he went to New York, and after an absence of four months returned to Colorado and started the first line of stages from Central to Georgetown, making his headquarters at Georgetown. This business he continued but a short time, and sold out to Mr. Montague, of Idaho. He was married at Saylorville, near Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 7, 1866, to Miss Harriet A. McKibben. The succeeding fall and winter he spent in Illinois, New York and Vermont, and returning to Colorado in the fall of 1867, he settled at Georgetown, where he has since resided, and engaged in the mercantile business. He is now keeping a music and variety store on Alpine street. Mrs. Churchill is keeping a popular and flourishing boarding-house, having recently taken charge of the large and commodious building formerly owned and occupied by J. H. McManly. The writer bespeaks for Mr.

Churchill and his excellent lady a bright and prosperous future.

JOHN COBURN.

Mr. Coburn is of Scotch parents, but was born in the county of Down, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1822. At an early date, he began to work at the shoemaker's trade, and at the age of seventeen, in company with his elder brother and sister, he immigrated to America and located in Delaware Co., Penn., where he worked at the shoemaker's trade until 1861, when he left his shoemaker's bench and began dealing in cattle, which he followed until 1868 with success. In 1869, he came to Colorado as Superintendent for the Sterling Mining Company, of Philadelphia. In 1870, he bought the Downieville ranche, and returned East after his family. After bringing his family out, he began to erect the large, commodious hotel which now gladdens the hungry tourist as he nears the Downieville ranche, which consists of 160 acres, extending up in the town of Lawson, where he owns considerable real estate. Mr. Coburn is a public-spirited man. In 1878, he erected the present large, commodious schoolhouse at Lawson, at a cost of \$1,300, which shows that Lawson cannot have too many such citizens. Mr. Coburn owns considerable mining property in the Downieville and Morrison Districts. He was married, in 1852, to Miss Margaret Wilfang, of Delaware Co., Penn. He is prompt, reliable, and in every respect a good citizen.

THOMAS COOPER.

Mr. Cooper is one of Colorado's pioneer miners, and one of her best citizens. For over twenty years he has given his time and hard labor toward developing the mineral wealth of his State. Mr. Cooper was born in Kent, England, Dec. 27, 1826; he attended the common schools but very little, and consequently received but little education. In 1852 he emigrated to America; he went to Milwaukee,

Wis., where he remained about a year; he then went to Michigan, where he was engaged in fishing for about two years, and in 1856, returned to England, but returned to America in a short time and located in Grant Co., Wis., where he followed lead mining, and in the spring of 1859, charmed by the gilded accounts of Pike's Peak, he came to Colorado and engaged in placer mining as one of the successful. Mr. Cooper has made some valuable discoveries. He is at present engaged in the Champion Tunnel, where he has a large interest. Mr. Cooper has experienced all the ups and downs of life, and is now content to enjoy the fruits of his years of toil and excitement.

HON. JOHN A. COULTER.

Judge Coulter is the oldest resident lawyer of Georgetown. He went there in 1867, when there were only two attorneys in the place, and has since remained and continued steadily in the practice of his profession. He was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., May 19, 1842. He received a first-class education, graduating at Jefferson College, Cannonsburgh, Penn. He went into the late war in the spring of 1862, as a Sergeant in the 144th N. Y. V. I., and was afterward promoted to the rank of Captain. Returning home at the close of the war, he subsequently attended the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and graduated there in the Law Department in 1866. He arrived at Georgetown in September, 1867, and at once began the practice of law. In 1872, he was elected Probate Judge, and held the office one term. He has been a Notary Public for a number of years. On the 9th of November, 1874, he was married, at Georgetown, to Mrs. Anna Leggett. The Judge is energetic and progressive and has been free to invest his earnings in such enterprises as he thought worthy and promising. His mining interests are valuable. He owns one-fourth of the old Belmont Lode, now known as "The Johnson Mine," on McClell-

land Mountain. He is also interested in the Stella Lode, a nice property on Sherman Mountain, and various other lodes.

CALVIN CAMP.

Mr. Camp was born in New Brunswick in 1826. He received a common-school education. His parents were old, distinguished settlers of his native country. In 1848, he moved with his mother and sisters to Alexandria, Va., where they had everything to make them happy before the war. In 1866, he came to Missouri, where he spent about one year. Then he came to Colorado, where he has followed mining ever since. He, in partnership with Mr. Meade, built the Spring Gulch road. He owns a fine little ranche on Spring Gulch, and considerable mining property. He is unmarried, and is one of Idaho's best Christian men, and respects the church above all things.

AMBROSE B. CLARK.

Mr. Clark is a well-established merchant of Georgetown. He is by nativity a New Yorker. Was born in Cayuga Co., near Auburn, N. Y., May 23, 1836. He was educated at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass. Afterward, he taught several terms of school in New York and in Massachusetts. He engaged in merchandising at Auburn, N. Y., about six years. In the fall of 1866, Mr. Clark closed out his business, and, following the "star of empire," came to Colorado. Locating at Black Hawk, he followed mining about three years. Subsequently, he was connected with the *Black Hawk Journal* as local editor and reporter about eighteen months. He was afterward for a time Superintendent of the Black Hawk Mining Company's property at Black Hawk. In the spring of 1875, he changed his location to Georgetown, at which place he has since resided. He was married in Denver, Col., July 23, 1875, to Miss Thirza Hollister, formerly of Auburn, N. Y.

At Georgetown, he has engaged in the family grocery business, and is now doing business under the firm name of A. B. Clark & Co., being associated with E. S. Weaver, of the Kirtley Tunnel Mining Company. In Colorado he has succeeded well. His house has a first-class custom and is doing a flourishing business. Mr. Clark is a staunch Republican, and has always been well identified with his party. He was a member of the Territorial Convention which met at Denver in 1872, and nominated Mr. Chaffee for his second term in Congress.

FRANK M. CROSSON.

Mr. Crosson is of Irish-German parentage; was born in Fayette Co., Ind., Oct. 14, 1840, and spent fourteen years of his early life in that State. In the year 1855, he went to Iowa, where he followed the mason's trade until 1861, when he enlisted in an Iowa Infantry regiment, for three years, but resigned in 1863 and accepted a lieutenancy in Co. G. He participated in the battles of Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Belmont, besides many others. He was captured at the battle of Athens in 1864. After being released, he returned to Iowa, where he remained until the fall of 1868, then came to Colorado and located on Bear Creek, where he remained until the spring of 1869. Then he removed to Denver, where he followed clerking for about three years, and, in 1872, he went to Central City and opened a commission house, which he run about one year, then sold out his business and came to Idaho Springs, where he was in the restaurant business about one year, and, in 1874, he returned to Bear Creek, where he followed ranching until the spring of 1880, when he returned to Idaho and began the manufacturing of brick, a business which he is thoroughly posted in. Mr. Crosson was married, Dec. 15, 1864, to Miss Nancy Vance, of Iowa, to which union six children have been born, of whom five are living.

DR. JOHN R. H. DAVIS.

Dr. Davis was born in Cass Co., Mo., July 4, 1843. At the age of four years, he removed with his parents from Missouri and lived respectively in Tennessee, Ohio, Virginia, Kansas and Illinois until 1872. He attended lectures at the Louisville Medical College, of Kentucky, two terms, graduating with the class of 1873. The three years following his graduation were passed by him in the practice of his profession in Kansas. In May of 1876, he came to Colorado. After two years residence in Caribou, he removed to Silver Plume, where he still resides and is in possession of a lucrative practice. He was married, June 5, 1879, to Miss Lucy A. Farley, of Knobnoster, Mo.

CAPT. THOMAS J. DEAN.

Capt. Dean was one of the first men to come to Colorado after the late war. He was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., May 22, 1826. His parents moved to Wayne Co., Mich., in 1832, and settled on a farm. At the age of 19, Thomas J. Dean went to St. Louis, where he remained some months. Afterward he lived in New Orleans about a year, and from there went to Louisville, Ky., where he lived three years. In the latter part of 1849, he returned to Michigan and engaged in farming. He was married in Davis Co., Ky., Aug. 3, 1848, to Miss Emily McKinney. In 1862, he enlisted in the United States Army, and was commissioned a Captain in the 5th Michigan Cavalry. This regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. Capt. Dean was captured during the war, and was for a time a prisoner in Libby Prison. His regiment was mustered out in 1865, at the close of the war, and in September of that year, Capt. Dean came with his family to Colorado and settled at Idaho. There he lived and engaged in mining about ten years, until the fall of 1875, when he removed to Hot Sulphur Springs in Grand Co., Colo. These springs are beautifully situated in the Middle Park. There

Capt. Dean has since continued to reside, and is now running the Middle Park Hotel. The fame of the Middle Park has gone abroad, not only as a favorite for tourists, and the abode of many excellent people, but its mining resources are being largely considered, and Capt. Dean is exceedingly hopeful of the future wealth of that attractive country.

JOHN C. DE VOTIE.

This gentleman, the present Sheriff of Clear Creek Co., was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., April 28, 1848. He was raised on a farm and received a common school education. He came to Colorado in 1869, and in the spring of that year located at Georgetown, where he has since lived, engaging for several years in mining. In January, 1877, he was appointed City Marshal of Georgetown, which position he held by re-election until his election to the office he now holds, in October, 1879. Mr. De Votie was the only candidate elected on the Democratic ticket at the last election, which was a strong evidence of his popularity. He has served the people well, and has made his county an able and efficient officer. The services of such men are needed in every community, and should be retained.

W. F. DOHERTY.

The subject of this sketch was born in Penobscot Co., Me., Nov. 14, 1837. He received but a common-school education. At the age of seventeen, he was apprenticed to learn the trade of iron molder. He worked at his trade until Feb. 5, 1862, when he enlisted in the 1st R. I. C., and served his country up to July, 1865. He participated in the battles of Bull Run, Winchester, Shepherdstown, Cedar Creek, besides many other important engagements. He was in the now historic campaign of the Shenandoah Valley. After the war was over, he came to Colorado and located in Idaho Springs, where he has been chiefly engaged in the lumber and mining interests. In October, 1877, he



Elmus Smith

was elected Assessor for Clear Creek Co. for two years. In the management of this office he displayed great ability, and gave perfect satisfaction to all.

MICHAEL DOYLE.

Mr. Doyle, who, twenty years ago, crossed the plains with an ox team loaded with flour and bacon, was born in the city of Boston, Mass., Feb. 4, 1845. When he was about two years old, his parents moved to Davenport, Iowa, where he remained until 1860, when he came to Colorado and located at Denver, where he was variously engaged until 1865, when he went to the Georgetown mining district, where he followed mining and prospecting for about two years; then he went to Wyoming Territory, where he prospected about one year; he has also prospected in Utah and in the White River country. Mr. Doyle has discovered a great many good mines and owns a great many, among which is the Mackey and Minnesota, which are being developed, located in the Iowa District. Mr. Doyle is an old, reliable prospector and devotes his time exclusively to that and mining.

DAVID E. DULANEY.

The subject of this sketch is descended from an old and time-honored family of Virginia. His father's family were people of wealth and of noble ancestry. His mother was a niece of Chief Justice Marshall. David E. Dulaney was born in Wytheville, Va., July 21, 1828. When two years of age, his parents moved to Jacksonville, Ill., at which place he was reared and educated to the age of 15. In 1843, though so young in years and experience, he started out to pave his own way in the world. Going to St. Louis he obtained a situation as clerk in a real estate office, in which he remained until he became of age. Upon reaching his majority, he began dealing in real estate upon his own account, and soon accumulated considerable money and property. He continued business in St. Louis

until 1858, after which time he lived about fifteen months in Rock Island, Ill. Subsequently, he traveled over two years, and spent the bulk of his fortune. He came to Colorado in 1862, and has since lived in Clear Creek Co. first at Empire. In 1864, he located at Georgetown. He mined for gold on Griffith Mountain two or three years, but not realizing satisfactory results from that, he began prospecting for silver, and has since given his attention almost exclusively to silver mining. In 1868, he discovered and located the Hidden Treasure Lode, which led to the discovery of the now celebrated Colorado Central mine. He still owns the Hidden Treasure, and has worked it at times with fine results, having taken out as much as \$2,500 in one day. In 1875, he began prospecting on Red Elephant Mountain, and he worked there two years without material profit; but during the time he discovered and located thirteen lodes, among which were the Free America or Purchase Lode, the Free America Extension, the Dulaney and other lodes. A number of these lodes were subsequently sold, Mr. Dulaney realizing a round sum from the sale. Mr. Dulaney has good mining interests in various sections, but his most valuable and productive property is situated at Red Elephant Mountain. He has prospected from Arizona to Deadwood, but states that he has discovered nowhere such rich mineral as can be found in Clear Creek Co. Of the lodes in which he is interested on Red Elephant Mountain, may be mentioned the Black Alpha, Shenandoah Valley, Hawkeye, George Gregory, Cash, Puzzler and Czar Lodes, all of which have yielded well in high-grade mineral. Mr. Dulaney has been twice married. His first wife was a Miss Beechboard, to whom he was married at St. Louis, Mo., in 1853. He was married the second time, May 12, 1862, to Miss Bertie Sophia Nilson. Having finally made a success of mining and by his recent sales acquired a nice fortune, he is now developing his property and steadily increasing his income.

JUSTUS E. DU BOIS.

Among the prominent citizens of the little village of Mill City may be mentioned the name of Justus E. Du Bois. he was born in Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1838; his father, Washington Du Bois, was a merchant, but died when Justus was about one year old; then the struggle began, but by close application to his books, he received a good education at the Kingston Academy. Afterward, he followed clerking until 1859, when he came West as far as Atchison, Kan., where he was engaged in the lumber business until the spring of 1863, when he emigrated to Colorado and spent one year at the Lexington Mill in Central City; and, in 1864, he moved to Mill City, where, in partnership with Douglas McIntyre, he built the old McIntyre mill, but it was soon abandoned; and then his mining career began, which he followed as a business until 1870, when he bought out Mr. William Osborn's grocery store, which he run in connection with the post office until April, 1880, when he sold out; in the meantime he was engaged in mining. At the present time he is Superintendent of the Unadilla Mining Company, of New York, and enjoys the full confidence of the company. Mr. Du Bois owns considerable mining property, and is considered a man of fine judgment, and a good citizen. He was married, in 1875, to Mrs. Lizzie Rudolph, of Mill City.

DR. ARTHUR M. DUNCAN.

Although Dr. Duncan may be termed a "new-comer" at Georgetown, yet he has become a permanent citizen of the place, is prominently identified with the medical profession, and we are glad to notice him in this work. The Doctor is by birth an Ohioan. He was born Jan. 18, 1850, near Tiffin, in Seneca Co., Ohio. He was raised on a farm and received a practical education. He taught school for some time previous to entering his profession. In the fall of 1872 he started on an extensive trip,

which he protracted a considerable time, through the West. After spending some months in Missouri and Kansas, and "roughing" for a time in Colorado, he went to California, where he remained nearly a year, and during the time taught a five-months' term of school. He was for a short time Deputy County Superintendent of Schools, at Modesto, Cal. About the middle of June, 1874, he took a steamer and returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama to New York. The Doctor relates many interesting reminiscences of his travels through the West—his experiences with the Indians, Mexicans, etc. After returning to the East, he attended college one year, and then began the study of medicine. He took two courses of lectures at Columbus, Ohio, and subsequently went to New York and attended the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he graduated in 1878. He remained in New York some time afterward for the purpose of receiving instruction in special departments. In July, 1878, Dr. Duncan went to Albion, Mich., where he entered the practice of medicine, and continued successfully until the spring of 1880. In May following, he came to Colorado and located in Georgetown, and immediately began the practice of his profession. The Doctor has made many staunch friends at Georgetown, and is rapidly establishing a reputation, which will insure him an extensive and lucrative practice.

HENRY ELLIS

Among the enterprising young business men, who contribute by their business industry to the advancement of the interest of Idaho Springs, is Mr. Ellis, the subject of this brief sketch. Mr. Ellis was born in Missouri July 22, 1853. Mr. Amos Ellis, his father, was a wagon-maker. Young Ellis received but little education; his father emigrated to Colorado in 1864, while he was still young, he set out to make his own living; he was employed by a Mr. Jackson, who owned a butcher-shop and was engaged in that line of business until

October, 1877, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Deemer, and they bought the shop run by Mr. Roessler. Mr. Ellis has accumulated enough to build himself a fine business house. It may, indeed, be said of Mr. Ellis, that he has "grown up with the country," as he came at an early day, and experienced many reverses, but he struggled manfully through them all, and at last has his reward.

THOMAS ENNIS.

Thomas Ennis, a well-known hotel proprietor of Georgetown, was born in St. John, New Brunswick, May 24, 1845. In 1863, he enlisted in the United States Army, and was assigned to the Quartermaster's Department of the West, serving through the South till the close of the war. He afterward went to Maine, and there worked in a shipyard about two years. He came to Georgetown in 1867, arriving June 10. For four years he engaged in mining, and, in May, 1871, he bought the hotel then known as the Leggett House. The name was changed to Ennis House, and Mr. Ennis has since kept it himself, as sole owner and proprietor. The house has always done an excellent business, its custom being mainly local. Accommodations are first-class, rates are reasonable and the genial landlord is ubiquitous in his efforts to please and provide for his guests. Travelers should not hesitate to stop at the Ennis House. It is situated on the corner of Taos and Mary streets. Mr. Ennis was married in Georgetown, Dec. 8, 1872, to Miss Annie Soden.

THOMAS EGAN.

Among the business men of Silver Plume, is Mr. Thomas Egan, dealer in groceries, liquors and mining supplies. Although he has been merchandising but a short time, he has been associated with the mines in the neighboring districts for many years. Having come to Colorado in 1867, his first experience in the mines was had in Gilpin Co., where he spent three

years, the latter part of the time in the capacity of Superintendent of the Prize mine, at Nevada. From Gilpin Co. he removed to Clear Creek, and continued in the same pursuit until 1879, when he began merchandising. Mr. Egan was born Nov. 29, 1847, in County Roscommon, Ireland, where he resided until 1862, when he came to America. Previous to his arrival in Colorado, he resided respectively in Michigan and Oil City, Penn.

JOHN W. EDWARDS.

John W. Edwards, one of the early pioneers of Colorado, was born in Carnarvon, Wales, Sept. 25, 1826. His early life was passed on a farm. After receiving a common-school education, in 1845, he emigrated to America. After spending about six months in New York, he moved to Waukesha Co., Wis., where he followed farming about four years, and, in 1853, he formed a company of twelve to go to California, and proceeded as far as New Orleans, where they all took the yellow fever, and eleven of the twelve died. Mr. Edwards returned to St. Louis in the fall of 1853, where he followed farming and mining until the spring of 1859, when, attracted by the glowing accounts of the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, and believing that region to be a second California, he started across the plains with a company, and fifteen wagons drawn by oxen. The journey was performed in ninety days. After arriving, he followed mining in the summer of 1859, and, in the fall, he visited all the leading camps and peaks of the Rocky Mountains, and during his travels over the mountains he lived on venison alone for twenty-three days. Neither gold nor silver could get him bread. In the spring of 1860, he came to Idaho Springs, where he has been principally engaged in mining. Mr. Edwards has been for many years identified with the Idaho and Beaver Creek toll road. He also owns some good mining property, among which may be mentioned the Robinson and Angleshill

lodes. Mr. Edwards was married, in 1872, to Mrs. Diantha Whalley.

CONRAD B. ELIOTT.

Mr. Elliott was born in the city of Baltimore, Oct. 8, 1819. He received a common-school education. At the age of thirteen, he emigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned the brewing trade, which he followed until 1844; then he returned to Baltimore and took charge of the Saratoga Brewery, which was owned by his uncle. He remained at the Saratoga Brewery until 1855, and, in 1857, he moved to St. Louis, where he was extensively engaged in the brewing business until the spring of 1861, when his stock, to the value of \$40,000, was destroyed by water. Mr. Elliott came to Colorado in the fall of 1861, and located in Chase's Gulch, near Central, and in 1862, he built the Chase Gulch Brewery, and was variously connected with that establishment for about three years. In 1872, he came to Idaho Springs, where he took charge of Barnes' Brewery, where he remained about two years. Mr. Elliott was married, Jan. 17, 1856, to Miss Maria Chappel, daughter of Hon. John Chappel, of Baltimore Md.

CHARLES R. FISH.

Mr. Fish is an old-established citizen, and a prominent banker of Georgetown. He was born at Halifax, Vt., Nov. 7, 1828. When five years of age, his parents moved to Onondaga Co., N. Y., and, in 1843, they removed to Phoenix, Oswego Co. At the age of seventeen, Charles Fish went to Fulton, N. Y., where he served his apprenticeship as dry goods clerk, remaining there until 1856. He was married to Miss P. E. McKinster of Fabius, N. Y. Jan. 14, 1850. Was a clerk for six years, after which he engaged in business on his own account. In the winter of 1856, Mr. Fish, coming West with his wife, settled in Ripon, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where he lived about four years. On the 22d of January, 1860, he started for the then famous

Pike's Peak. Reaching the Rocky Mountains in the latter part of May, he settled at Russell Gulch, near Central City, and there engaged in placer-mining until the close of the season. In September, 1863, he removed to Central City, and during a part of 1864, he pursued successfully the grocery business. The year 1864 was signalized by the great mining boom. Money was plenty, and many of the settlers reaped a rich harvest; but the Indian troubles of this year were most alarming. Untold crime and depredations were committed on almost every hand, especially over the plains, where the murderous Cheyennes and Arapahoes roamed abroad and executed their heartless designs, regardless of age or sex. In the fall of this year, Mr. Fish disposed of his business, with the intention of returning temporarily to the States. But the Indians so infested the passes that he could not get out immediately, and, after making several abortive attempts to cross the plains, he joined a large party which left Denver on the 14th of January, 1865. This party was so strong that the Indians feared to attack them, and, after many days of hard travel, they reached the States. The course of the party was marked with the remains of many a scene of horrid disaster, numerous massacres having been committed along the way. In referring to this party, Mr. Fisher says: "Our party numbered about 500, and we were strengthened by seventy cavalrymen which the Government furnished as an escort for us. We were all organized under military rule. When we camped at night, we would bunch our wagons and form a circle round them. Then we placed a line of skirmishers around at a distance of a few hundred yards, and the cavalrymen were stationed a mile or two out on the ridges surrounding us, so that, in case of an attack from the Indians, we would have ample time to throw ourselves into readiness. We were not allowed to build fires. Much of the time our meat was frozen hard, and we had to cut it with hatchets into

small chunks, which we threw into our mouths for our meals. But the Indians had done their work before us. Along the way we were constantly picking up persons who had escaped some cruel massacre. Almost every day we would discover the remains of some unfortunate emigrant who had fallen into the hands of the savages. One day we found a party that had been massacred and the victims mutilated almost beyond recognition. We knew one of the party—a young man from Illinois. The Indians had treated him horribly. They shot thirty arrows into his body, then they pierced his eyes with arrows, and, breaking them off, left the points imbedded in their sockets. In earlier years, I had engaged in the tin business, and knew something of the mechanical work of that line. In one of our wagons we had some tin and solder, out of which I improvised a tin box. In this we placed the body of the poor young man, and secured it well with solder. We carried the remains with us across the plains, and sent them to the young man's parents in Chicago." Innumerable incidents like the above are related by the early pioneers of Colorado; and, although writers have of late collected numerous stories and traditions of those memorable times, yet many a touching scene occurred and many a hero fell which the pen of the historian will never reach. After crossing the plains, Mr. Fish continued to New York. Returning to Colorado the following April, he crossed the plains and arrived at Central City in safety. On the 22d of April, 1865, his wife died, leaving him a three-year old boy. Between this date and the year 1867, Mr. Fish made frequent trips to and from the States. In May, 1866, he rode horseback from Omaha to Central City in thirteen days, a remarkable feat in those times. Immediately following this, he made a trip, in company with 300 prospectors, through the then barely known Middle Park. On entering that wild, romantic country, Mr. Fish got separated from his party, and, wander-

ing about, became bewildered, fell among the Indians, met with many adventures, and it was only by the sagacity and fleetness of his excellent horse, that he succeeded in joining his party at 12 o'clock the following night. In February, 1867, Mr. Fish removed to Georgetown, where he has since resided. He has been a Notary Public since 1861, having received his commission from the first Governor of Colorado; was Justice of the Peace four years—two terms; has all the time been more or less connected with mining interests. In March, 1876, Mr. Fish opened the Bank of Clear Creek Co., at Georgetown—a corporation bank, established under the State law. Under Mr. Fish's excellent supervision, this bank is now in a most prosperous condition and since its institution has done a large and increasing business. Being a man of unusual foresight and business acumen, Charles R. Fish has accumulated a large fortune, and is now regarded as among the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Georgetown. And, although time is silvering his locks, he is still as energetic and thrifty as ever, and bids fair to live for many years to come.

DENIS FAIVRE.

Among those who, at the beginning of the Pike's Peak gold fever, helped to swell the army of adventurous pioneers moving across the plains, was Denis Faivre, who has been closely identified with the history of Idaho for twenty years. Mr. Faivre was born in Northampton, Penn., Dec. 7, 1827, and, in 1829, his father moved to Dayton, Ohio, where he built what was called the Faivre Hotel, and in this hotel he received his training, but no education. Mr. Faivre first located at Black Hawk, where he built the Currier & Faivre mill, and, in June, 1860, he returned to Dayton for his family, and came to Denver in October, 1860, where he opened a store in West Denver, but, in May, 1862, he came to Idaho and has been one among the leading merchants of the town. Mr.

Faivre was elected County Commissioner, in October, 1874, and held that office for four years. He is also a member of the School Board in District No. 5. Mr. Faivre is an industrious, honest and generous-hearted man, and one of Colorado's most enterprising pioneers.

JOHN FILLIUS.

John Fillius, a prominent citizen of Georgetown, was born at Hudson, Ohio, Dec. 8, 1840. He was raised on a farm, and received his education at Western Reserve College, Hudson. During the late war, he was one of the many patriotic and daring Ohioans who went out to meet the rebel General John Morgan, in his famous raid through Kentucky and Ohio; but as Morgan failed to come his way, the young man lost this coveted opportunity to display his heroism, and returned home without even a sight of the chieftain. Mr. Fillius came to Colorado in 1866, arriving at Denver August 4. From Denver he went to Central City, where he opened and kept a bakery and family grocery until February, 1867, when he sold out and removed to Georgetown. At Georgetown he erected a building now the court house, calling it "The Ohio Bakery," and began a business similar to that he had engaged in at Central City, which he continued with success until the spring of 1871. Mr. Fillius was a County Commissioner of Clear Creek County for a time in 1871 and 1872. In the fall of 1872 he was elected County Treasurer, which office he held two years. During the time, he engaged in mining and real estate business. In October, 1873, he purchased an interest in the American House and kept hotel with George L. Sites as partner, about three years. In all his previous undertakings, Mr. Fillius, had been exceedingly successful, but the hotel enterprise was proving so disastrous to him that he determined to dispose of his interest and engage in mining. Since 1876 he has given his entire attention to mining, not only for himself but as agent for

others. He is now agent for the Northeastern Mining Company, having his office at Georgetown. He also has charge of the property of the Hercules and Roe Consolidated Silver Mining Company, and is the authorized agent for the Nyanza Mining Company. Mr. Fillius has never been a man to seek distinction or publicity, but he has always adhered firmly to his principles of Democracy, and has been an active and prominent member of his party.

WARREN M. FLETCHER.

The subject of this sketch, now a prominent mine superintendent, of Georgetown, was born in Taylor Township, Wayne Co., Mich., Dec. 25, 1848. He was raised on a farm, and received a common school education. At the age of twenty-two he went to Kansas, and after remaining at Topeka a short time he went to Omaha, Neb. Few men have experienced more of the storms and trials of Western life than W. M. Fletcher. He drove an express wagon from Omaha to Council Bluffs over two months, and in November, 1871, he started for Harlan Co., Neb. On the way he was overtaken by terrible snow storms, was compelled to camp out, and became snow-bound for a number of days. On the 12th of December, he located a quarter-section of land in Harlan County. He built a cabin there, and lived all the winter, having nothing to eat but plain cornmeal. The beautiful town of Orleans is now built upon the spot. Mr. Fletcher laid out the town himself, and lived there until the fall of 1876. He owned nice property in Orleans, which was burned in 1875. He came to Colorado in October, 1876, and locating at Georgetown, entered the employ of D. N. Smith, as Superintendent of the Shiveley mine. He continued to operate for Mr. Smith until May, 1879, when the Shiveley and ten other lodes were consolidated and put into a stock company, Mr. Smith being a member of the company. Mr. Fletcher was then elected Superintendent for the com-

pany, which position he has since held. He has also good mining interests of his own, being a one-third partner in the Josephine, Crown Jewel and Hoodoo, three promising lodes on Kelso Mountain, which are now being developed with the most encouraging results. Mr. Fletcher was married at Plattsmouth, Neb., Sept. 27, 1880, to Miss Mary L. Ruby.

MATTHEW FLOOD.

Mr. Flood, one of the pioneers of the State, was born in County Westmeath, Ireland, May 3, 1825, where he resided until twenty one years of age. He then came to New York and remained there until 1864, at which time he came to Colorado. He was engaged in the mines at Central four years, after which he removed to Georgetown, which consisted at that time of about a half-dozen houses, and began work at the Silver Plume mine, owned by Jacob Snyder, where he continued until 1874, when he bought an interest in the grocery store of Ganley & Dee, of Silver Plume. He continued in this business for a couple of years, and then forming a partnership with Mr. Ganley, the Postmaster, engaged in the stationery business, which partnership still exists.

ERNEST LE NEVE FOSTER.

The subject of this sketch was born in London, England, Jan. 23, 1849; was educated for a mining engineer, and attended the Royal School of Mines at London, also the Mining School at Freiberg, Germany. In the latter part of 1869, Mr. Foster went to Italy, and engaged in his profession of mining engineering in the gold mines of the Alps; returned to England in 1871. He came to America in 1872, and arrived at Georgetown, Colo., Jan. 24. From Georgetown he went to Silver Plume, where he resided until the spring of 1877. Mr. Foster was married at Central City, March 20, 1875, to Miss Charlotte Teal, formerly of England. In the winter of 1877, he availed him-

self of a visit to his native England, and returned the following fall. Since the spring of 1877, he has made his residence at Georgetown. For some time past he has been a member of the firm of Teal, Foster & Co., Civil and Mining Engineers. Mr. Foster's professional skill has won for him an enviable reputation, and placed him in charge of various mining property. He is manager of the property of the Mammoth Mining Company, of the Silver Plume Mining Company, the Snowdrift Consolidated Mining Company and the Fletcher Gold and Silver Mining Company, also the Magnet mine. These companies all have their headquarters at Georgetown.

GEN. JAMES I. GILBERT.

In point of population, especially if compared with its area of territory, Colorado is one of the smallest States in the Union, and yet, in proportion to its number of inhabitants, it probably contains more able men, more men of prominence and reputation, than any other State. Its wonderful mineral resources and growing popularity have drawn men of capital and standing from all parts of the United States and the entire world, who have brought with them thousands of dollars of hard earned money to unearth the riches of the famous Rocky Mountains, and establish themselves among the most progressive and energetic people on the face of the globe. Georgetown, with its few thousands inhabitants, can boast of a number of men who are capable of filling almost any position, and who would be an accession to any community. The name of Gen. Gilbert has gone into the history of the nation. He was not only well known as a military commander in the late war, but was repeatedly honored for his meritorious services. The General brought with him to Colorado, and invested in various interests, a round fortune; and, although his purchases were very judicious, yet it has only been within the last two years that he has realized a noteworthy profit upon his investments. It is an

accepted conclusion that the fissure veins of Clear Creek Co. will, sooner or later, yield to the owners paying results; and, notwithstanding the experience of Gen. Gilbert was, for a time, unfavorable to this theory, his recent developments have strengthened its truth. James I. Gilbert is, by nativity, a Kentuckian. He was born in Hardin Co., Ky., July 2, 1823. His parents moved to Galena, Ill., in the fall of 1828, where they lived ten years, and, in 1838, removed to Prairie du Chien, Wis., where James Gilbert received his education. His father was in the employ of the Indian Department. At the age of 21, young Gilbert began business for himself, trading with the Indians. For some time he carried on an extensive trade with the Ojibbeways, in opposition to the American Fur Company. The strong competition of this company brought out the native energies of the young man, and he was signally successful in business. He also traded about two years with the Sioux, and during the time acquired a remarkable familiarity with their language. In the fall of 1848, Mr. Gilbert embarked in the lumber business in Lansing, Iowa, and continued it prosperously for about fourteen years. He was married, Nov. 8, 1848, to Miss Susan A. Sampson. His marriage was quite romantic, occurring on a steamboat at Stillwater mine. In the fall of 1862, having determined to join the army, Mr. Gilbert organized the 27th Iowa V. I. The regiment was raised, and enlisted in sixteen days, with James I. Gilbert as Colonel. The first movement of the regiment was with the United States Paymaster to Mille Laes, where they were engaged eight days in paying off and holding a council with the Ojibbeway Indians. From Mille Laes they moved to Cairo, Ill., and, remaining there a few weeks, were ordered to report to Gen. Sherman at Memphis, after which, they were assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. Col. Gilbert was the first to move with his regiment into Holly Springs after the capture of that place. He

was on the Banks expedition, and participated in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Marksville Plains, Atchafalaya and other engagements. At the battle of Nashville, on account of his efficient services, he was promoted by Gen. Thomas to the rank of Brigadier General; and after the battle of Blakeville he was commissioned a Brevet Major General. The career of Gen. Gilbert during the "late struggle" was signalized by acts of valor. Always in front of his troops, he led them on to victory, and often took the strongholds of the enemy by storm. After the close of the war, in 1865, the General returned to his home in Iowa, and resumed the lumber business. He operated extensively on Yellow River, Wis., and at Burlington, Iowa, and continued the business profitably for a number of years. He came to Colorado in 1876, and, in February of that year, located at Georgetown. Having determined to invest his capital in mining property, he purchased, with a company of gentlemen, the Queen of the West, on Democrat Mountain, for \$100,000, taking himself a third interest. The General devoted a year to this mine, expending about \$20,000 upon it, and afterward abandoned the work. In the fall of 1877, he purchased, with Joseph Reynolds, of Chicago, the Diamond Joe, on Kelso Mountain. This mine was worked about eighteen months and abandoned. Notwithstanding his reverses of fortune, Gen. Gilbert's faith in the mineral veins of Clear Creek Co. were undimmed. In his battles with men he had known no fear, and so, in the battle of life, his courage was unflinching. In the spring of 1878, he and Joseph Reynolds bought the Free America and Boulder Nest, on Red Elephant Mountain. He also located the Joe Reynolds Lode. These mines proved to be exceedingly valuable, were worked with rich results, and in March, 1880, were sold for large figures. Gen. Gilbert is now interested in the Tropic Mine, near Idaho Springs, and the Reynolds Lode on Columbia Mountain, with various other promising



B. Schuyler

properties. This Tropic Mine has proven to be one of the most valuable in the country. It is situated about two miles from Idaho Springs, and is owned by Messrs. J. I. Gilbert and Joseph Reynolds. The mine has been worked principally for development about two years. It now bears a rich vein of ore from a foot to a foot and a half in width, the bottom of the shaft carrying eighteen inches of nearly solid ore. The wealth of this property, together with other interests and his recent sales, have yielded largely and abundantly rewarded Gen. Gilbert; so, that with a rich harvest ahead, he is speedily realizing his long-sought and hardly-earned success. The General has been untiring and unswerving in his enterprises, and no man has, in the last four years, done more to develop the resources of Clear Creek Co. than he. He has all the time adhered strictly to his Republican principles, but has never sought political distinction or official record in Colorado, rather preferring to march in the solid line of industry, and devoting his exclusive attention to mining.

JAMES M. GRAHAM.

Mr. Graham was born in Hancock Co., Ohio, Sept. 4, 1839. He was reared on a farm. After receiving a good common-school education, he attended the Findlay Seminary, from which institution he graduated in 1858. Then he followed teaching school for about two years. Then he began working at the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1864; his health failed him. He came to Colorado and located at Black Hawk, where he remained for one year. Then he moved to Russell Gulch, where he followed contracting and building of mills. He also built the Peck Mill at Empire, and the reduction works at Masonville. And, in 1871, he came to Idaho Springs, where he has followed contracting and building. Mr. Graham is a Democrat in politics, and ran on that ticket for the Legislature in 1878, but was defeated by a small majority by M. O. Coddington, with

the rest of his ticket. He was married, September 26, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth Thomas, of Findlay, Ohio.

R. B. GRISWOLD.

Mr. Griswold was born in Watkins, Chemung Co., N. Y., Feb. 9, 1830. Squire Griswold, his father, was a farmer, and died Feb. 24, 1880, at the ripe old age of eighty-two years. Young Griswold received but little education, and at the age of eighteen, he directed his steps westward and landed in Richland Co., Wis., where he bought himself a large farm and followed farming up to 1856, when he sold out and moved to Jackson Co., Wis., where he followed farming until 1862, when his attention was drawn toward the then far-off gold fields, and he started for Denver, and, in 1862, he freighted across the plains, and in the spring of 1863, he came to Idaho, where he has made mining his business. Mr. Griswold held the office of County Commissioner for three years, from 1869 to 1872, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace several terms, and holds that office at present. Mr. Griswold is one of the large real estate owners of Idaho Springs. He is also extensively engaged in mining enterprises, having developed some of the richest mines in Colorado.

GEORGE W. HALL.

George W. Hall, a pioneer Coloradoan, and twelve years a prominent citizen and operator of Georgetown, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in November, 1825. He was educated in Buffalo, and at the age of 18 he left there and went to Albany, N. Y., where he worked at carpentering about a year. From there he went to Pittsfield, Mass., at which place he worked eighteen months. In the spring of 1846, he located at Bennington, Vt., where he lived and pursued the business of contractor and builder about four years, and he also for a time operated a planing-mill. He was married at Bennington,

in 1818, to Miss Eliza Stone. From Bennington Mr. Hall removed to New York City, where he resided for a number of years. During his residence in New York he made two successful visits of six months each to Kansas. He came to Colorado in 1860. Arriving in Denver Sept. 7, he remained there a few days, and then located at Mountain City, where he worked at carpentering for a time, but afterward engaged principally in millwright work. In the fall of 1862, he went to Empire, where he built mills for parties, and remained about three years. He was also interested in mining, and was for a time agent and Superintendent for the Knickerbocker Mining Company. Having realized a good sum from his mining interests, Mr. Hall returned to New York in the fall of 1865. He remained East over two years, and returned to Colorado in May, 1868. He then located at Georgetown, where he has since resided. In March, 1869, he rented the Georgetown Smelting Works, which had ceased operations some time previous. In the buildings he placed machinery for planing lumber, and operated it with signal success. Subsequently, in December, 1871, he added to the mill machinery for crushing and sampling ores, Gen. F. J. Marshall and C. A. Martine becoming his partners in that branch of the business. He has since bought the interests of those gentlemen, and is now running both departments of the mill with John H. Busted, his son-in-law, as partner. In 1868, Mr. Hall bought a one-half interest in the Colorado Central mine, which he owned and from which he realized a handsome income, until December, 1879. Then all the property of the Marshall Company and the Colorado Central mine was consolidated and sold to a New York company, Mr. Hall becoming a member of the company. He is now the largest stockholder, and also General Manager of the property. The Colorado Central is one of the most productive mines in the country, having yielded, to the present time, over \$500,000.

It is situated on Leavenworth Mountain, near Georgetown, and is now being extensively worked. A more comprehensive description of this property may be found in the History of Clear Creek Co., comprised in this work. Few men have been more industrious and more enterprising than George W. Hall. He has devoted his entire energies to all his undertakings, and his efforts have ever been crowned with success. Such men are invaluable auxiliaries to a community, and should live long and prosper."

H. C. HARRINGTON.

Mr. Harrington was born at Burrellville, R. I. March 5, 1839. In 1849, his parents moved to Pennsylvania, where he lived until nineteen years of age. He came West in 1858. In the summer of 1861, he enlisted in the United States Army, serving over three years as a soldier of the 1st Cavalry of Colorado. After his regiment was mustered out, Mr. Harrington located in Central City, Colo., where he engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business. In May, 1867, he came to Georgetown, where he has since lived. He was Marshal and Deputy Sheriff in 1868. Was connected with the post office at Georgetown over four years. Was, for a time, an accountant in the First National Bank of Georgetown, and from there he was elected Mayor of the city, in April, 1875. Has been Notary Public and conveyancer for eight years. Mr. Harrington is now engaged in the stationery and blank book business, and is also running, in connection with his store, a general news depot. Being one of the "old timers" of Clear Creek Valley, H. C. Harrington is widely known, and is doing a good business at Georgetown.

MICHAEL HOWARD.

Michael Howard, one of the leading merchants of the little village of Lawson, was born in the county of Clare, Ireland, August 29, 1835. When he was two years old his father

emigrated to America and located in Baltimore, where he was engaged in the manufacturing of ship supplies. Young Howard received a good common-school education. He learned the blacksmith's trade in his father's shops in Baltimore. In 1856, he went to Norfolk, Va., where he worked at his trade until 1861, when he joined the 41st Virginia Regiment, but on account of being a mechanic, he was soon discharged to work at his trade for the Confederate Government, in whose service he remained until May 18, 1862. In the winter of 1864, he went to St. Louis, where he remained until the spring of 1865. Then he went to Nevada, where he was engaged in blacksmithing until 1871. Then he returned to Baltimore, his old home, where he remained about three months. Then he went to Corsicana, Texas, where, after a few months' stay, he came to Colorado in the spring of 1872, and opened a blacksmith-shop in Georgetown, which he still continues in full blast. In 1878, he opened a store in Lawson, where he keeps a full stock of miners' supplies. Mr. Howard was married, Aug. 15, 1876, to Miss Anna Courtney, of Baltimore, Md.

WILLIAM B. HOOD.

William B. Hood, a lawyer of Georgetown, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., May 1, 1827. He was educated in his native city. He attended the Law School of Philadelphia, where he graduated, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. Mr. Hood has been twice married. His first marriage was in Philadelphia, April 13, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth A. Mahan. His wife died in 1852, and he was married the second time, in Woodstock, Va., June 11, 1857, to Miss Rebecca L. Dinges. In 1854, Mr. Hood was one of three attorneys appointed by the City Council of Philadelphia to compile and digest the laws and ordinances of the city of Philadelphia and the various districts, which work was faithfully and acceptably performed. In 1867, he was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from Phil-

adelphia. He continued the practice of law at Philadelphia until the summer of 1869, when he came to Colorado. In June of that year he located at Georgetown, where he has since resided and pursued the practice of his profession. In 1874, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and held the office two years. Since coming to Colorado, Mr. Hood has all the time been connected with mining enterprises. He is now the sole owner of the property of the Argyle Tunnel & Mining Company, which consists of a group of mines situated on the south slope of Red Elephant Mountain, near the base, about a quarter of a mile from the town of Lawson, and five and a half miles from Georgetown. This property is valuable and has yielded largely. He is also the owner of the Old Griffith Lode. This lode is said to be the first discovered in the district, and was originally worked for gold. It is now known as the "Hood Mine." It is situated on Griffith Mountain, near Georgetown. It now bears a rich vein of mineral, about thirty inches thick, which averages a mill-run of 100 to 125 ounces per ton, besides a percentage of gold, copper and lead. Mr. Hood has mining interests in various districts, and he has succeeded in accumulating much valuable property, which will yield him rich results.

WILLIAM T. HUGHES.

William T. Hughes, a lawyer of Georgetown, was born in Hardin Co., Ky., Jan. 6, 1848. In 1856, his parents moved to Springfield, Ill., where he was partly educated. In 1861, he went into the world on his own account, and has since steered his own ship, working for years as a laborer on a farm and as a school teacher. During his leisure hours, he pursued the study of law, and in 1871 he went to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he entered the Law Department, and graduated in 1872. He then located at St. Joseph, Mo., and began the practice of his profession, which

he continued until coming West in 1874. In June, 1874, he located at Golden, Colo., at which place he practiced law until April, 1875. He then removed to Georgetown, where he has since resided, and engaged in the law practice. Mr. Hughes is not only a vigorous and a successful practitioner, but he appreciates well the truth that a man never becomes perfect in legal knowledge, and, having collected around him one of the finest libraries in the country, he devotes his attention to a close study of the law, and for his opinions and abilities he is establishing a fine reputation. He was married near Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 21, 1875, to Miss Mary M. Libby.

GEORGE W. JONES.

Among the old miners of Colorado may be mentioned George W. Jones. He was born in Worcester Co., Md., June 22, 1839. He had the misfortune to lose his father when he was about three years old, but through the perseverance of his mother he contrived to obtain a good common-school education. Afterward he went to learn the blacksmith's trade, but in a few years abandoned the trade and entered into the mercantile business with Mr. B. F. Ayalott, and they did business in Holmesburg, Worcester Co., Md., during the year of 1863, and, in the spring of 1864, he came to Colorado and located at Mill City, where he followed mining and prospecting until 1871, when he made a visit to his old home in Maryland. After spending a short time in Maryland, he returned to Mill City, where he was variously engaged until 1876, when he came to Freeland, which he has since made his home. Mr. Jones has some very good mines, among which are the Dry Gulch and Big Horn Lodes. He is unmarried, but enjoys the comforts of a bachelor's life, and is a social, pleasant gentleman in every respect.

WILLIAM F. KELSO.

The subject of this sketch was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, May 2, 1836. His parents moved

to Daviess Co., Mo., in 1842. At the age of twenty-one, William F. Kelso went to Linn Co., Kan., where he remained two years; then returned to his home in Missouri. He came to Colorado in the spring of 1860. In June of that year, his party camped on the ground near where the Central City bakery now stands. Soon after Mr. Kelso, with others, made a trip through Middle Park. They found the Hot Springs, a moss-agate bed and some gold. On this occasion, Mr. Kelso killed a great bear, by which he was attacked, said to have been the largest ever seen in Colorado. After his return from Middle Park, Mr. Kelso mined on Chicago Bar, South Clear Creek, also in Russell Gulch. He prospected extensively in Colorado, and also in New Mexico. He was, probably, the first one to ascend Kelso Mountain, which took its name from him. From there he made the first trip down Clear Creek to Georgetown. Mr. Kelso was one of the discoverers of silver in Colorado. Since 1865, he has lived at Georgetown and engaged extensively in mining. He was married, in Georgetown, Oct. 1, 1874, to Miss Sallie Mendenhall, formerly of Chillicothe, Mo. He is now a member of the City Council of Georgetown; was elected in 1877, and re-elected in 1879. He is the present foreman of the Georgetown Fire and Hose Company, No. 1. Mr. Kelso's mining interests are now quite extensive. Among his claims are the Fulton mine, the Tunnel Lode on Kelso Mountain and the Grey Eagle and Memphis mines, on McClellan Mountain. These mines are all considered first-class. Mr. Kelso's property and his recent sales have yielded him well, and, with the most flattering prospects ahead, he may, at an early day, take his rank among the wealthiest men of Georgetown.

JUDGE JOHN C. MCCOY.

John C. McCoy, a well-known lawyer of Georgetown, and the present Judge of the Clear Creek County Court, came from Nebraska to

Colorado about fifteen years ago. The Judge is, by nativity, a Kentuckian. He was born near Lancaster, Garrard Co., Ky., Sept. 4, 1822. When fourteen years of age, his parents moved to Adams Co., Ill. Young McCoy received a good English education. He lived with his father until the spring of 1840, when he procured and settled upon a farm near his father's. He worked his farm and studied law at the same time, and in 1852, he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession at Jacksonville, Ill. He was married in Schuyler Co., Ill., Jan. 14, 1841, to Miss Eliza Ewing. He started West in 1865, and after spending the summer in Nebraska, made his way to Colorado. He settled at Idaho, Colo., Dec. 1, 1865, and at once began the practice of law. In 1867, he was elected a member of the State Legislature on the Republican ticket. He located in Georgetown in January, 1868, at which place he continued to practice his profession, and has since resided. In 1872, he became the City Attorney for Georgetown, and held it four years. He was elected Judge of the County Court in the fall of 1877. Judge McCoy has labored as a servant of the people faithfully and unsparingly. He held the office of City Attorney at an unsettled and trying time, and battled with its dangers manfully. He has filled the office he now holds with ability and honor, and it is to the regret of many that he now contemplates resigning his judgeship, his failing health requiring that he should seek a Southern climate.

GEN. F. J. MARSHALL.

It is impossible, in the space here allotted the writer, to give a minute and comprehensive sketch of a man whose career has been so eventful as that of Gen. F. J. Marshall. Gen. Marshall is a scion of the time-honored F. F. V.'s. He was born in Lee Co., Va., April 3, 1816. His early life was spent in his native State. In 1842, he emigrated to Fair West, Caldwell Co., Mo., where he lived ten years. He was Sheriff

of the county four years, and afterward engaged in merchandising. He was married at Richmond, Mo., November, 1847, to Miss Mary R. Williams. In 1852, Gen. Marshall removed to the Territory, afterward Kansas, and settled on the Big Blue River, at a place now the site of Marysville, Marshall Co. This town took its name for Gen. Marshall's wife. Gen. Marshall was a member of the first Territorial Legislature of Kansas, also a member of the second Legislature—Upper House. In 1855, during the great struggle between the Pro-slavery party and the Anti-slavery party, the Legislative Council of Kansas elected Gen. Marshall a Brigadier General of the State Militia, and at that time the opposing army of Lane was threatening Lecompton, then the seat of Government, and Gen. Richardson resigned his position as General in Chief of the State forces. This occurred on the field in front of Lecompton; Gen. Marshall, by superiority of rank immediately took command. The excitement on that occasion was very great, and Gen. Marshall readily appreciated his grave responsibility. It is a fact that he forcibly prevented one of his subordinate officers from opening fire upon Lane's troops, and his prompt and decisive action at that critical moment doubtless averted a general war of sections. Gen. Marshall was afterward promoted to the rank of Major General and Commander in Chief of the Kansas Militia. In 1856, he was elected Governor of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. After the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution in 1857, he retired to private life. In the fall of 1859, he came to Denver, Colo., and moved out his family in 1861. At Denver, he engaged in freighting and merchandising until the spring of 1864, when he removed to Central City, and there engaged in mining for two years. In 1866, Gen. Marshall located permanently in Georgetown, where he has since lived, and devoted his attention exclusively to mining. In 1869, he organized the Marshall Silver Mining

Company. The property of this company has recently been sold to a New York Company — The Colorado Central Consolidated Mining Company, now one of the largest and most prosperous mining interests in the State. Gen. Marshall was intimately connected with the negotiation and sale of the celebrated Bassick mine, of Custer County, and also the Pelican and Dives mine, of Clear Creek County. In his recent transactions he has met with abundant success. He is now connected with numerous and extensive mining interests in various districts, and by his untiring energy and skillful management has amassed a large and increasing fortune. He has adhered firmly to his Democratic principles; has never placed himself as a candidate for office in Colorado, but it is well known that the wide popularity and influence of Gen. F. J. Marshall would greatly advance him in anything he should undertake.

HON. THOMAS MITCHELL.

This gentleman, the present Judge of the First Judicial District of Colorado, came West in 1877. He was born in Philadelphia, Penn., April 17, 1845. His education he received at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1864. He went into the late war as a Lieutenant in the 198th Penn. V. I. Subsequently, he was detailed upon the staff of Gen. H. C. Sickles. He received his commission as Assistant Adjutant General when only nineteen years of age, and also served upon the staffs of Gen. J. L. Chamberlain and Gen. A. L. Pearson. At the close of the war, he returned to Philadelphia, and soon afterward began the study of law in the office of Henry Wharton, Esq. He attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1867. He practiced law in Philadelphia until coming to Colorado. On the 25th of January, 1871, he was married, at Philadelphia, to Miss Lucy B. Reed. Upon coming to Colorado, in June, 1877, he located at Georgetown, where he im-

mediately entered the practice of his profession, and has since resided. In January, 1880, the judgeship of the First Judicial District being vacated by the resignation of Judge Beck, Gov. Pitkin appointed Thomas Mitchell to fill the vacancy. Judge Mitchell's circuit comprises the counties of Clear Creek, Gilpin, Jefferson, Boulder, Grand, Routt and Summit. The Judge has served the public faithfully and ably.

HON. ROBERT S. MORRISON.

Few men are more widely known in Colorado than R. S. Morrison. Not only is he marked as an able lawyer and a leading member of the bar of his county, but as an author and a compiler of laws. Mr. Morrison was born in Alleghany City, Penn., in the year 1843. He began the study of law in early manhood, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar of his native county, where he pursued the practice of his profession for four years. In the year 1870, Mr. Morrison came West and settled in Denver, Colo. He soon entered the practice of the law, as a partner of Gen. B. M. Hughes, and continued as such for about a year. In 1872, he left Denver and located in Georgetown, where he has since resided. In 1873, Mr. Morrison was married to Miss Edelmira Desoto, of Denver. He has recently associated himself as a partner with Jacob Fillius, of Georgetown. The firm do a general and extensive practice, devoting themselves chiefly to the mining law. Mr. Morrison was a member of the last Territorial Council. He was a candidate for District Judge on the Democratic ticket in 1876, and, although his party was not strong enough to elect him, yet he was the only Democrat who carried his own county. In 1874, his work, "Morrison's Mining Rights," was first published, and it is now in its fourth edition. "Morrison's Mining Digest" appeared in 1878. These books, especially the "Mining Rights," have obtained an extensive circulation. They are highly esteemed, and no law library of the State is complete without

them. Mr. Morrison, being a gentleman of fine and prepossessing appearance, at once impresses one as a man of unusual character and ability. He has modestly avoided public life, and has usually kept himself and his opinions out of newspapers, but in 1879 he took an active and prominent part in opposing the Legislative Act abolishing grand juries in Colorado, which act was afterward vetoed by the Governor.

Since the above was prepared, R. S. Morrison has been nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention which met at Leadville Aug. 18, 1880. When a man's powers become known to the people, and they see in him the elements of a useful servant, it is impossible for him to keep out of public life. The State of Colorado elects one member of Congress. Hon. James B. Belford represented the State in the last session of Congress.

CHARLES H. MORRIS.

A well-known and esteemed citizen of Georgetown is Charles H. Morris. He came to Colorado in 1869, and located at Mill City, where he engaged in operating a mill and reduction works about a year. Subsequently, he became the Superintendent for the Spanish Bar Mining Company, at Spanish Bar, and continued in that capacity about a year. His company had run short of means, most of their capital having been invested in purchasing their mill; they were left without sufficient funds to operate with, and Mr. Morris, finding them without money to buy the requisite new machinery, and to pay their employees, relinquished his position. After he had done so, the President of the company sent him a note of thanks for his past efficient services, remarking that he could not be blamed for quitting. Mr. Morris was then attracted by the rich developments in the Dives, Pelican and other mines, at Georgetown, and, in March, 1871, he located at Georgetown, where he has since resided, and became identified with various interests. Charles H. Morris

was born in New York City, Jan. 12, 1840. He was educated in the schools of the city, receiving a business education, and afterward engaged for a time in mercantile pursuits. At an early age, he went upon a trip to South America, where he contracted a fondness for mining. Besides, his father had long been connected with mining and mining companies, so that his mind was naturally turned into that channel of business. For several years before coming to Colorado, he acted as Secretary for two mining companies in New York. Since locating at Georgetown, Mr. Morris has given his exclusive attention to mining and milling. For several years he had charge of the Rocky Mountain mill as Manager and Superintendent. But he gave up that position last July, in order to devote his time to his individual interests and the property of some mining companies which he represents. He is at present Superintendent for the Dives and Pelican Mining Company, the Herman Mining Company and the Consolidated Pay Rock Mining Company of New York. He also represents other companies, which are not operating at present. Mr. Morris was peculiarly unfortunate some time since, and lost heavily; but by his thrift and excellent management, he is rapidly repairing his losses, and will, doubtless, at no distant period, take his stand among the moneyed men of the land, where he might well be placed. He was married, at Georgetown, June 22, 1876, to Miss Mary B. Smith, a niece of Col. Nicholas Smith, of Kentucky (the husband of Ida Greeley), and a step-daughter of David T. Griffith.

CHARLES A. MARTINE.

This gentleman was born in Munich, Bavaria, where he was reared and educated. He came to America in August, 1857, and located in New York, where, for three years, he held a tutorship in the Chemical Department of Columbia College. He was in the Engineer Corps of the United States during the late war.

and served from 1861 to the close. In the spring of 1866, he came to Colorado and opened an assay office in Central City, which he ran about a year. In May, 1867, attracted by the silver excitement which had arisen in Clear Creek Co., Mr. Martine went to Georgetown, where he, in company with other gentlemen, leased an amalgamating mill, and began operations under the style of Garrett, Martine, & Co. After about a year, the company sold out, and Mr. Martine began to ship ores to England and Germany. He was the first man to engage in shipping ores from Clear Creek Co., and he continued the business with fine success until July 1, 1880, when he sold out to G. W. Hall. Since coming to Colorado, he has all the time engaged, to some extent, in mining. He is now a one-fifth partner in Kirtley Tunnel Lode, a valuable property on Leavenworth Mountain, near Georgetown; besides, he has other interests in various sections. Mr. Martine has acquired a nice competency, and is now Vice President of the Merchants' National Bank of Georgetown.

CHARLES M. MORRISON.

Charles M. Morrison, agent of the Colorado Central Railroad at Lawson City, was born in Lewistown, Penn., Jan. 24, 1846. He was reared on a farm, but received no education at home. In 1864, he answered to the call for men for ninety days' service, and entered Co. F, 96th Penn. V. I. After his time was out, he entered a telegraph office on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. After two months' stay in this office, he emigrated to Danville, Ill., where he took charge of the telegraph office on the T. W. & W. R. R. until May, 1866, then he came to Colorado. After a short stay in Colorado, he returned to the States, and was employed by different railroad companies, and, in 1878 he again returned to Colorado and was employed by the D. & R. G. R. R. at Colorado Springs until September, 1878; then for two

months he was out with the surveying corps up the Grand Cañon, then he returned and took charge of the station at Beaver Brook, on the Colorado Central Railroad, where he remained until Jan. 24, 1880, when he was transferred to Lawson, where he has charge of the freight and telegraph office. He is also Postmaster at Lawson. Mr. Morrison is a courteous and obliging gentleman, and the right man in the right place.

JOHN S. MEADE, M. D.

Following the first flood of immigration which poured into Colorado when the news of rich gold discoveries at Pike's Peak was made known throughout the world, inducing men of all classes and characters to leave home comforts for the far-distant plains and mountains, all animated by the prospect of great and sudden wealth, came a class of men content to engage in the less hazardous, if not so remunerative, pursuit of a business life. Of this latter class was the subject of this sketch. Dr. J. S. Meade was born in Brighton, Canada, June 15, 1840. He received a good common-school education. Afterward, he entered the university at Toronto, Canada, where he received the degree of M. D. in the spring of 1858, but never practiced until he came to Colorado in 1859, and settled in Idaho Springs, where he devoted most of his time to his profession. In October, 1861, he entered the 1st Colo. V. I., as physician. He had charge of the hospital at Ft. Craig, and, in 1864, had charge of the Denver Hospital. In December, 1864, he returned to Idaho Springs and pursued his profession until 1868, when he began mining and gave up the practice of medicine. Dr. Meade has made some good discoveries, and still owns some fine property in Spring Gulch. He owns one-half of the Niagara Lode, which is being developed, and some fine ore taken out. He also has one-third interest in the famous Donaldson Lode, which has a pay



G. H. Stratton

streak of two feet, running from \$71 to \$480 per ton. Dr. Meade has fine mining property, of which the value can only be ascertained by a thorough examination. He was married Jan. 22, 1862, to Miss Louisa P. Bonham, one of the first ladies that came to Idaho Springs. Dr. Meade is prompt, reliable, and, in every respect, a good citizen.

M. J. MCKINLEY.

This gentleman is of Irish parentage. He was born in Ballycastle, County Antrim, Ireland, April 10, 1842. On attaining the age of eighteen, he emigrated to America and settled in Connecticut, where for two years he followed farming. He then moved to Iowa, upon a farm, and, after four years' experience in farming, he turned his attention to selecting a permanent home in the West. In the spring of 1866, he removed to Central City, Colo., where he was engaged in mining for about five years. He then moved to Georgetown, where he was chiefly engaged in mining. In the spring of 1875, he came to Idaho Springs. Mr. McKinley is highly esteemed by all who know him. In October, 1878, he was elected a member of the Town Board, and re-elected in 1879. Mr. McKinley owns some very good mining property, among which may be mentioned the Little Mac and Fenian Lodes, located in the Hukill Gulch. Mr. McKinley was married, Nov. 19, 1872, to Miss Mary Gleason, of Central City, Colo.

S. B. MERKEL, M. D.

Dr. S. B. Merkel was born in Philadelphia, Penn., and received his education at Girard College; he was one of the best draughtsmen of his class, if not the best, and, in his early days, through the advice of a prominent physician of Philadelphia, made a study of anatomy with a view of devoting his time exclusively to anatomical and pathological drawing. Quite a large number of the plates now used in the various medical colleges, especially in New

York and Philadelphia, are his handiwork. A graduate of the Bellevue Medical College, he has attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College and the Pennsylvania University, and was, for a considerable time, an office-student and assistant to Prof. William H. Pancoast, of Philadelphia. He also held the position of Curator to the Philadelphia Hospital and Clinic. He is fully conversant with the European military hospital practice, and is a conservative surgeon, advocating the use of the knife only when it cannot be avoided. He has resided in Europe several years, and visited all the celebrated medical institutes on the Continent as well as in Great Britain. During the Exposition of 1878, at Paris, he attended a large number of patients, of all nationalities, among whom were the officers and marines of the United States Navy, as well as a large number of Commissioners and others, for which he received the thanks of the officers and the United States Commissioner General, Richard C. McCormick. The Doctor is the inventor and patentee of Merkel's Physicians' Atmospheric Pocket Spray, a simple, unique apparatus, useful in treating diseases of the throat, lungs and nasal orifices; also, is the author of a work entitled "American and European Mineral Springs." The late failure of Tilden & Co., manufacturing chemists, greatly embarrassed the Doctor, who, not discouraged, has commenced anew in the mountain town of Idaho Springs, where, it is hoped, he will gain in health and wealth.

S. W. NOTT.

One of the earliest business men of Georgetown was S. W. Nott. He was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1832. At the age of twenty, he began the study of law in the office of Bagley & Wright, then one of the ablest firms in the State of New York, and was licensed to practice in 1854, but, owing to his deficiency of hearing, he soon abandoned the profession. When twenty-one years of age, Mr. Nott was

elected Clerk of the city of Watertown, N. Y., which position he held by re-election three years. In 1857, he removed to Chicago, Ill., and was there a clerk in the Circuit Court Clerk's office for four years. He was married to Miss Helen L. Ingersoll, of New York, in 1859. In 1862, he returned to his native State and engaged in the pork packing business in New York City for five years. In 1866 his business failing, he came to Colorado, and started the first stage-line express between Central and Georgetown. At Georgetown, Mr. Nott has engaged successfully in the livery business for thirteen years. In the fall of 1879, he started a line of stage-coaches, known as the "High Line," from Georgetown to Kokomo and Leadville, the first line across the Argentine Range. This undertaking was encompassed with numerous disadvantages. Many predicted that the enterprise would be a failure, and it was only the pluck and energy of S W Nott that made it a success. Mr. Nott has held the position of agent for the Union Pacific Express Co., at Georgetown, for nearly three years. Being one of the pioneers of the Clear Creek Valley, Mr. Nott's life has, of course, been variegated with many of the shifting scenes which mark the career of the early Coloradoan. He is regarded as a man of superior nerve and business tact, and has established himself among the leading citizens of Georgetown.

A. M. NOXON, M. D.

The name of Dr. Noxon is familiar to all the old miners and early settlers of Colorado. He has camped upon the present site of Idaho, and prospected, with partial success, for gold in the very places which have become celebrated for the richest ore ever discovered. The following sketch of his career will be eagerly read by many of his old friends and companions during the exciting times of 1860. Dr. Noxon was born in Warren Co. N. Y. Jan. 24, 1824. He received an academic education. He spent his

early life with his father, and, at the age of nineteen years, he started on a tour through the Southern States, where he spent about four years, and, in 1847, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Campbell, of Middletown, Ohio. He studied with him three years, then moved to Covington, Ind., where he began the practice of medicine. In 1851, he moved to Sioux City, Iowa, where he practiced until the Pike's Peak excitement, when he left Sioux City for the Far West, and located at Idaho Springs, where he has followed his profession. Dr. Noxon has some of the finest mining property in the State, among which is the Kansas City Tunnel, located in the Virginia Gulch. Dr. Noxon has experienced all the ups and downs of an active business career, and is content to enjoy the fruits of his years of toil and excitement.

R. O. OLD.

When we review the annals of men, and single out one who has passed the meridian of life, and never appeared conspicuously to the general public eye, but who has unostentatiously and in a multitude of ways figured in the important affairs of communities, we are at a loss to know what particular facts to enlarge upon, and what special points to bring out most prominently; such a one as we would refer to is R. O. Old of Georgetown; coming to Colorado at an early day, he has watched the history and growth of the State from its infancy, has mingled more or less himself with the development of different sections, has accumulated a fortune and established for himself an enviable rank in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Old was born in Somersetshire, England, Oct. 28, 1829; in boyhood, he began working in a printing and book binding establishment where he early imbibed a taste for books and for writing; at the age of seventeen, in the spring of 1847, he came to America, and clerked in a drug store in New York City more than a year; in the fall of 1848, he went

to Michigan, and lived with his uncle on a farm until the spring of 1849; he then went to Chicago, and there engaged in the sale of magazine literature three or four months; then returned to Michigan and remained some months; near the close of the year, after a brief stay in Chicago, Mr. Old found it to his interest to go to Milwaukee, Wis., at which place he lived until the spring of 1852; then he again returned to Chicago and engaged in business there about three years; for eight or nine months he was local editor of a daily paper called the *Courant*; this paper was the original journal which afterward merged into the *Chicago Times*; during that time, Mr. Old had charge of the larger part of the daily circulation of all the city papers; in the spring of 1853, he opened a book store in Chicago, and engaged extensively in the business; in the spring of 1855, he opened another book store in Elgin, near Chicago, and the following summer sold out his business in Chicago and continued his store in Elgin. He was married at Elgin May 18, 1855, to Miss Annie E. Taylor. In the spring of 1868, Mr. Old removed to Nebraska and settled on a farm near Nebraska City; while in Nebraska, he was correspondent of the *Elgin Gazette*, and was also the author of a number of articles on "Immigration to Colorado," etc.; he remained in Nebraska about two years, until the spring of 1860, when, having met with reverses, he left his family and came to Colorado; he walked across the plains—was about forty-two days in crossing and arrived in Denver July 6, without money and without resources; he worked at Denver a short time and then made his way to Cañon City, reaching that place about the middle of August; at Cañon City, he, in a short time, became a member of the town company and by his tact and energy, succeeded in obtaining means to erect a storehouse; his house being completed, he procured a stock of goods on time and began a business

which proved a wonderful success, and by the close of the year had brought him a large profit. Mr. Old early became a prominent citizen of Cañon City, and was elected a member of the Committee of Safety, known as the "Committee of Three." In June, 1861, Gov. Gilpin made a visit to Cañon City; a flag was raised in honor of him, and, by request of the citizens, Mr. Old delivered the address of welcome, and read an original poem, written for the occasion; in the winter of 1861, the prospects at Cañon City seemed to waver, and, Mr. Old becoming interested in mining, removed to Montgomery, taking his goods with him; he was the second man to reach Montgomery, at a time when there was but one tent, and he afterward built the first frame house there; the town grew up like a mushroom, and soon became a point of much importance; Mr. Old was intimately identified with the history and growth of this place. "Mt. Lincoln," situated near Montgomery, received its permanent name at the suggestion of Mr. Old; in the fall of 1863, Mr. Old went to Summit Co., where he engaged in gulch mining all the ensuing winter; he returned to Montgomery the spring following, and, closing out his business, removed the next fall to Denver; at Denver he engaged in merchandising; in the spring of 1865, he bought out J. J. Cobb, and went into the wholesale and retail grocery business; while at Montgomery, in 1863, Mr. Old lost his wife and, returning to the States, he brought back his young daughter; he remained in business at Denver until February 1866 when he decided to make a return visit to England; was absent in England about a year. He was married in the city of Bath, England, Oct. 31, 1866, to Miss Ellen Harvey. In the spring of 1867 Mr. Old returned to Colorado, and went to Gilpin Co., where he commenced shipping ores to firms in Swansea, South Wales; in the fall of the same year he came to Clear Creek Co., with the view of purchasing ore, and, in

the spring of 1868, began the shipment of ore from Georgetown; during the subsequent three years, Mr. Old made frequent visits to England, and, in December, 1868, he established a bureau of mines in London; afterward, he shipped ore to the firm of Johnson & Son, London; during the winter of 1869-70, Mr. Old negotiated and perfected the sale of the celebrated Terrible mine, to parties in London, for £100,000 sterling; this sale yielded him a large profit; he returned to Georgetown in April following, bringing with him his wife; for nearly two years he was agent for the Terrible Mining Co., at Georgetown; he purchased the Dunderberg Mine in 1871; applied for a patent, and worked the mine extensively; during the time he held this mine, it yielded over \$700,000; in 1879, Mr. Old and Gen. William A. Hamill (with whom he had been in litigation a year or more over the conflict of the East Terrible with the Dunderberg mine) sold the Dunderberg, including the East Terrible and other mining interests, to a New York syndicate, for \$600,000; Mr. Old is the present Director of the Dunderberg mine; he is now interested in various and valuable properties, and is one of the largest mine owners in Clear Creek Co.; his views and reports upon mines are very highly regarded; in 1869, he published and distributed, free, 20,000 copies of his work, entitled "Colorado: Its History, Geography and Mining;" in 1872, he published a second and an improved edition of his work, of which he distributed 30,000 copies, and, by his labors and munificence, rendered invaluable aid to the general interests of Colorado. Surely few have done more for the country, few are more worthy of reward, and few better deserve the advantages of wealth, than R. O. Old. *Transact in exemplum.*

DR. IRVING J. POLLOK.

Dr. Pollok, an old and long-established physician of Georgetown, came to Colorado when

the county was in its infancy, and he has, doubtless, been as extensively connected with the history and growth of the State as any man in Clear Creek Valley. The incidents he relates of primitive life in the Rocky Mountains, adventures of the prospectors and experiences with the Indians, would make a good volume. The Doctor is originally from Scotland. He was born in Stirling, Scotland, Nov. 11, 1829. When three years of age, his parents immigrated to America and settled in New Orleans, but they soon afterward removed to New York. At the age of fourteen, young Pollok went back to Scotland, where he lived with his uncle two years. In the spring of 1836, he returned to his parents, in Lyons, N. Y. Soon afterward, he went to Franklin, Tenn., where he taught school about eight months, and again returned to New York. He then entered the University of New York as a private student under Dr. Mott, and took two courses of medical lectures; but, owing to his youth, he could not receive his diploma at New York. Subsequently, he took a spring course at the University of Vermont, where he graduated at the age of twenty-one. Soon after receiving his diploma, Dr. Pollok went to Philadelphia, and there obtained a position in the United States Army as Second Assistant Surgeon. He remained in the army five years, and became First Assistant. During the time he was assigned to Galveston, Texas, and he instituted the first hospital there. He was at Galveston two years, and it was while there that he resigned his position. Upon quitting the army, he, with his brother, a physician, went to St. Louis, where they practiced medicine together about a year. In 1855, his brother's health failing him, the Doctor returned home to New York with him, and his brother died soon afterward. Dr. Pollok then located in Chicago, Ill., and practiced his profession there about three years. In 1858 he started with a hunting party for California. The party consisted of a number of English gentlemen, headed by a

son of Lord Berkeley. They took the Smoky Hill route, and hunted along the way to Pike's Peak. They were, no doubt, the first party of whites that had seen the Springs at Pike's Peak. Dr. Pollok separated from the party at a place known as "Jack Morrow's Rancho," where he met Green Russell and a party of Georgians, with whom he went to the point where Denver is now situated. This was in the fall of 1858. During the ensuing winter, they camped and hunted, and the next spring they went to St. Joseph, Mo., for the purpose of selling their furs and purchasing supplies. Upon returning to Denver, they found quite a settlement collected there; and, after a brief sojourn, they moved up to what is now called Russell Gulch, in Gilpin Co. There they mined five or six months, working the "Bob Tail Lode." The Doctor gives some amusing incidents of his life among the early miners. Referring to the "Bob Tail," he says it received its name in this way: They had a large ox, with its tail bobbed, which drew the crevice material from their workings. The ox was well known as "Old Bob Tail," and the boys decided, that, as "Bob Tail" did the most and hardest of the labor in developing the mine, he was entitled to the honor of the name, so they called their lode after him, and ever afterward the noble ox, seeming to realize and appreciate the honor done him, would elevate his stump and pull with all his strength at the mention of his name. In the spring of 1860, Dr. Pollok left Russell Gulch, and went with a party to California Gulch. Prospecting there about a month, he again returned to Missouri to procure supplies. Upon returning to California Gulch, the Doctor states that he found about 2,000 men there. He mined in the Gulch about two years, and while there he participated in the greeting of the first women that reached the new camp. The miners heard they were on their way to the Gulch, but had stopped some distance off, not having sufficient conveyance to bring them further. So the miners held a meet-

ing, raised a purse and hired a team to go after them. The family seemed to be "Arkansaw Travelers," and consisted of a man, his wife and son and daughter. Upon their arrival at the camp, the miners made a great demonstration. That night they gave a grand formal reception and a dance. Dr. Pollok had the rare honor of dancing with the maiden. During the evening, a purse of \$700 was raised, and presented to the young lady. As quickly as possible a house was built for the family, and they were set up for keeping boarders. In the spring of 1862, Dr. Pollok conducted a party to Musquito Gulch. He named the Gulch himself, and mined in the vicinity a year. In the summer of 1863, he became First Surgeon of the Second Colorado Cavalry, and served in the United States service to the close of the war. In 1860, he was a member of the Upper House of the Legislature under the provisional government. He was also a member of the Provisional Government Convention. After the war, he located at Georgetown, where he has since resided and practiced his profession, with the exception of two years which he spent on his sheep rancho in Huerfano Co., thirty-six miles below Pueblo. He was married in Lincolnton, N. C., May 4, 1869, to Miss Jennie Reinhardt, daughter of Gen. W. M. Reinhardt. In 1873, he was elected Vice President of the Territorial Medical Society, and held the position one year. In 1874, he represented Colorado in the United States Medical Convention at St. Louis. The Doctor stands well in his profession, and has done a most extensive practice, but, owing to his impaired health, having suffered long from wounds he received in the war, he is unable to attend to the general practice now as formerly.

RICHARD ALSOP POMEROY.

This gentleman, a prominent citizen of Georgetown, is widely known as the manager and superintendent of one of the oldest and most noted mines in the State. He was born in

Pomeroy, Ohio, March, 29, 1843. He graduated at Kenyon College, Gambia, Ohio, and afterward engaged for a number of years in commercial pursuits—principally salt and iron interests. In the fall of 1876, he came to Colorado, and, according to a previous arrangement, he at once took charge of the Stevens mine, with office at Georgetown. The Stevens mine is the property of the Stevens Mining Company, of Cincinnati, situated in Argentine District, on McClellan Mountain; and, in addition to it, the company own the Columbus, Richland, Theodore Cook, J. R. Murdock, Dividend and Gen. Francis L. Vinton Lodes, all of which are situated together, and can be worked through the tunnel of the Stevens mine. The property is stocked, but the company is a close corporation, and the stock is not now on the board, though it may be here stated that the stock has never been below par. Mr. Pomeroy is himself a stockholder. He is now the agent for the company, and has the management of the entire property. The Stevens mine has always yielded well, many thousands of dollars having been taken from it. It now bears a solid vein of mineral two feet thick, and is being extensively worked. A more accurate description of the mine may be found in the history of Clear Creek Co. included in this work. Mr. Pomeroy is one of the settled men of Colorado, having determined to make his permanent home at Georgetown. As a Democrat, he is well known, and has ever stood up to the principles and enactments of his party. He was married at Newport, Ky., July 31, 1877, to Miss Mary A. Lewis.

E. H. N. PATTERSON

“Mr. Patterson was born in Winchester, Va., Jan. 27, 1828, and at the age of seven removed with his parents to Illinois, then a pioneer State. He was educated at Jubilee College, near Peoria, and at Knox College, and after quitting school became editor of the *Oquawka Spectator*, having learned much about the printing business

in the office of the Washington *Jacksonian*, owned and edited by his father. When the first news of the discovery of gold on the far-away shores of California reached young Patterson, his pioneer instinct asserted itself, and he determined to seek his fortune in the Far West. He accordingly organized a train for the gold regions, and, in the spring of 1850, set out overland for the great El Dorado. After a wearisome and tedious journey across the plains and mountains, he arrived at the mines near Coloma on the 13th of July, 1850. After remaining in the mines for awhile, Mr. Patterson accepted an editorial position on the *Pacer Times*, of Sacramento. After filling this position for a few months, he became ill and was compelled to return to ‘the States.’ He returned via Panama, and after recovering his health resumed his connection with the *Spectator*. The spring of 1859 wafted to his ears stories similar to those which had come to him ten years before. The gold excitement of California gave way before the stories from Pike’s Peak. Mr. Patterson was again tempted toward the West, and, on the 15th of March of 1859, started upon his second overland tour, with the Rocky Mountains in view this time. He located in Boulder Co., and, when the memorable attempt to establish the Territory of Jefferson was made, he was elected a delegate from Left Hand to the Territorial Convention. He was also identified with the early history of Tarryall. Remaining West a few years, Mr. Patterson again returned to Illinois, and did not again visit Colorado until 1873, when he became owner of the Georgetown *Miner*. He has remained at Georgetown during the past seven years, and has never once severed his connection with the *Miner*, which, under his management, has been one of the best of Colorado’s newspapers. As a journalist, Mr. Patterson was fair minded, and never, if he knew it, in his dealings with his fellow-man, broke the golden rule. He preferred to devote himself to the discussion of general subjects.

and seldom, if ever, dropped into 'personal journalism.' He wrote readily and often felicitously, and never failed to make a thoroughly readable paper. Those qualities rendered him an excellent correspondent, and as such, under the *name de plume* of Sniklaw, he became famous in Colorado in early days. Personally, he was warm hearted and frank, an enjoyable and instructive companion, carrying, beneath a rough and manly exterior, the heart and feeling of a woman. In brief, E. H. N. Patterson was in every way a true man and a good citizen, and by his death the entire State suffered a loss."

The above sketch was taken by request from the *Denver Tribune*. Mr. Patterson died at Denver, April 21, 1880. His remains were interred at Georgetown with Masonic honors.

JAMES PECK.

James Peck, late of Empire, Clear Creek County, was not only widely known in Colorado, the State in which were spent many years of the latter end of his life, and in which he died, but he was at one time a well-known citizen of Oswego, N. Y., and, from about 1844 to 1860, he was a prominent business man of Chicago, Ill. He was part owner in, and agent for, an extensive line of sail vessels and propellers plying between Oswego and Chicago, in which position he displayed great energy and judgment. But the panic of 1857 injured him financially, as it did many other able merchants. Mr. Peck was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., July 27, 1802. At about the age of eighteen, his parents moved to Oswego, N. Y., where he was afterward married, in 1829, to Miss Harriet Whaley, and, his wife dying, he was subsequently married, December 6, 1838, to Miss Mary Grace. For a number of years, he engaged in the mercantile business and in milling until removing to Chicago. He immigrated to Colorado in 1862 and located at Empire, where he afterward engaged in mining for gold and silver, and also for a time in

merchandising. In his latter years, he was moderately prosperous. He died of pneumonia on the 13th of January, 1880, full of years and highly respected. He left a wife and four grown-up children. His widow and married son, Frank L. Peck, now occupy the old homestead at Empire, which they run as a hotel, widely and popularly known as the Peck House.

REV. WILLIAM D. PRICE.

Among the prominent citizens of Freeland may be mentioned Rev. William D. Price, a native of South Wales, and dating his birth-days from July 19, 1827. This gentleman has witnessed many of the ups and downs of life. He was the son of a blacksmith. After serving an apprenticeship of four years in his father's shop, he emigrated to America and located at Carbondale, Penn., where he was married, Jan. 25, 1850, to Miss Reese, who lived only thirteen months after their marriage. After his wife's death, he went to Wisconsin in the fall of 1851, where he spent about five months. Then he returned to Carbondale, Penn., in the spring of 1852, and, in May, he sailed around to California, where he spent about two years. Then he returned to Carbondale, Penn., and, in 1854, he was married the second time, to Miss Jane Reese. In the spring of 1858, he moved with his family to La Crosse Co. Wis., where he bought himself a farm. After four years' experience in farming, he sold out and moved to Rochester City, Minn., where he formed a copartnership with Mr. Crittender in the general merchandising trade. While at Rochester, he was President of the Rochester Relief Society, where he did all he could to relieve the wounded soldiers. After the war was over, he removed to Iowa, where he followed farming until December, 1868. Then he removed to Brownsville, Neb., where he followed farming, and in the meantime revealing the Gospel to the weary travelers, of whom many were converted and brought

to Christ by his untiring energy. After spending eight long years in Brownsville, he moved to Larimer City, Wyoming Ter., where he spent about eighteen months, and, in October, 1877, he came to Colorado, and, after spending a few months in Central City, he came to Freeland, where he was most of his time employed at the Freeland mine up to May 10, 1879, and, in the summer of 1879, he made a trip to Chicago, and, in December, 1879, the Trail Creek Tunnel and Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company was organized, with a capital of \$1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of \$10 each, and officered as follows: William D. Price, President; Adam Miller, Vice President; James Allen, Secretary; Robert Turner, Treasurer. The Trail Creek Tunnel is progressing rapidly under the control of Messrs. Price and Allen. They have some fine ore in their tunnel which has run as high as \$600 per ton. Rev. Price preached the first sermon in the Freeland camp Jan. 20, 1878, from Matthew xxi. 25 and, on the same day, organized the first Sabbath school in Freeland, where he is held in high esteem by all those who have had business or social dealings with him.

CHRISTOPHER PEARSON, M. D.

Dr. Pearson, a physician of Georgetown, was born in Boston, England, March 31, 1819. His parents moved to America in 1829, and settled at Buffalo, N. Y. He received a common-school education, and, when twenty-one years of age, went to St. Louis, Mo., where he afterward attended the State University and graduated in the medical department in 1844. He was one of those deserving students who paid their own way by working between hours. Upon finishing his course, he located in Montgomery County, Mo., where he practiced medicine for thirty years. During the late war, he was an Examining Surgeon in the State Militia. In the summer of 1873, he removed to Louisiana, Pike Co., Mo. There he lived and prac-

ticed his profession over six years, and during the time he was United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions. In 1879, having for some time contemplated moving West, he came to Colorado. Locating at Georgetown in October of that year, he at once entered the medical practice, and has since continued with increasing success. Dr. Pearson adheres to the old, time-honored school of medicine, and his long experience, with his superior skill, would insure for him an excellent practice in any community. He is establishing a fine reputation in Georgetown and vicinity, and is receiving the patronage of many of the best citizens.

CHARLES C. POST.

With the tide of immigration which flowed into Colorado in 1859-60, there came a number of thrifty, sterling men—a few of whom still remain in every community—who are the "old stand-bys," the back-bone, so to speak, of the country. There may be those who have their imperfections (no men are perfect), but of their failings it is not our province to speak. They have stood with the people in their trying years, have kept their faces to the rising West, and have never lost confidence in the greatness of its future. We look upon them now as honored landmarks, and when they are gone their memories will long remain fresh in the valleys of the Rocky Mountains. Charles C. Post is conspicuous among the living '59-ers. He was born in Washtenaw County, Mich., November 29, 1832. He was raised on a farm, and was educated in the common schools of the country. At the age of nineteen he went to Decatur, Ill., where he began the study of law in the office of his brother. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, and afterward practiced in partnership with his brother until coming West in 1859. He was married, at Decatur, May 16, 1856, to Miss Angelina Kaufman. In May, 1859, Mr. Post started with a party of immigrants for Pike's Peak. They outfitted at



Isreal Stott,

Kansas City, and came the Arkansas route to Denver. After remaining in Denver a few days, they went to Missouri Gulch and engaged for a time in gulch mining, but without paying results. During the time, Mr. Post was elected to the first Constitutional Convention, which met at Denver on the 1st of August. He favored the memorial for the Territorial organization, which prevailed. He remained at Denver over a month, and did some paying law practice during the time. In the early part of September following, he went with a party to Buckeye Bar, where he engaged successfully in mining about a month. There he was elected a member of the Provisional Government Legislature, and, going to Denver, he attended the session of the Legislature, and remained there in the law practice until the latter part of February 1860. He then settled in Mountain City, now Central City, where he lived and continuously practiced his profession for over twelve years. During the late war, he was a recruiting officer for a time in 1862, and assisted in raising and organizing the Second Colorado Cavalry. In 1863, he was elected District Attorney for the Second Judicial District, which position he occupied two years. In 1872, business becoming dull and there being but little litigation at Central, Mr. Post found it to his interest to remove to Georgetown, which he did in July of that year. He now has his residence and office at Georgetown, and does an extensive practice in Clear Creek and adjoining counties and in the courts at Denver. His reputation as a lawyer is well established, and his legal ability no man can question. He does not covet office nor political preference, though he has always been a strong and an active Democrat, and few have a better standing with his party than he.

JOHN P. POST.

The subject of this sketch was born in Geneva, N. Y., March 30, 1819. When nine years of

age, his parents moved to Saline, Mich. In 1840, he went to Decatur, Ill., where he lived many years. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, and served about a year, after which he returned to Decatur. He was married at Decatur, May 7, 1850, to Miss Kate Kaufman. Mr. Post was Postmaster at Decatur six years, until 1858, when he was removed by President Buchanan. He entered the United States Army in 1861, being mustered in as Major of the 8th Ill. V. I. In October, 1862, he was promoted to Colonel, and held his commission until February, 1864, when his impaired health compelled him to resign. In February, 1865, he re-enlisted as a soldier of the 154th I. V. I. Subsequently, he was Post Quartermaster at Nashville, Tenn., about six weeks. He was mustered out of the service in September, 1865, after which he returned to Decatur, Ill., and became a salesman in the store of Barackman & Co., and continued in that capacity about a year. Then he was elected a Justice of the Peace, and held the office until 1871. In the fall of 1871, he came with his family to Colorado and located at Central. Remaining there until May, 1872, he then removed to Georgetown, where he has since resided. He pursued the avocation of contractor and builder until his failing health compelled him to seek other employment, and in October, 1878, he was elected a Justice of the Peace of Clear Creek Co., which position he still holds.

ED C. PARMELEE.

Among the first arrivals in the early settlement of the Clear Creek Valley was Ed C. Parmelee; and few of those primitive men have reached a more honorable station than he. Mr. Parmelee was born at Waterbury, Vt., May 16, 1835. At the age of eighteen, he went to Summit Co., Ohio, where he clerked in a store for about two years. After this, he traveled sometime as book agent in various States, both North and South. Subsequently, he lived in St. Anthony, Minn., about two years. In May, 1860,

Mr. Parmelee left the States for what was then known as "Pike's Peak." Upon reaching the Rocky Mountains, he settled at Central City, then known as Mountain City. There he engaged the first year in mining, and the next two years he was a partner in a general store, under the firm name of Mather & Parmelee. In March, 1863, he formed a partnership with Mr. Hal Sayer, in the abstract business, which they have since kept up at Central City. They also have a branch business at Georgetown. Mr. Parmelee located permanently in Georgetown in 1868. Since his first arrival in Colorado, he has been more or less connected with the mining interests of the country. His official record dates from 1864. In this year, he was Engrossing Clerk in the Upper House of the Territorial Legislature. In 1867, he was Secretary of the Upper House; and, in 1872, he was elected a member of the Upper House of the Legislature. He was the first City Clerk at Central City, and was afterward Assessor at that place; was Treasurer of Georgetown one year. In May, 1878, Mr. Parmelee received the appointment of Postmaster at Georgetown, and, taking possession the following July, he has since continued to occupy the office. He has long been a high and honored member of the Ancient Order of Free Masons in Colorado; has been Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge since 1866, holding by re-election each year. He has held the position of Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter since its organization, in 1875, has also been the Recorder of the Grand Commandery since its organization, in 1876. Few men are more thoroughly identified with the past and the present of his section of the State, and few more hopeful of its future, than Ed C. Parmelee.

JOHN PROUT.

This gentleman was born in Cornwall, England, May 21, 1838. He received but little education. At the early age of eleven years,

he went to mining, which business he has followed ever since he came to America in 1862, and located at Virginia City, Nev., where he was employed by the Gould & Curry Mining Company as mine foreman for about fourteen years. He also had charge of the Ophir mine about two years, and, in July, 1879, he came to Colorado, and took charge of the Hukill mine, on Clear Creek, which is one of the largest mines in Clear Creek Co. Mr. Prout has come in contact with many of the hardships pertaining to frontier life, but speaks of them with pride rather than otherwise, and he now finds himself in the full confidence of his employers. Mr. Prout was married, in 1862, to Miss Mary A. Willington, of Cornwall, and has a family of five children, three sons and two daughters.

RAPP & THOMPSON.

These gentlemen are well-known citizens of Georgetown, and proprietors of a stove and general furniture store. Elias Rapp was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Dec. 17, 1830. In 1865, he moved to Chicago, where he followed the carpenter's trade about eight years, until coming to Colorado. Robert C. Thompson was born Oct. 11, 1852, at Lewisville, Penn., where he was raised and received a common-school education. He came West in 1873, with Elias Rapp. The two arrived in Denver about May 9, and, with the exception of about a three weeks' trip to Greeley and Fort Collins, they remained in Denver until October 1. They then went to Middle Park and there hunted and trapped about nine months, meeting with fine success during the time, and having much adventure. In July, 1874, they located in Georgetown, where, for over five years, they engaged together in various employments, chiefly mining. In October, 1879, they opened the store they now have, and began dealing in both second-hand and new goods. They now have a nice stock of general household furniture, and a large assortment of stoves. They have estab-

lished an excellent custom, and are now doing a flourishing and increasing business. Since coming to Georgetown, Mr. Rapp and Mr. Thompson have been inseparable in their business relations. Mr. Rapp has remained stoically in the bonds of "single blessedness," but Mr. Thompson recently burst the fetters of celibacy, and was married July 7, 1880, to Miss Mary J. Cartren, of Georgetown. Rapp & Thompson are situated on the corner of Alpine and Taos streets.

PHILIP L. ROBERTS.

Mr. Philip L. Roberts, senior partner of the firm of Roberts Bros., grocers, was born Aug. 6, 1849, in Iowa Co., Wis., where he resided until twenty years of age, receiving a common-school education. In the spring of 1870, he came to Colorado, and was engaged in mining at Central during the six years following his arrival in the State. In 1876, he removed to Silver Plume, and in 1877, in company with his brother, Harry, succeeded his brother, L. L. Roberts, in the grocery business, in which pursuit he is still engaged. Mr. Roberts was married, in 1875, to Miss Maggie Williams, of Central.

JESSE S. RANDALL.

The subject of this sketch was born in Fleming Co., Ky., April 23, 1848; his parents moved to Rome, N. Y., in 1854; four years later, they removed to Shopiere, Wis., where they lived until 1860, when they again moved and settled in Iowa; at the age of fourteen, young Randall went into the office of the *Union* at Sidney, Iowa, where he worked about a year; then he worked in an office at Osceola a year, and from there went to Des Moines, where he obtained a situation as a printer in the house of Mills & Co., book and job printers, publishers, etc.; he remained in that capacity until the summer of 1869; in June of that year, Mr. Randall came to Georgetown, Colo.; it had been previously arranged that he should take

charge of the printing department of the *Colorado Miner* office; he immediately began work upon the *Miner*, and continued in the office until the summer of 1875, when he started a job office himself, and ran it about two years. He was married in Des Moines, Iowa, June 11, 1874, to Miss Cornelia A. Hendricks. In May, 1877, Mr. Randall established and began publishing the *Georgetown Courier*; the first number of the paper was issued on the 24th of May; the *Courier* has since continued under the proprietorship of Mr. Randall, with the most flourishing results; its first editor was Sam Cushman, and it was for a time edited by Geo. B. Hite, now of the *Denver Tribune*; but since May, 1878, Frank H. Allison, of Georgetown, has been the editor, and under his editorial eye, with Mr. Randall's superior management as publisher, the *Courier* has an extensive circulation, and holds its place among the best weeklies of the State. The name of Jesse Randall, in connection with minerals, is widely known; since coming to Colorado, he has familiarized himself with geology and mineralogy; has established a reputation for his knowledge of those sciences, and his views and decisions upon ores are highly and universally regarded.

JOHN G. ROBERTS.

Mr. Roberts was born in Carnarvon, Wales, Jan. 29, 1842. He received a common-school education. At the age of thirteen he went to sea, where he spent seven years. He acquired a thorough knowledge of a seaman's life, and, in 1863, he began to sail between Australia and New Zealand, which he followed for seven years. Then he returned to England, but, in 1871, he came to America and located at Emporia, Kan., where he lived about one year. Then he came to Colorado and was employed at the Colloms Concentrating Mill at Idaho Springs. Here he was employed as foreman for about three years, and, in 1875, he went to

Golden, where he was superintendent of a mill for about a year. Then he went to Black Hawk, where he was appointed superintendent of the Colorado Smelting and Dressing Works. He remained there about two years, then came to Idaho, and, in the spring of 1880, he took charge of the Colloms Mill again, where they handle from thirty to forty tons of ore per day. Mr. Roberts was married, June 12, 1873, to Miss Mary Jones, but he had the misfortune to lose his wife May 28, 1877.

A. C. ROBISON.

Mr. Robison was born in Beaver Co., Penn., on the 17th day of April, 1838. His father owned a large farm in Beaver Co., where he spent his early life. He received a thorough education at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Penn., from which institution he graduated in 1859, when he returned to his father's farm, where he spent four years. About 1863 he removed to Smith's Ferry, Penn., where he opened a large store, which he carried on for two years, when he removed to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, where he spent about eight years, and from there removed to Boulder Co., Colo., in 1874, where he remained until 1879, when he removed to Idaho Springs, where he took charge of the Rochester & Beaver Gold and Silver Mining and Milling Company. Mr. Robison has from forty to fifty men under his control. In the management of the affairs of the company, he has displayed great ability and given perfect satisfaction to all parties interested.

JENKIN ROBERTS.

Jenkin Roberts, of the firm of Edwards & Roberts, of the village of Freeland, was born in Cornwall in 1842. He received a common-school education, but at an early age he had an opportunity to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. In 1872, he came to America and located in Emporia, Kan. Not liking it there, he came to Denver in a few months afterward,

where he was variously employed for about four years, then he moved to Golden, and, in the spring of 1878, he formed a partnership with Mr. Edwards, in the retail grocery business. After a few months' business in Golden, they removed to Freeland, where they do an extensive business in general merchandising. Mr. Roberts is an enterprising, generous and an honest man, and a good citizen. He was married, April 24, 1880, to Miss Amanda E. Lewis, of Pittston, Penn.

DEHAVAN A. SHERWOOD.

Mr. Sherwood was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., April 25, 1829, where he resided until fourteen years of age. At that age he removed with his mother, his father having died previously, to Illinois, and four years thereafter to the State of Wisconsin. In 1850, being desirous of changing his quiet life of farming to the more exciting occupation of mining, he directed his steps to the Pacific Coast. After a few years spent in the mines of California, he returned to Wisconsin with a considerable fortune, the fruit of his industry. In 1862, having disposed of his property, he removed to Iowa, where he continued to reside up to 1867. He then came to Nebraska, and was one of the number that laid out the town of Lincoln, in which place he engaged in the real estate business. He came to Colorado in 1873, and was the proprietor of the American House in Georgetown for a few months, after which he removed to Empire, where he has since resided. Since his arrival in Clear Creek County, Mr. Sherwood has given his time principally to mining. He assisted in operating the Clara Leona Lode for some years, and afterward bought an interest in the Eucler Lode, which he still retains. He discovered the Mount Pisgah Lode, which is situated at the head of Mill Creek, and is considered one of the largest lodes in that vicinity. Besides these, he is the possessor of numerous other lodes. He is

also interested in the Atlantic District. Mr. Sherwood was married in 1854, to Mary L. Randolph, of New Jersey, and has a daughter and son.

JUDGE L. H. SHEPARD.

The oldest member of the Georgetown bar, and one of the first settlers of Clear Creek County, is Judge L. H. Shepard. He was born in Brownhelm, Lorain Co., Ohio, May 22, 1822. Was reared on a farm, and at the age of eighteen began life for himself; engaging in mercantile pursuits as clerk in Elyria, Ohio, Ann Arbor, Mich., and New York City. Afterward, he was proprietor of a mercantile establishment in Fredericktown, Ohio, also a house in Sandusky. Later in life, he was Sheriff and Deputy Marshal in Ohio, holding those offices under the "Fugitive Slave Law," and at a time when it required great skill and judgment to perform the duties of Marshal -- execute the law -- and at the same time avoid mob violence, the excitement and opposition of those refractory days being almost insuperable. In the years 1849, 1852 and 1854, and during the cholera epidemic, which prevailed to an alarming extent, Judge Shepard was a member of the Board of Health of Sandusky, Ohio. He was married at Sandusky in 1853 to Miss D. A. Brown of Ithaca, N. Y. It is a noteworthy fact of the Judge's career that he studied law after 9 o'clock at night while holding the office of Sheriff, and in 1859 he was admitted to the bar, afterward practicing law in Burlington, Iowa, and adjacent counties in Illinois. In July, 1863, Judge Shepard came to Colorado, and the following year moved out his family. This was during the great Indian troubles of 1864, but the Judge succeeded in crossing the plains with his family, and arrived safely at Empire, where he settled and engaged in mining for a number of years. Since and after 1869, the Judge has been engaged in active practice of the law. He was the first Superintendent of Schools in Clear Creek County, and laid off the county into

School Districts. Has also held the office of Prosecuting Attorney. Was elected Probate Judge in 1869, and held the office three years. He located in Georgetown in 1871, and has there since resided. Judge Shepard is now performing the duties of County Attorney and City Attorney, but these do not interfere materially with his other practice. He does a general practice, giving his attention largely to mining litigation, which is now the most important branch of practice in nearly all the courts in Western Colorado. The Judge is an honored and leading member of his profession, and he and his opinions are highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

WILLIAM SPRUANCE.

Prominent among the "old-timers" of Colorado is William Spruance, of Georgetown. He was born in 1828, in Clarksville, Greene Co., Penn. His parents moved West in 1834, and settled in Greene County, Ill. There young Spruance spent his early life until 1847. In the summer of that year, he enlisted in a mounted company going to the Mexican war. He served in the Mexican war one year, and returned home in the summer of 1848. In 1850, William Spruance crossed the plains and went to California, where he lived about nine years. He came to Colorado in the spring of 1860, and settled in Idaho, where he merchandised about a year. Then he engaged in mining two years, after which he resumed merchandising, and continued in the business five years. In the summer of 1868, Mr. Spruance removed to Georgetown, where he has since lived, and engaged in merchandising. He was Clerk of Clear Creek County from 1865 to 1873, holding that office by re-election four terms. He has been a member of the Board of Councilmen of Georgetown two terms. He is now a partner of William N. Hutchinson in the general family grocery business. The firm of Spruance & Hutchinson has an extensive

trade, and is doing a large and profitable business. Mr Spurgeon has never been a man to thrust himself forward or seek distinction, but his integrity and worth are widely regarded, and he has long been identified with the best interests and the leading citizens of Georgetown.

GOV. ROBERT W. STEEL.

In entering upon the sketch of Gov. Steel, the writer will deal with one who figured most conspicuously in the early and trying scenes of Colorado, a man whose career will ever mark the annals of the proud "Centennial State," to be read and remembered by future generations. Robert W. Steel was born near Chillicothe, Ross Co. Ohio, Jan. 14, 1820. The days of his youth were spent upon a farm. In the fall of 1846, he went to Fairfield, Iowa, where he studied law. He was married, in Hillsboro, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1848, to Miss Susan Nevin. He afterward attended the Law School of Cincinnati, and graduated in 1852. Immediately after finishing his law course, he located at Indianola, Warren Co., Iowa. In the fall of 1855, he removed with his family to Omaha, Neb., and there engaged in the real estate business. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature of Nebraska during the session of 1858-59. On the 25th of March 1859 Robert W. Steel started for Colorado, and arrived at Denver May 4 following. At that time, Denver consisted of a few log houses. From there he went to Central City about the 20th of June following. This was just after the famous discovery of the Gregory Lode, the first gold lode found in Colorado. At Central he gave his attention to mining. He was for a time President of the Consolidated Dutch Company. On the 1st of October, 1859, a convention of the people was called to establish a provisional government. State officers were nominated, and Robert W. Steel was the Convention's nominee for Governor. The election took place on the 19th of October, and Steel defeated his

competitor, St. Matthew, with an overwhelming majority. The Legislature met in December following, and Robert W. Steel took his seat as Governor. He remained in office until June, 1861, when the regularly appointed officers arrived, and the executive authority was turned over to Gov. Gilpin. It is said that a committee of Republicans called upon Gov. Steel, and requested him to accept the new Governorship under Lincoln's administration, but Gov. Steel was firm in his principles of Democracy and promptly declined. In the spring of 1860, Gov. Steel returned to Omaha and brought out his family, and settled them at Golden, where they remained until July, 1862, when the Governor removed to Empire. In September, 1864, Gov. Steel went to what is now the Argentine District, and he was one of the party which discovered the Belmont Lode, the first paying silver lode found in Colorado. This discovery created great excitement, and brought in scores of prospectors from every direction. The Belmont Lode proved to be very valuable, and was once sold for \$100,000. It received its name for August Belmont, of New York, but it has changed hands a number of times, and is now known as the Johnson mine. It is owned at the present time by parties in Georgetown. In October, 1865, Gov. Steel returned with his family to Iowa for the purpose of educating his children. He spent some time in New York City, and returned himself to Colorado in the spring of 1867. He then located permanently in Georgetown. His family, after remaining in Iowa a considerable time joined him at Georgetown, where they have since resided. In appearance, Gov. Steel is tall and venerable. Upon his head are traced the silver hues of accumulating years, but still he is agile and energetic, and is constantly devoting himself to various mining interests. Although he is not favored with the fortune of many of the old citizens, yet he has promising property in different sections. His claims are largely in

the vicinity of Empire, and Gov. Steel, like many others, is exceedingly hopeful of the future wealth of that old but undeveloped district.

JOHN SILVERTOOTH.

John Silvertooth was among the first immigrants who crossed the plains, and settled in Clear Creek Co. He was born in Mercer Co., Ky., June 9, 1821. He received a good common-school education. He remained at home, upon his father's farm, until 1850, and then removed to Platte Co., Mo., and followed farming until 1860, and, in the same spring, he came to Colorado, and located at Idaho Springs, where for two years, in partnership with Mr. Floyd, he ran a general merchandise store. Then he began mining, and has continued the business at intervals for the past eighteen years, with varied success. Mr. Silvertooth has never aspired to any high office, but was Deputy Sheriff under W. L. Campbell, and has been Constable for some four or five years in the Idaho District. Mr. Silvertooth owns a fine ranche on Bear Creek, and also owns considerable mining property, and has some property in Idaho. He is a public-spirited man, in favor of all measures calculated to advance the best interests of the town and State.

CLARENCE STEPHENS.

Clarence Stephens, who has been identified for the past two years with the mining interest of Colorado, was born in Brooklyn Feb. 11, 1847. After receiving a good common-school education, he attended the Columbia Mining School about eighteen months. After leaving school, in 1865, he was employed for eight years by the Patten Water and Gas Pipe Company, of Jersey City, N. J., to superintend the laying of piping in Burlington, Vt.; Lock Haven, Penn.; Cohoes, Schenectady and Syracuse, N. Y.; Charlestown and Lowell, Mass., and a great many other places. Mr. Stephens came to Colorado in 1877, and located at Mill City,

where he has a brother. He began mining in 1878, by purchasing a half interest in the Hugo mine for \$4,000, located on Silver Creek, where he now owns some fine property connected with the Hugo. Mr. Stephens is now located in the Banner Mining District, where he has a fine ranche, and some of the finest mining property in the State. Among the finest lodes may be mentioned the Big Chief, Nathan, Mammoth, First National, Second National, Fourth National, Oregon, Stephens' Chance and Lulu, which are all being developed. He has some fine ore that assays as high as \$15,000 per ton. Mr. Stephens is unmarried, is genial and affable, and no person ever went to him on business, however unimportant, and failed to meet a courteous reception, and the consideration due from one gentleman to another.

GEORGE W. STRATTON.

Among the prominent citizens of Freeland may be mentioned the name of George W. Stratton, who fills the bill of Superintendent at the Great Western mine. He was born in Westminster, Vt., June 15, 1838. He received an academic education, and, at the age of nineteen, he went to Boston, Mass., where he followed clerking until 1860. He then emigrated to California, where he followed mining and prospecting a short time; he then wandered over the hills of Nevada and Montana prospecting, but after several years' experience in mining, he finally settled down at Salt Lake City, where he opened a livery stable, which he ran about one year, and, in the fall of 1869, he came to Colorado and located near Mill City, on a ranche, where he remained about two years. He then moved to Freeland, where he was variously engaged for several years. He then began mining in the famous Freeland mine, in company with Mr. Israel Stotts. They prosecuted the development of this mine about two years; then Mr. Stratton began prospecting, and his labors have been liberally rewarded. Mr. Strat-

ton owned the extension of the Freeland, which he sold, in 1879, for quite a sum of money; but, having great faith in the mines around Freeland, he has continued to secure several valuable mines at that place. Mr. Stratton is a man of ability and good judgment, while his known integrity and honorable record in the past command the confidence of his fellow-men and are an index of his future.

BARNARD SCHWARTZ.

Mr. Schwartz was born in Germany Sept. 10, 1835. He received a good common-school education, and, at an early age, he learned the baker's trade, and, in 1855, came to America, and, after a few months' stay in Trenton, N. J., he went to Lehigh, Penn., where he remained until the fall of 1856, when he went to Baltimore, Md., where he worked at his trade until the spring of 1860, when he fell in with the flow of emigration to Pike's Peak, the then El Dorado, and located near Black Hawk, where he opened a bakery, which he ran until the spring of 1861. He then sold out and removed to Idaho Springs, where, for about seventeen years, he was engaged in the grocery and bakery business, and in the meantime, developed some very good mines. In 1878, he sold out his grocery, and is now principally engaged in mining, and has some fine mining property on Chicago Creek. Mr. Schwartz is a public-spirited man, and in every way a good citizen. He was married, in 1860, to Miss Laura Witney, of Minnesota.

ISRAEL STOTTS.

Mr. Stotts, one of the original owners of the famous Freeland mine, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1833. He was reared on a farm, he received but little education while at home. In 1853 he went to Fulton Co., Ill., where he remained about one year. In 1854, he traveled across the range into Oregon, where he followed mining for about three years. In 1857 he returned to Ohio, where he spent a few months

with his friends; then returned to Fulton Co., Ill., where he married Miss Ellen Smith, February, 1859; then he moved to Iowa, where he lived until the spring of 1860, when he came to Colorado, and located at Idaho Springs, where he followed gulch mining until May, 1861, then he moved his family to Freeland, where he spent most of his time on the Freeland mine. In 1876, he sold half of the mine to J. M. Dumont for \$10,000. Shortly afterward, he sold the remaining half to Maj. Platt, of Denver, for \$25,000, and began work on the Gun Tree Lode, and has a tunnel of 755 feet, and a good ore house. Mr. Stotts has a good mine, and has refused the offer of \$100,000 for his mine. Mr. Stotts is a good, quiet, upright citizen, and an expert miner.

JOHN SJOQUISE.

Mr. Sjoquise is a native of Sweden. He was born June 13, 1849. He was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. He emigrated to America in 1871, and located in Minnesota, where he remained about four months, then he went to Marquette Co., Mich., where he spent about three years, then he went to Canada, but, in 1875, returned to Colorado, and located at Georgetown, where he spent about two years in mining, and, in 1877, he came to Lawson, where he has a commodious building, and is always glad to meet his old friends. He is unmarried, but has bright prospects for the future.

A. C. TUCKER.

Mr. Tucker is one of the "old timers" of Clear Creek Valley. He came to Colorado in 1862, and settled at Empire, where he engaged in the mercantile business until coming to Georgetown in 1867. Upon locating at Georgetown he at once opened a store, which he has since continued, in partnership with his brother. He was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., Nov. 24, 1825. In 1855, he emigrated to Missouri, where he farmed until coming to Colorado. He was



W. Fargant

married in Platte Co., Mo., Jan. 21, 1879, to Miss Florence Owens. The firm of J. F. & A. C. Tucker do a general grocery business. They have two stores in Georgetown—one situated on Alpine street, under the supervision of J. F. Tucker, and the other situated on Main street, in Lower Town, under the supervision of A. C. Tucker. They have an extensive custom, and are doing a large and prosperous business.

B. F. TURNEY.

The subject of this sketch, one of the "old timers" of Clear Creek Valley, was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., July 1, 1814. He was raised on a farm, and was married at Millersburg, May 21, 1840, to Miss E. A. Taylor. Subsequently, he lived on a farm until the fall of 1853, when he moved to Moultrie Co., Ill., and there continued to engage in farming. In the spring of 1861, Mr. Turney came to Colorado and settled in Central City, at which place he pursued mining and building over three years. In the fall of 1864, he went back to the States and remained in Illinois and Missouri until the fall of 1872, when he again came to Colorado and settled at Georgetown, where he now resides. Mr. Turney has carried on his trade of contractor and builder at Georgetown, but he has all the time been interested in mining. He now has nice properties on Saxon Mountain and on Columbia Mountain. He owns one-half of a promising lode on Columbia Mountain, known as the Bourbon County, which is said to be an extension of the Glendower.

JAMES TEAL.

Mr. Teal was born in Manchester, England, Aug. 10, 1852. He was educated as a mechanical and civil engineer. In 1870, he came to America with his father, George Teal, arriving at New York Jan. 10. From New York they came to Colorado, and engaged in mining at Idaho for about a year. In the early part of 1871, James Teal came to Georgetown and ob-

tained a position as Assistant Manager of the Terrible mine, under Mr. R. O. Old. About six months later, Mr. Teal's father took charge of the Terrible mine, after which James Teal was Assistant Manager for four years. During this time he was manager of the Clark mine, now the Dunderberg. Was also Senator Chaffee's agent for the Brown mine, now a part of the Terrible Consolidation. In August, 1874, Mr. Teal left on a return visit to England, and during an absence of nine months he made extensive examinations of the system of concentration of ore in Cornwall and other mining districts of England. Mr. Teal went to California in March, 1876, and remained there over three years, making his headquarters at Los Angeles and Santa Monica, and engaging in his profession of mining and civil engineering. He was married in Los Angeles, June 26, 1879, to Miss Elinor Dickerson, of Sacramento, and immediately afterward returned to Georgetown, where he has since resided. He is now engaged in mining and civil engineering, and is also United States Deputy Surveyor. James Teal is one of the progressive and enterprising young men of the West. He set the first stake in the town of Chihuahua. He laid off the town himself and gave it its name, on the 5th of August, 1879. This town is situated in the valley of the Snake, on the waters of Snake Creek, in Summit Co., Peru District, Colo. The site of the town is a beautiful, picturesque place at the mouth of Chihuahua Guleh. Chihuahua is one of the growing towns of the West. It already has a population of 600, which will soon be increased by thousands. Lots are selling at \$250, and rising every day. A post office, hotels, stores, mills and numerous other buildings have been built. Mr. Teal is now building an office at Chihuahua and expects to locate there himself.

JOHN H. TAYLOR.

Mr. Taylor was among the first emigrants who crossed the plains and settled in Clear

Creek Co. He was born in Chester Co., Penn., April 22, 1821. At the age of thirteen years, he removed with his father to Elkton, Md., where he spent nine years working on his father's farm. He received a common-school education. At the age of twenty-two years, he concluded to take Horace Greeley's advice, and "Go West and grow up with the country," and he came as far as Davenport, Iowa, where he married a Miss Cook, a daughter of Judge William L. Cook, of Scott Co. Mr. Taylor was Sheriff of Scott Co., Iowa, in 1851 and 1852, but, in 1860, he wished to see the gold-field, and, like many others, he traveled across the plains several times, but, in 1862, he succeeded in bringing his family with him. He located at Breckenridge, but, in the autumn of 1862, he came to Idaho Springs, where he ran the Rockland Hotel, now called the Springs House. Mr. Taylor held the position of County Commissioner in 1865, and also the position of Deputy Sheriff from 1872 to 1878. Mr. Taylor is well known throughout Colorado as a careful, conscientious business man.

FREDERIC ULLRICH.

Mr. Ullrich was born in Baden, Germany, Sept. 15, 1843. He received a common-school education. At the age of fourteen years, he was apprenticed to learn the brewer's trade; afterward, he learned the cooper's trade; and, in 1862, he went over to Switzerland, where he remained but a short time and, in the spring of 1863, he came to America and located at Cleveland, Ohio, where he stayed a few months; then he went to St. Louis, and from St. Louis to Leavenworth, Kan., where he remained until the spring of 1864, when he came to Colorado, and began mining and prospecting in Gilpin Co., and across the range, which he followed until 1870. He came to Idaho Springs and built the Idaho brewery, which he ran until October, 1879, when he quit the business. Mr. Ullrich is a good, quiet, upright, honest citizen. He was

married, Sept. 7, 1877, to Miss Anna Nebes, of Idaho, to which union there have been two children born.

GRAY WARNER.

We rarely meet with a young merchant who has reached the station in business that Gray Warner occupies, at such an early time of life. Mr. Warner was born at Ottawa, Ill., Nov. 28, 1857. At the early age of fourteen, he began life upon his own hook. Going to Chicago immediately after the great conflagration of 1871, he entered the well-known book establishment of Eastman & Bartlet, remaining in their employ for two years, when he obtained a situation in the dry-goods house of Field, Leiter & Co. With this firm he remained steadily four years. In July, 1877, drawn by the star of the West, young Warner came to Colorado and settled in Georgetown, where, following the oft-expressed ambition of his youth—to become established in business upon his own account—he purchased the dry-goods stock of G. L. Cornwell, and has since engaged successfully in his favorite line of merchandising. On the 25th of March, 1880, he was married to Miss Carrie L. Griswold, of Chicago, Ill. Having largely increased his stock and business, Gray Warner now stands among the leading firms of Georgetown. We refer to him particularly, as he has established himself so young in years. Such a one we are glad to meet, for we think we see in him a man of unusual promise and enterprise, and who, without disaster, will, at no distant period, ascend to an enviable rank of wealth and importance in the community in which he lives.

ELISHA S. WEAVER.

Mr. Weaver is numbered among the "old timers" at Georgetown, having come to Colorado in the early part of 1860. He was born at Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio, in 1836. He received a common-school education, and at about the age of sixteen, he left home and went to

Wisconsin, where he worked on a farm a year or two. Afterward he returned home and there remained until coming to Colorado. He arrived at Denver April 1, 1860, and after a brief sojourn went to Mountain City, where he engaged in mining about a year. In the spring of 1861, he went to Gold Run. There he mined until the fall of 1862, when he enlisted in the United States service as a soldier of the 3d Colorado Infantry. He served through the war, and, upon quitting the army in 1865, he obtained a situation as baggage master on the Oil Creek Railroad, which he held about two years. In the fall of 1867, Mr. Weaver returned to Colorado and located at Georgetown, where he has since resided. He was married at Georgetown, Aug. 1, 1875, to Miss Ella Vandusen, of Ohio. In the spring of 1876, he became a partner of A. B. Clark in a general grocery store. The firm now do an extensive business under the style of A. B. Clark & Co. Mr. Weaver was one of the discoverers of the well known Kirtley Tunnel Lode, and he is now a one-fifth partner in the property. The lode has been worked about three years, and has yielded largely and richly to its owners. For a more specific reference to it, see the history of Clear Creek County in this work. Mr. Weaver has succeeded well in business, and is steadily increasing his fortune.

WOODWARD & MCGUIRE

These gentlemen, Thomas Woodward and Samuel McGuire, proprietors of the American House at Georgetown, have established for their hotel a fine business and excellent reputation. Mr. Woodward is an "old timer" in Colorado, having come out in the early part of 1860. Mr. McGuire came to the West ten years later, but he is thoroughly Coloradoan, and is now well identified with the interests of Georgetown. Thomas Woodward was born in the Vale Avoca, County Wicklow, Ireland, March 17, 1838. When eight years of age his parents came to America and settled in

Highland, Iowa Co., Wis. He was raised on a farm, and, after the age of twelve, worked at farming and mining. After coming to Colorado, he engaged variously in mining and superintending mines in different districts. He returned to the States in the spring of 1861, and was married at Dodgeville, Iowa, to Miss Gussie E. Harris. This was during the great Indian troubles on the plains, and Mr. Woodward had many narrow escapes on his return to the Rocky Mountains. He afterward pursued mining in Nevada District, until the summer of 1872, when he removed to Brownville, Clear Creek Co., and was then foreman in the Baltimore Tunnel about two years. In 1874, he removed to Silver Plume, and continued mining and contracting. In October, 1875, he was elected Assessor of Clear Creek Co., which office he held one year. In the fall of 1877, he was elected County Treasurer, and served until the election of his successor in 1879. On the 9th of July, 1879, he and Samuel McGuire took charge of the American House, which they have since run as partners. Samuel McGuire was born at Harper's Ferry, Va., October, 1817. When seven years of age his parents moved to Peoria, Ill. He was in the late war as a sutler in Sherman's Division. In the spring of 1869 he crossed the plains and went to New Mexico, where he remained about a year. From there he went to Prescott, Ariz., and, remaining a short time, came to Colorado. He engaged in business in Denver, with the exception of one year, which he spent in California, until the spring of 1876, when he came to Georgetown. He afterward pursued mining until July, 1879, when he became a partner of Mr. Woodward in the American House. The American House was built in 1870 and has always stood first-class. It is centrally situated convenient to business, on Taos street, between Alpine and Mary's. The house is now doing a large business, having an average of twenty-five arrivals a day. Rates are reason-

able, and Messrs. Woodward & McGuire spare no pains to promote the comfort and pleasure of their guests.

HON. A. K. WHITE.

This gentleman was born in Cecil Co., Md., May 8, 1834. After reaching his majority, he went to Illinois, where he lived about four years. He was married Feb. 22, 1859, to Miss Frances Giles, of Peoria, Ill. In the early part of 1860, he removed to Nebraska City, Neb. He served in the late war as a soldier in the 2d Neb. V. C., from the fall of 1863 to summer of the next year, his regiment all the time operating against the Indians. In 1866, he changed his location to Lincoln, Neb., where he lived and engaged in farming for a number of years. He was elected to the Legislature of Nebraska in 1871, on the Republican ticket. He was Clerk of the State Grange during the year 1871. In May, 1875, he removed to Georgetown, where he has since resided. At Georgetown he pursued mining until he was elected Justice of the Peace in October, 1877. He now holds the same office by reelection. In the meantime he kept up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar Nov. 25, 1879.

FRANK J. WOOD.

Mr Wood is one among the remaining 159-ers of Colorado. He was born in North Madison, Lake Co., Ohio, July 28, 1839. He received an average education in the schools at home. At the age of eighteen, he went to McGregor, Iowa, and clerked in a store there about two years. In the spring of 1859, he started for Pike's Peak. His party progressed slowly across the plains. In the latter part of May they arrived at Fort Laramie. Here, Mr. Wood and his brother fitted out an expedition for the Black Hills. His brother accompanied the party, and Mr. Wood remained at Fort Laramie until their return. They then built a boat, and, crossing the Platte River, moved on to a point about

where Cheyenne is now situated. Here they remained some days, and during the time met Horace Greeley's party. Mr. Wood relates some notable experiences they had with Mr. Greeley on this occasion. Mr. Greeley complained of the rough fare he had been getting, and they, in turn, gave him some fresh antelope meat, with some raised bread, which they had baked, for which Mr. G. expressed his appreciation in hearty terms, saying he had gotten nothing but saleratus bread at Denver, and added, "I have eaten so much bacon that I am ashamed to look a decent hog in the face." He told them of the discovery of the since famous Gregory Gold Lode, and this information so excited them that they immediately started for the new discovery. Upon arriving at the place, near where Central now stands, they at once began mining. Mr. Wood remained in that vicinity, and pursued mining about five years. He succeeded well, and realized considerable money, but afterward sunk his means in mining speculations. In the summer of 1864, he secured a clerkship in a store in Central and continued in that capacity until the spring of 1866, when he went to Empire, and there engaged in general merchandising about one year. In the spring of 1867, he removed to Georgetown, and opened the first drug store in the place, with E. S. Wright as partner.

After a year, he sold his interest in the business to Mr. Wright and went East for some months. Upon returning to Georgetown, he again began mining, in which he engaged about three years. Subsequently, in the fall of 1871, he and Alex Cree opened a bookstore in Georgetown. He bought out Mr. Cree in February, 1875, and has since continued the store upon his own account. He was married in Georgetown, May 20, 1880, to Miss Jennie E. Elliot. Mr. Wood does a general stationery, book and news business. His books and literature are very choice. He keeps a supply of the leading dailies, weeklies and magazines of the times, and anything in the stationery line can be found at his store.

He has established a nice and prosperous business, receiving the general patronage of the reading class of Georgetown.

CHARLES H. WADE.

It affords the writer a pleasure to note the career of the subject of this sketch—one who in early boyhood began a struggle with poverty and a hard world, and through succeeding years has battled with the trials and vicissitudes of life, until, we may say, in young manhood he has acquired a prominent and enviable position among the business men of the community. Charles H. Wade was born in Herkimer, Herkimer Co., N. Y., July 1, 1851. His parents lived on a farm and were very poor. Charles early realized the situation, and, when he had reached his teens, began to strive for his own living. He peddled candies and did such other work as his young hands could find. His schooling was very meager, and his learning he acquired by his own hard efforts. At the age of fifteen, he obtained employment in the Remington Agricultural Works at Ilion, N. Y., and worked there for six months. Afterward, he clerked in a store until twenty-one years of age. In the spring of 1873, he came to Colorado, arriving at Denver March 1. Like many young men who came West poor and without acquaintances, the first year of Mr. Wade's career in Colorado was attended with numerous difficulties and hardships. At Denver, he obtained employment for a few weeks. From there he went to Golden and worked in a hotel for a time. Then he went to Park Co., and worked at mining three or four months. There taking sick, his money gave out, and, as soon as he was able, he walked back to Golden. At Golden, he worked in the hotel until Christmas. Then he secured a clerkship in the clothing house of Thomas Ward, and remained in that capacity about eighteen months. In June, 1875, he opened a stock of goods at Georgetown for Mr. Ward, and continued in Ward's employ until April,

1877. Then he purchased a stock for himself, and went to Ouray, in the San Juan country. But the following October, his business not proving a success, he closed out his stock and returned to Georgetown, and again took charge of a stock of goods for Thomas Ward. Thus he continued until January, 1878, when he bought the stock of his employer, and has since continued in business for himself. To this time, he has met with the most abundant success. He now has one of the most select and extensive assortments of clothing and gents' furnishing goods in Colorado, and is doing a large and increasing business. Wade's name has gone abroad over the Clear Creek Valley, and to-day he is one of the rising young merchants of Georgetown. Mr. Wade attributes much of his success to the kind offices of Thomas Ward, but we think that few young men have a more commendable record than Charles H. Wade, and few are more deserving of the good will and the patronage of their fellow-citizens.

HENRY WILSON.

Among the number of pioneers who still reside in Clear Creek Co., and who have passed through the hardships of pioneer life, becoming familiar, by an experience of twenty years, with it, is Henry Wilson, who was born in Upper Canada Sept. 8, 1832, of English-Scotch parentage. At an early age, he was apprenticed to learn the cabinet trade, and, consequently, received but little education. In 1850, he came to the United States, and located in St. Louis, where he was employed in the Missouri & Pacific Railroad shops for about three years; then he removed to Iowa, where he was engaged in getting out lumber until May, 1860, then he came to Colorado and located in Central City, where he followed mining for one year; then he moved to Jefferson Co. and bought a saw-mill, and he now has three saw-mills individually, and has an interest in two others—one in Leadville and one in Empire.

besides he owns considerable real estate in Idaho Springs. He was married, in 1858, to Miss Sophia Burgess, of New York.

JAMES C. WRIGHT.

Mr. James C. Wright, who has witnessed the growing of Idaho Springs from a camping-ground to a flourishing little town, was born in Miami Co., Ind., April 11, 1837. He was reared upon a farm, and received the instructions of good old Quaker parents. He received a common-school education, and at the age of nineteen years, emigrated to Dodge Co., Minn., where he followed farming about three years, and, in 1859, hearing of the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, he started for the Far West, and came as far as Plattsmouth, Neb., where he met so many discouraged fortune-seekers who had been to the gold field and did not find it as rich as they expected; but this did not discourage Mr. Wright. After spending the winter of 1859 at Plattsmouth, he started across the plains, in the spring of 1860, and came to Colorado. After spending the summer here, he returned to the Missouri River in the fall, thinking it impossible to winter in Colorado, but returned to Colorado in the spring of 1862, and located at Idaho Springs, where he has followed mining with varied success. He owns some good mining property, and also owns a good ranche in Boulder Co. He was married, Oct. 17, 1858, to Miss Acenath Reed, of Union Co., Ohio. Mr. Wright is highly esteemed by all who know him, and is a good citizen.

CHARLES J. YATES

Charles J. Yates, proprietor of a well known hotel in Georgetown, which takes its name from him, the Yates House, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., Aug. 16, 1814. At the age of twelve, he left home and went to New Orleans, after which he became a steamboatman, and ran on the Mississippi River a number of years. He was married in Cincinnati, Ohio,

April 6, 1842, to Miss Mary Sare, and soon afterward settled in Rock Island, Ill., where he kept a bakery, cracker factory and boat store. He was the first man to ship from Rock Island an article manufactured in the town. In 1861, Mr. Yates took the first step in Rock Island to raise troops for the army. He helped to raise and enlist the 9th Ill. V. C., and went out himself as sutler of the regiment. He went through the war with the Trans-Mississippi Army. After the war, in 1865, he located in Nebraska City, Neb., and there opened a cracker factory, which he operated about a year, but the town ran down rapidly, and, owing to the sudden decline of business, Mr. Yates lost heavily. In the fall of 1867, he went to California, and remained there two years. In December, 1869, he came to Georgetown, where he located permanently and has since lived. Immediately upon arriving at Georgetown, he opened a bakery and eating-house, which he kept successfully for about two years. Mr. Yates' wife had died during the war, while he was with the army, and June 6, 1871, he was married the second time, at Denver, Colo., to Miss Gilly Russell, formerly of Pennsylvania. He built the Yates House in the summer of 1871, and has since kept it himself as proprietor, with fine success. Mr. Yates is the oldest hotel man in Georgetown. His house is a large, commodious building, centrally situated, on the corner of Alpine and Argentine streets. It has an extensive run of custom, receiving its patronage chiefly from the mining classes, but various traveling men and business men may be found at this hotel. At this time the house is well filled and is doing a flourishing business. Mrs. Y., the widely esteemed and matronly landlady, is ever on hand to add to the hospitality and homelike appearance of the house. For a nice bed, a comfortable room, and a good square meal, at moderate rates, go to the Yates House.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

GEORGE B. ALLEN.

This gentleman is not only one of the early pioneers of Colorado, but, during his residence here, has been closely identified with its mining, milling, lumbering, agricultural and pastoral interests. He was born in the city of Albany, N. Y., May 17, 1825. He began work at an early age in Chapman, Shields & Taylor's tobacco factory of that city, and afterward clerked for four years in a store. In 1846, he went to Columbiana Co., Ohio, and took charge of a stove and tin house from Akron, Ohio. He then traveled one season for the Austin Brothers, selling gun and blasting powder, and making collections through the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio. Desiring to engage in business for himself he quit the road and opened a stove and tin house in Defiance, Ohio, remaining there five years, and meeting with the loss of his store by fire, he closed up his business and made a trip West through Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and returned to Defiance, Ohio, stopping on the way at Fort Wayne, Ind. There, in connection with his brother, he bought a stove and tin house, his brother remaining in charge of it. He remained in Defiance two years, and engaged in loaning money and discounting commercial paper. In the spring of 1856, he, with Henry C. Boughton, bought a drove of horses and started West, and began selling them in Illinois, and disposed of the last at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

He returned to Defiance, and the following season moved to Doniphan, Kan., again engaging in the stove and tin business. In 1858, owing to failing health, he crossed the plains, and settled on Platte River, three miles below Cherry Creek, at which time there was nothing where Denver now stands, excepting three tents. After building a house for the winter, he, in company with nine men, began washing for gold near Arapahoe, on Ralston Creek, then moved over on Clear Creek, below where Golden now stands, and staked off the old town of Arapahoe, which, in 1859, contained upward of ninety buildings, but is now converted into farms. He entered the quarter-section on which he still resides, in 1864, and has spent most of his time in milling and mining in the mountains. In the spring of 1860, with C. W. Fisk, started a quartz-mill of eight stamps, and a circular saw-mill with a twenty-horse-power engine, this side of Black Hawk. The following spring, Mr. Allen moved the saw-mill and engine over into California Gulch, and blew the first whistle across the range. After operating and lumbering there five years, he sold the mill and engine to Hall, Lane & Rollins, to be used at the salt works in South Park. He then returned to his home on Clear Creek, and moved to Golden, for the purpose of giving his children educational advantages, remaining two years. He again returned to his farm, and has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising.

WILLIAM M. ALLEN.

W. M. Allen, an early pioneer of Colorado, and an active farmer and stock-grower, was born in New Brunswick Nov. 4, 1837. He worked on a farm until his twentieth year, then moved to Rockford, Ill., and engaged in farming. In 1859, during the Pike's Peak excitement, he crossed the plains to Colorado, arriving in August, and worked at mining in Russell Gulch, Gilpin Co. The following winter, he worked on the consolidated ditch, and, from the spring of 1860 to 1863, engaged in mining and prospecting. He then homesteaded a farm of 160 acres, seven miles northeast of Golden, on which he moved, and engaged in agriculture. In 1864, he enlisted in the one hundred day service, to suppress the outbreak of the Indians on the plains, and was engaged in the Sand Creek battle. In 1867, he bought another farm of 160 acres, on Ralston Creek, near Aravada, on which he removed, and has since been engaged in farming and stock-growing, and is also the owner of a stock rancho in Weld Co. In 1867, he was elected County Commissioner, serving three years, and, in the fall of 1879, was re-elected to the same office.

LEWIS G. AHLSTROM.

Mr. Ahlstrom, a cigar and tobacco dealer in Golden, was born at Arveka, Sweden, Oct. 25, 1854. He worked on his father's farm until his fifteenth year, receiving a common-school education. He then removed with his parents to Colorado, arriving here in July, 1869, and worked on a farm on Ralston Creek until the following October. Then, with his parents, moved to Golden, and attended school. In 1871, he engaged at clerking in Armor & Harris's store, remaining thirteen months, and then worked in the Golden Shelter eight months, and afterward, in the Golden Paper Mill four years. In August, 1878, he bought a cigar and tobacco store of Mrs. Alice C. Bowers, and through his integrity and close

attention to business, has built up a good trade.

CAPT. EDWARD L. BERTHOUD.

Prominent among the men who have rendered effective and valuable services in establishing the railroad system of Colorado, and in other material improvements, is Capt. Edward L. Berthoud. He was born in the city of Geneva, in Switzerland, in 1828. He came to America in 1830, his father residing in New York City. In 1832, the family removed to Central New York, where he received his early education. In 1845, he entered Union College, where he graduated in 1849 in first-class standing. Having devoted his studies chiefly to scientific matters, he embraced the profession of engineer. As such, he went to South America, in 1851, as an engineer on the Panama Railroad. He remained there until September, 1852. Returning to the United States, he went West, and followed his profession in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa. Coming to Kansas in March, 1855, he settled at Leavenworth City, where he remained until March, 1860, when he, becoming attracted by the glowing accounts of Pike's Peak, packed his lares and penates on a four-mule wagon; with his wife, they crossed the plains to Golden City, Colo. Becoming engaged and interested in mining, he followed this until 1861 with good success. In 1861, he started to explore the range of survey into the head of Clear Creek, and, on May 15, 1861, he discovered a pass leading into Middle Park, which pass has been named after him. Following this discovery, he was engaged by the Central Overland and California Express Company to survey a route via Berthoud Pass to Great Salt Lake. Starting about June 21, 1861, the whole county, from the head of Clear Creek to Provo City, Utah, was reconnoitered and examined by him and his party, reaching Provo July 31, 1861. Returning Aug. 22, 1861, the complete survey of wagon route from Provo City to Golden City, Colo., was completed by



N. K. Smith

Sept. 19, 1861, making the total distance from Provo City to Golden 413½ miles, by a short, easy route favorable for a railroad line. In April, 1862, he received the appointment of First Lieutenant in Co. H, 20th C. V. I. In March, 1863, he was appointed Regimental Adjutant, and was posted at Fort Lyon until April of the same year. In May, 1863, having, with Col. J. H. Leavenworth, of the Second Colorado Infantry, marched to Fort Larned he was appointed Post Adjutant of Fort Larned and also Acting Assistant Adjutant General, District, Santa Fe Road, from Council Grove to the Raton Mountains. In December, 1863, he was ordered to Kansas City to report to Gen. Thomas Ewing. In February, 1864, James H. Ford, having been, in November previous, promoted to be Colonel of the Second Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, formed from Second and Third Colorado Infantry, he was placed in command of the border counties of Missouri, vice Gen. Ewing. Lieut. Berthoud was appointed to the difficult position of Assistant Adjutant General of those disturbed and distressed districts. Thenceforward, until relieved in July, 1864, his duties were onerous, responsible and very delicate to perform, the whole border region being infested with the offscourings of the very worst elements of the two contending armies. In July, 1864, being promoted to captaincy of Co. D, 2d Colorado Cavalry, he was ordered to Warrensburg, Mo., as Engineer Officer of Gen. E. B. Brown's staff. In September, 1864, being then in the same position on Gen. Pleasanton's staff, the second inroad of Gen. Sterling Price took shape. All hurried to the field, and finally, the troops of the district rallied at Jefferson City to protect the State capital. As engineer officer, he was fully employed in erecting batteries, rifle pits, etc., until Oct. 11. After the assault by Price on Jefferson City, and its repulse on the 8th and 9th of October, pursuit was immediately begun. In this campaign, Capt. Berthoud was attached to Gen. Rosencranz's staff as engineer

officer. After the battle of the Osage, he returned to Warrensburg and Jefferson City, Mo. Dec. 20, 1864, he was ordered out to Fort Riley, Kansas, to report there for duty on the plains in midwinter. In February, he was appointed Inspector of the District of the Upper Arkansas. In April and May, the command of Gen. James H. Ford was heavily re-enforced to prepare for a decisive Indian campaign. Capt. B. was then appointed Gen. Ford's chief of staff. July 6, the whole force being then distributed in three columns of 1,800 men each, the campaign began. The following day the Indian Department, fearing some Indians might get badly hurt, exerted itself, and had the campaign postponed. Gen. J. H. Ford hurried to Fort Leavenworth, and, in disgust, threw up his command. Gen. J. F. Sanborn took command after him, and Capt. Berthoud was made engineer officer of the district. Another campaign was organized by Gen. Sanborn, and the combined movement again put fairly under way. Capt. Berthoud was ordered to join the command at Fort Larned with a battery, the 9th Wisconsin. The campaign was again postponed. Capt. Berthoud returned to Fort Riley, thence to Fort Leavenworth in September, and finally, the Second Colorado Cavalry was mustered out Oct. 19, 1865, and squadron D ceased to exist. From Fort Leavenworth he went to Fort McPherson, thence to Fort Sedgwick, with detachment of 7th Iowa Cavalry. Remained at Fort Sedgwick until July 4, 1866, then definitely left the service, and returned to Golden, Colo., where he has since resided, devoting his time to engineering and railway construction. As Chief Engineer and Secretary of the Colorado Central Railroad Company, he has built that railway to Cheyenne, Denver, Black Hawk and Central, and to Georgetown. In addition to this, he has made surveys for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, extending over the Territories of Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Montana, aggregating fully over 1,000 miles. With these duties, Capt

Berthoud takes great interest in education, and devotes his spare time, not only to the public schools of his town, but also to advance the interests of the State School of Mines, and all that pertains to developing the mines and the resources of Colorado.

OSCAR F. BARBER.

Mr. Barber was one of the early settlers of Colorado. His pioneer business life was noted for fair dealing, and his enterprise and persevering industry established him as one of the successful merchants of the West. His father, Jonas Barber, settled in Rock Island Co., Ill., where he built and operated a large flouring-mill, and, in 1858, as the settlement grew about the mill, he laid out the town of Rapids City. During his whole life, he was extensively engaged in building flour and saw mills and operating in milling property. After his removal to Colorado, he continued the milling business, and built and operated the present mill at Golden, in which his son succeeded him. Oscar F. Barber has, since coming into possession of the mill, been prominently connected with the milling industry of Golden, and has done much to promote the manufacturing interests of the city. He was born in Scott Co., Iowa, March 22, 1843. At the age of four years, he was taken by his parents to Rapids City, Rock Island Co., Ill., where he spent his boyhood days, receiving an education in the public schools, and afterward learning the milling business in his father's mill. In the spring of 1860, he came to Colorado and spent a few months, first at Idaho Springs, in mining, thence went to Weld Co., where he purchased a ranche, and, for the succeeding five years, was engaged in farming and stock-raising, which proved a successful undertaking. In the fall of 1865, he was compelled to leave his ranche on account of Indian troubles, and again returned to Illinois, where he remained until the spring of 1867. He then turned his steps westward again, and joined his father in the milling bus-

iness at Golden, Colo. He remained in partnership with his father until the fall of 1869, when his father retired, leaving the entire business under his management. In 1873, he purchased his father's interest, and rebuilt the mill. Six years later, in 1879, he again found, from the rapid development of the country and the growth of the city, that his mill was of insufficient capacity to accommodate the demands of business, and at once rebuilt and equipped the same, the results of which have been beneficial to the commercial interests of the city and the Clear Creek Valley. Mr. Barber was married, Dec. 23, 1866, to Renness J. Hennegan, daughter of John and Nancy Hennegan, of Rapids City, Ill. He is a highly respected and influential citizen in the community, and has served with honor at various times in official capacities—in 1873, as Treasurer of the School Board; elected Alderman in 1876, and served two terms, and for the years 1875-76 was one of the Trustees of Golden. Although he has never sought public favor for office, yet when elected he has discharged the official duties in a creditable manner.

JOAKIM BINDER.

Mr. Binder was born in Wittenberg, Germany, Feb. 8, 1823. In 1852, he came to America. Remaining in Ohio over winter, he removed to St. Joseph Co., Mich., where he lived two years, and then removed to Minnesota, where he passed five years of his life. In 1860, he came to Colorado and engaged in the hay and stock business during the five years following his arrival, at Laramie Crossing. Mr. Binder then moved to his present residence, about midway between Mt. Vernon and Golden, where he is engaged in farming. He was married, in Ohio, in 1853, to Mary Kraus.

ALEXANDER BARRON.

Mr. Barron was born in Norwalk, Conn., July 7, 1844. He received a common-school

education, and, at the age of eighteen, began learning the shoemaking trade. The following year, he went to Port Jervis, N. Y., thence to Elmira, N. Y., continuing to work at shoemaking. In 1864, he went to Nashville, Tenn., and engaged with a bridge corps constructing bridges in advance of the army, until the close of the war, and then returned to Elmira. In 1866, he removed to Fair Play, Colo., and engaged in mining a short time, and then removed to Denver, thence to Golden and working at his trade. During the season of 1867, he spent three months mining and prospecting in South Park. Then returning to Golden, he opened a boot and shoe store and worked at his trade. In 1870, he sold out and went to Boulder Co. and engaged in the stock business until 1875, then removed to Illinois and farmed two years, thence, in 1877, to Texas, and there farmed and worked at his trade. In 1878, he again returned to Golden and opened a boot and shoe store, which he has since been conducting in connection with his trade.

REV. THOMAS LLOYD BELLAM.

Mr. Bellam, the able and efficient Superintendent of the public schools of Jefferson Co., was born in Ireland in 1839. He remained in that country until fifteen years of age, when he came to live with a brother who had already emigrated to America and settled in Evansville, Ind. He was there prepared for college by the Rev. Anthony Ten Broeck, D.D., and, in 1858, entered the Sophomore class in Racine College, Wisconsin. He graduated from that institution in 1862, and immediately entered the Nashotah Theological Seminary, in the same State. Here he graduated in 1865, and was then ordained to the Diaconate of the Protestant Episcopal Church by the late Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, D.D., the first missionary Bishop of the great Northwest. He immediately entered upon the duties of his office in Michigan City, Ind., and was advanced to

Priest's orders the same year. In 1868, he turned his attention to educational work. Removing to Pittsburgh, Penn., he established an Episcopal classical academy, and remained at the head of that institution for a period of six years. In 1874, at the invitation of the Rt. Rev. J. F. Spaulding, he came to Colorado to take charge of Jarvis Hall, then located at Golden—a school for boys and young men. He continued in charge of this school until the buildings were destroyed by fire in 1878. In 1879, he was elected Superintendent of the public schools of Jefferson Co., which office he now fills. During all this time, he has combined with the educational work the exercise of his ministry. While in Pittsburgh, he was Rector of St. Luke's Church in that city, and, since residing in Golden, has been Rector of Calvary Church.

THOMAS C. BERGEN.

Mr. Bergen was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., June 8, 1820. He resided with his parents until 1844; then he removed to Illinois and remained until 1860, engaged in raising stock and farming, and, during the last three years of his residence, conducted a flouring-mill. He came to Colorado in 1860, and settled in the park which afterward took his name. Here he raised stock and farmed until 1875. He then moved to his present home, two miles south of Morrison. He is now giving his attention to the raising of stock, and to fish culture. He is the possessor of a large fish lake, well stocked with choice varieties of fish, the care of which will afford the owner a most interesting diversion and lucrative recompense. He was a member of the People's Convention, called for the purpose of petitioning Congress to admit Colorado as a State. When the county of Jefferson was first organized, he was elected on the Republican ticket County Commissioner, in which capacity he served eight years. He was married, Aug. 16, 1841, to Judith Fletcher.

JUDGE T. P. BOYD.

Theodore Perry Boyd, one of the first settlers in Golden with his family, was born in Mercer Co., Penn., in 1813. He was educated for a civil engineer, and followed his profession on the Erie Canal during the years 1835, 1836 and 1837, and upon other public works for several years. He was married to Mary S. Clow, October 19, 1837. Of their ten children, six are now living, and residents of Colorado. In 1838, Mr. Boyd, with his father, Col. Joseph T. Boyd, engaged in general merchandising through Western Pennsylvania, having at one time as many as nine establishments. At the time of the gold excitement in California in 1849, he went overland to that El Dorado; remained there four years, made quite a fortune in mining and mercantile pursuits, the whole of which was swept away by the great flood at Sacramento. Returning to his home in Pennsylvania, he remained there until 1856, when he again started for California with his family, but was induced, while en route, to settle in Missouri, where he opened a large farm in Henry Co. Remaining there until 1859, the reports of gold discoveries at "Pike's Peak," induced him to dispose of his interests and join the immense emigration of that year, with the intention of proceeding to California if the reports should prove to be unfounded. He arrived in Golden in June, 1859, about the time the town was being organized, and built the third house that was erected here. In the winter of the same year, he located, with his sons, farms on Clear Creek, some seven miles east of Golden, at the point since known as Boyd's Crossing. When the provisional government for Colorado was established, he was chosen as one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, served as one of the Commissioners for Jefferson Co., and in various other positions of honor and trust for several years thereafter. Judge Boyd returned to Pennsylvania in the fall of 1865, and died at New-castle, in that State, May 2, 1866, aged fifty-

three years. During his residence in Jefferson Co., of nearly seven years, no man stood higher in the estimation of the public, or whose death was more generally and earnestly mourned.

JOSEPH T. BOYD.

This gentleman joined the tide of emigration at the very beginning of the Pike's Peak excitement, and, like hundreds of other fortune-seekers, had the hardihood to venture on a journey fraught with danger and hardships, to search for gold on the wild slopes of the Rocky Mountains. Joseph T. Boyd was born in Crawford Co., Penn., in 1840. He spent his boyhood in his native town and received a liberal education in the public schools. He then entered the North Sewickly Seminary, and graduated from that institution in 1855. In 1856, he emigrated to Missouri, and was alternately engaged in farming and teaching until 1859, when he started for the Rocky Mountains. Since coming to Colorado, his pursuits have been various. He was engaged in prospecting and mining until the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion. In 1860, he accompanied a party in search of the famous Kinsie—or Lost Gulch—at the mouth of the Gunnison River. At the opening of the war, he enlisted in Capt. George West's company, 2d Colorado Volunteers. He served in various capacities until the consolidation of his regiment with the 3d Regiment made him a supernumerary, when he was mustered out. He was soon after commissioned by Gov. Evans to raise a company for the 100-day regiment, after which he was appointed Commissary of the regiment and served as aid to Col. Chivington at the battle of Sand Creek. After the war, he embarked in the real estate business, continuing the same until 1874, when he was appointed a member of the Board of Managers of the Penitentiary at Cañon City. Mr. Boyd served two terms as Chief Clerk in the Lower House of the Colorado Territorial Legislature, which office he filled in a creditable

manner. His fitness for the position commanded the respect and attention of the House, and commended him to the favor of all during his official services, until the expiration of his second term, Jan. 23, 1876. He then engaged in mining and real estate speculations until January, 1878, when he was appointed Under Sheriff, under John W. Belcher, Sheriff of Jefferson Co., which position he held until January, 1880. In the fall of 1876, he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for the Colorado State Senate, against Allison H. De France, Democratic candidate. The results of the election, appearing to be a tie vote, were considered doubtful, and the seat was contested. The election returns were then counted before the Senate for their final action, which resulted in a decision in favor of Mr. De France. Mr. Boyd has been engaged in mining for a number of years, and is at present devoting his entire attention to his mining interests at Central City and Georgetown, and, more recently, has become interested largely in the Gunnison country. He was married, Nov. 16, 1870, to Miss Mary Marshall, daughter of Robert P. Marshall, of Westmoreland Co., Penn., and has three sons. In politics, he is a Republican. In religion, a Hard shell Baptist. In contour, a graceful, genteel, good-looking blonde.

J. W. BARNES.

J. W. Barnes, Principal of the Public Schools of Golden, was born in West Sumner, Maine, March 22, 1850. He had the educational privileges afforded by the public schools of his native town, and afterward attended the Hebron and Norway Academies. With these advantages and much private study, he was fitted to enter the Harvard University at the age of fifteen years. But he was prevented from entering that institution by the death of his father, who left him, his only son, to take charge of affairs on the farm, which he conducted successfully for three years, meanwhile continuing the

study of the classics. At the age of eighteen, he went to Iowa and spent one year in teaching in that State; then located in Minnesota, where he taught six years, having charge of the schools of Glencoe and Litchfield respectively. During the last three years in that State he studied medicine in connection with his school labors. In 1874, he came to Colorado and commenced teaching at Fort Collins, continuing in charge of the schools there until in the fall of 1879, when he was elected to his present position in connection with the Golden Schools. He was married, in 1878, to Miss Leonora Lawson, of Indianapolis. He has always been a diligent student, and it may be said of him that he is a man well qualified for his position as an educator, and much of his success is due more to private study than anything else.

J. EMORY BENJAMIN.

J. E. Benjamin, a live business man in Golden, was born at Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y., June 18, 1836. His early life, until his eighteenth year, was spent on a farm, and in attending public school. He then learned the brick and stone mason's trade, and afterward carried on a general contracting and jobbing business. From 1860 to 1865, he spent the winter seasons in school-teaching and the furtherance of his education, and the summer seasons in the superintending of public work. He then engaged in agriculture and horticulture eight years, after which he determined to try his fortune in the West, and in 1873 removed to Colorado and located in Golden, and has since been engaged in dealing in coal, lumber, lime, and builders' supplies generally, and has built up a large trade in Denver, Cheyenne and the surrounding country.

HON. CHESTER CALVIN CARPENTER.

The following is a brief sketch of one of Golden's most honored citizens and able attorneys, Judge Carpenter, who is familiarly rec-

ognized, not only as one of its pioneers, but also as having been intimately connected with the history of its legal profession for many years: He was born in Gibson, Susquehanna Co., Penn., December 24, 1834, where he lived until attaining the years of manhood. He received a liberal education in the public schools, and afterward pursued an academical course in Harford University, of his native town; after which he began teaching, and continued in that vocation until he came to Colorado in May, 1860. Meanwhile, however, he had commenced the study of law. Upon his arrival in Colorado, he settled in Golden, and immediately resumed the study of law under J. N. Odell, a prominent lawyer of Golden, who was afterward Judge of Arapahoe County Court. From the organization of the county and courts in 1861, he held the position and performed the duties of Clerk of the Court, although only Deputy Clerk by appointment, until the fall of 1873, a period of twelve years, and during five years of that time he also filled the office of County Clerk and Recorder. From 1873 to 1875, he held the position of Probate Judge of Jefferson County, and at the expiration of his term of office continued in the active practice of law, to which he has devoted his entire attention since that time. He has attained a large and successful law business, both in Golden, under the firm name of Wescott & Carpenter, and also at his office in Leadville. Judge Carpenter is now in the prime and vigor of life, of pleasing address, and great business energy. In politics, he is a staunch Republican, and a leader in his party. He was married in Pennsylvania in November, 1864, to Lydia S. Maynard, daughter of Luther Maynard, of that State.

CHARLES T. CLARK.

Prominent among the business men of Jefferson Co. is Charles T. Clark, of Morrison. Although a young man, he has built himself up an excellent trade in the lumber and general

merchandise business. He removed to Wisconsin at the age of fourteen, from Canada, where he was born in 1849. The years intervening between 1863 and 1874, were spent in New York, Kansas and Wisconsin, during which time he worked at the carpenter trade. In 1872, President Grant received his first vote. In October, 1874, he came to Jefferson Co., Colo. The spring following was spent by him prospecting in Middle Park. He began clerking, July, 1877, for W. S. Smith, a merchant of Morrison, and, in 1878, in company with Charles Merrill, bought the stock of Mr. Smith, and conducted the business under the name of Clark & Merrill for a short time. In April, 1880, Mr. Clark succeeded to the entire business, and has now secured a profitable and rapidly increasing trade.

HON. D. C. CRAWFORD.

It would be difficult to note any extended mention of the above-named gentleman's career in Colorado without turning back to the early days of pioneer life. He was born in London, Canada West Sept. 5, 1835, and is descended from a well-known New England family. While yet a child, he was taken by his parents to Galesburg, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., where his father was proprietor of the principal hotel of that city for a number of years. At the age of ten years, he entered business life for himself, and secured a position in a hardware store in Kalamazoo. Here he remained until 1856, when he paid his brother a visit at Omro, Wis., and subsequently connected himself with the hardware business in that place, in which he continued about two years. Then he removed to La Crosse, Wis., and embarked in the jewelry business, in copartnership with George E. Stanley, an old friend, formerly from Kalamazoo, Mich. The well-deserved success and popularity which they achieved in business during the succeeding four years, was due, in a great measure, to their good business judgment and com-

mercial integrity. About that time, the wave of excitement from the Pike's Peak gold fields swept over the country, when he, impelled by its fevered impulses, and being of a resolute and intrepid nature; did not hesitate to enter upon a life full of adventure and hardship, but struggled through the toilsome and fatiguing journey of five long weeks behind a slow-going mule team, across the barren plains, reaching Denver May 5, 1860. He then visited many of the mining districts and engaged actively in mining, meeting with varied success, until finally bringing up at Buckskin, in Park Co., in the fall of 1862, where he was employed as Superintendent of mining on the famous Phillips Lode, and continued in that capacity until the following spring. He then constructed a mill for the reduction of gold ores, in company with Dr. John Parsons, which he subsequently removed to the Mosquito mining district. From that time until the fall of 1864, he was engaged in general merchandising. Leaving the mining districts, he went to Denver, where he spent the winter of 1865. In the spring of that year, he located in Jefferson Co., where he purchased a farm, in company with P. L. Sherry, Esq., three miles east of Golden, and for two years was a stalwart "horn-handed granger." In the fall of 1867, he was elected County Clerk and Recorder for Jefferson Co., for the term of two years, and was retained in that position, by re-election at the expiration of each term of office, for six years in succession, ably and creditably discharging his official duties, during which time he was married, Dec. 21, 1870, to Miss Amanda Thornton, of Golden, daughter of Christopher Thornton, of Lees, England, to whom were born two children—Ida L. and Allie; the latter died March 8, 1877. During 1874, and until May, 1875, real estate and insurance claimed his attention in Golden and Denver, when he removed to Colorado Springs and embarked in the hotel business, becoming the proprietor of the Crawford

House, and continued in that vocation until the fall of 1876. He then received the nomination for State Auditor, from the nominating committee, in session at Pueblo, and was subsequently elected to that office by a very flattering vote. At the expiration of his term of two years' service, he passed a very meritorious examination for marked ability and judgment in conducting the affairs of his department, at the hands of a select committee appointed by the Legislature, then in session. Since being relieved from office, he has devoted his time and attention chiefly to his mining interests in Leadville, having become interested in some very successful operations in that locality. He is now in the prime and vigor of a useful life. His policy is to support all legitimate measures for the success of commercial and public enterprises. Although in politics a Republican, he has wisely concluded to eschew political emoluments and settle down in the pursuits of active business life.

PETER CHRISTENSEN.

Peter Christensen was born in Schleswig, Germany, Jan. 10, 1839. In August, 1870, he came to the United States, and began business in the boot and shoe line in Webster City, Iowa. He came to Denver in September, 1871, and continued working at his trade for four years. In 1875, he removed to Morrison, where he still resides, and is doing a good business in the boot and shoe trade.

HOSEA CRIPPIN.

Mr. Crippin was born in Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., July 3, 1804. He remained at home on his father's farm until attaining the age of manhood, when he continued in the pursuit of farming on his own account until 1836. Then he emigrated to Milwaukee Co., Wis., being one of the first settlers. There he organized and began the building of a town which he named Granville, and during his res-

idence of twenty years at that place, was engaged chiefly in farming, with the exception of about four years in the employ of a railroad company, engaged in the construction of a railroad. He then returned to Washington Co., N. Y., and resided three years in the town of Hampton. Then he removed to Aurora, Kane Co., Ill., where he remained ten years, following the carpenter's trade. In April, 1872, he came to Golden, Colo., and for the succeeding five years was superintendent of the Alaska Flume and Ditch Co., since which time he has continued to reside in Golden, leading a retired life. He was married in Hampton, N. Y., July 17, 1825, to Lucinda Robbins, daughter of Marcus Robbins, of Massachusetts, and has one daughter, Mrs. Clara C. Searles.

JOHN CHAMBERS.

Mr. Chambers was born near the town of Wells, in Somersetshire, England, July 8, 1823. He received his early education in the Episcopal schools of England, and was engaged in farming until 1855. Meantime, he was married April 8, 1845, to Miss Mary Ann Collipriest, daughter of Henry Collipriest, of Wells, England. In the fall of 1855, he emigrated to the United States, and located in Dubuque, Iowa, where he followed farming one year, then removed to Sullivan Co., Mo., remaining until 1862, when he left for Colorado, locating upon a ranche in Jefferson Co. The first year he was manager of a dairy business, and the succeeding ten years was engaged in butchering and conducting a meat-market, after which he turned his attention to improving his farm and to stock-raising, which business has prospered under his careful management. He has made purchases of lands from time to time, until he now owns 1,020 acres. His farm products yielded largely in 1866, obtaining at that time a yield of thirty-three and a half bushels of wheat per acre, for which he received 6 cents per pound. In 1877, he obtained a

yield of fifty bushels per acre. In 1865, he began to accumulate large herds of cattle, and has since been engaged in a large and successful stock-growing business, of which the raising of hogs has been an important factor, and his favorite breed, the Chester White. He obtained a net weight of 160 pounds in 1875, and, again in 1880, 156 pounds, for which he received 7 cents per pound. Mr. Chambers came to Colorado a poor man, having, soon after his arrival in America, met with the loss of all his property through his limited acquaintance with American business customs. Since his residence in Colorado, he has attained marked success in business and accumulated large landed interests.

ADOLPH COORS.

Mr. Coors, although of foreign birth, and having but limited means with which to begin business when he attained the age of manhood, has, since leaving his native country, applied himself energetically in the pursuit of his trade, which has yielded him profitable results. He was born at Barmen, Rhenish Prussia, Feb. 4, 1847. In 1859, he was taken by his parents to Dortmund, Westphalia, where, at the age of fifteen years, he was apprenticed to Henry Wenker to learn the brewer's trade. Besides three years' service, he was required to pay a stipulated sum of money. The latter he paid by working at the book-keeper's desk. After having obtained a practical knowledge of the brewing business, he was retained in the employ of the firm until May 1, 1867. From that time until January, 1868, he was employed in the breweries at the city of Cassel and also at Berlin. Thence he went to Uelzen, but, at the end of a few months, he found that his only alternative was either to serve the king or leave the country. He chose the latter, and at once sailed for America. Upon arriving in New York, he turned his steps Westward, reaching Chicago, May 30, 1868. He remained in that city, work-



J. Alden Smith.



ing at his trade, until August, 1869, when he accepted the position of foreman in John Stenger's brewery at Naperville, Ill., and filled that position creditably until January, 1872. He then decided to emigrate to Colorado, and, shortly after his arrival in Denver, began making preparations to establish himself in business. On May 1, 1872, he embarked in the bottling business, in company with John Staderman, which firm existed until November, 1872, when they dissolved. Mr. Coors assuming entire control of the business. In October, 1873, having disposed of his business in Denver, he removed to Golden, where he purchased a brewery site in company with Jacob Schueler. They began by erecting a small building. Since that time, however, they have enlarged their business and built additional buildings, as their business increased from year to year, until, at present, the brewery is one of the best equipped in the State, and known as the Golden Brewery. This firm existed until May 1, 1880, when Mr. Coors purchased his partner's interest in the brewery and has since conducted the same alone. Mr. Coors is now in the prime of life, married, and brings with him a life long experience in the brewing trade. He may be accepted as one of the successful merchants of the city of Golden, priding himself as a manufacturer of the purest article, in his branch of business, now in the market.

THOMAS CRISMAN.

Mr. Crisman, of the firm of Crisman & Binder, proprietors of the Eagle Corral in Golden, was born in Morgan Co., Ohio, March 30, 1843. He received a common-school education, and worked on his father's farm until after the breaking-out of the civil war, and, on the 8th of September, 1861, he enlisted in the 2d Va. Cavalry and was with his company, participating in all the engagements, serving three years and three months, and, after being mustered out of the service, he returned home. In 1865, he came to Colorado and spent five months mining

and prospecting in the vicinity of Black Hawk, and then bought a farm three miles north of Golden, and engaged in agriculture and burning lime three years. In 1868, he removed to Golden and followed freighting between Denver, Cheyenne and the mountains until 1872, and then engaged in the stock and hay and grain business. In 1879, he formed a partnership with Jacob Binder, in the same business, at the Eagle Corral, on Washington avenue.

HENRY WILSON CHILES.

Henry W. Chiles was born in Washington Co., Va., Nov. 27, 1838, where he resided until four years of age. He then removed with his parents to Iowa. In 1857, he came to Nebraska, and, the year following, came to Colorado. In 1859, Mr. Chiles, in company with others, laid out the town of Boulder. After prospecting and teaming for some time, he returned to Iowa and enlisted in the United States service, in the 22d Iowa V. I., Co. C. He was in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hill and the siege and assault of Vicksburg. After three years' service, he returned to Iowa for a short time, and then proceeded to Nebraska City. In the fall of 1866, he came to Colorado for the second time, where he has since resided, engaged in farming and stock-raising in Mt. Vernon Gulch, four miles from Mt. Vernon. He was married, May 15, 1866, to Harriet R. Hargus, of Nebraska City.

HUGH H. CRAIG.

Mr. Craig was born in Rockingham Co., Va., Jan. 6, 1825, where he lived until ten years of age, and then removed with his parents to La Fayette Co., Mo., where he was engaged in farming and teaming until 1870, when he came to Colorado. He now resides in Mt. Vernon Gulch, about five miles from Mt. Vernon, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in 1859, to Hester Peters, of Missouri.

HON. ALLISON H. DE FRANCE.

Mr. A. H. De France has been prominently connected with the legal profession of Colorado for the past decade, and is well and honorably remembered as one of the most active representative men in the early history of the Territory. He is at present recognized as one of the leading attorneys of the bar of Golden. He was born on a farm in Mercer Co., Penn., Aug. 5, 1835. He spent his early life in his native county until 1852, when he entered Westminster College, at New Wilmington, Penn. In 1854, he went to Meadville, Penn., to complete his collegiate course in Allegheny College. In the fall of 1857, he began the study of law, and continued the same until August, 1859: when, catching the Western gold fever, he started for Pike's Peak, but upon reaching Milan, Mo., he stopped to pay a visit to an elder brother, James M. De France, then residing at that place, and engaged in the practice of law, who prevailed upon him to remain there until admitted to the bar, which he decided to do, and was admitted late in the fall of that year—1859. In 1861, he came through to Colorado Territory, and, being without sufficient means to purchase even a small law library with which to begin practice, did not attempt to follow his profession until several years later. Upon his arrival in Colorado, he went to Delaware Flats, in Summit Co., and remained there until the fall of 1862. He was engaged in various pursuits from that time, but chiefly in that of agriculture in Jefferson Co., until the fall of 1868, when, leaving such pursuits in which he had attained success sufficient to enable him to purchase a small law library, he moved to Golden and entered upon the active practice of law, which he has continued successfully up to the present time. By his persevering industry, energy and close application to the principles embodied in his profession, he has attained eminence as a practitioner in the legal profession. As in law,

so no less eminent and successful has been his career as a statesman and in the political field. He was elected a member of the Lower House of the Territorial Legislature in 1870, and of the Upper House or Council, in 1872. At the first election after Colorado became a State, to wit, in the fall of 1876, he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the State Senate for the term of four years. He was married to Lucretia C. Howell, a daughter of Hugh Howell, of Mt. Carroll, Ill., and sister of William R. Howell, of Boulder Co., Colo., and has a family of three children, two sons and one daughter.

DAVID G. DARGIN.

Mr. Dargin was born in Androscoggin Co., Me., June 21, 1835, where he remained until eighteen years of age, attending school. He then went to Boston, Mass., and engaged for several years in the grocery business. In 1858, he removed to St. Louis, continuing in the same line of business. In 1859, enthused by the glowing reports from Pike's Peak, he fitted out an ox-train and headed for the Snowy Range, carrying with him a stock of goods. At length he hauled up at Golden City, which at that time consisted of a few hundred tents. Here he erected the second storehouse in the town, Mr. Loveland having completed the first only a few days previous. He was engaged in merchandising for some time, and, when the excitement of California Gulch broke out, he took a stock of goods to that point. In 1864, he went to Oregon, and was one of the first pioneers in the Idaho mining districts. At a point where now lies the town of Placerville, he passed the winter, having been hemmed in by the heavy falls of snow. During the two years following, he was engaged in transferring goods from Walla Walla City to Idaho mining camps. He then returned to Golden for a short time, and then proceeded to Chicago, where he was engaged for some time buying and selling grain on the Board of Trade. In

1867, he made a purchase of a large number of outfits, consisting of mules and wagons, sold at the Government auction in Washington City. In the fall following, he conveyed a cargo to Salt Lake City. He then proceeded to Los Angeles Valley, California, and, in the spring, took a silver-mill into Deer Lodge Valley, Montana, the first introduced into that section. The year following was passed by him in Texas, while employed in the lumber business. At the expiration of that time, he returned to his old home in Maine. There he remained until 1879. Having left considerable property in Golden, he quit his home in the East and again came to Colorado, and has within the last year erected several dwelling-houses on his property. Having prospected in Clear Creek Co., and being satisfied with the crevice matter, he began work last March on what he has since named the Monster Lode. At the depth of forty feet he has developed a body of mineral, and there is every evidence that he is the possessor of one of the most valuable mines in the State. This property is located in Morris District, Clear Creek Co., one-half mile from the Dumont depot. Besides this property, Mr. Dargin is interested in a number of lodes in that vicinity.

VALENTINE DEVINNY.

Mr. Devinny was born in Stark Co., Ohio, near Louisville, May 31, 1834. Here he received his education, and lived until twenty-one years of age. The last three years* of the time was passed in teaching school. In 1860, he removed to Kansas, and taught school near Leavenworth. Among his pupils was one who has since become somewhat notorious, the Hon. William Cody, or Buffalo Bill, as he is better known. From Kansas, he came to Nevadaville, Gilpin Co., Colo., and spent three years in the mines. In 1865, he settled on the farm on which he now lives, and engaged in gardening and small fruit growing, and has established in

connection therewith, the Berry Farm Nursery, for the disposal of his surplus berry plants and grape-vines. It has been a common idea with the people that fruit-growing could not be made a success in Colorado; but it has been shown erroneous within the last few years. Last year, Mr. Devinny had a ton and a half of grapes on three-fourths of an acre, and the prospects are favorable for three or four tons on the same this season, including the finer varieties of European grapes. He will also have, without doubt, a good yield of apples. He was married in Kansas, in 1861, to Adelia Keyes.

GEORGE W. DOLLISON.

Prominent among the men of influence in the Clear Creek Valley, who have contributed to her material interests and prosperity, is George W. Dollison, born at Washington, Washington Co., Penn., Dec. 16, 1827. When he was seven years old, his parents removed to Ohio, settling in Guernsey Co. Leaving Ohio at the age of nineteen, he emigrated to Iowa, and was engaged in various business pursuits until 1867. Thence he emigrated to Colorado, locating at Golden, where he was engaged extensively in the meat business until 1876. In the fall of 1877, he was elected Treasurer of Jefferson Co., taking possession of the office Jan. 8, 1878; served creditably in that capacity until the expiration of his term of office of two years, when he was re-elected to a second term in the fall of 1879, which office he now holds.

HON. WILLIAM A. DIER.

Judge Dier is chiefly known to the citizens of Golden through his prominence at the bar. He is an able jurist and a faithful and diligent student of the principles of law. Born in the city of Montreal, Canada, May 14, 1850, he is descended from Irish ancestry on his father's side, and from English ancestry on his mother's side. The latter ancestry were prominent pioneers in the early settlement of Maine and New Hamp-

shire. In the spring of 1860, the subject of this sketch removed with his parents to Ogle Co., Ill. His early life was spent there upon a farm until sixteen years of age, meanwhile receiving but limited educational privileges. Then, being one of a large family of children whose parents were unable to educate them, he undertook his own education, and, by teaching and attending school alternately, prepared himself for college, entering the Illinois Industrial University, at Champaign, Ill., where he pursued his studies in the same manner, and afterward began the study of law, which was interrupted by an attack of the asthma. Seeking relief, he came to Colorado, and, after teaching one year in Jefferson Co., settled in Golden to pursue his law studies. In 1875, he was elected Justice of the Peace in Golden, and held that position two years. In the meantime, Jan. 15, 1876, he was admitted to the bar and entered upon an active practice of law. In April, 1876, he was appointed Clerk of the District Court of Jefferson Co., and Master in Chancery of said court, which offices he still holds, continuing in a successful practice of his profession up to the present time. In April, 1880, he was elected Alderman of the city of Golden. In politics, he is a rigid Republican. He was married, Dec. 23, 1877, to Miss Althea Quaintance, of Golden.

HARPIN DAVIS.

Mr. Davis was born in New Haven Co., Conn., Feb. 24, 1825. He worked on his father's farm and attended district school until his seventeenth year, then engaged on a merchant vessel that traded between New York City, the West Indies and Georgetown, English Guinea, and was afterward promoted to the office of First Lieutenant. After serving five years, he returned home and served an apprenticeship at the brick and stone mason's trade, which he continued to follow during the summer seasons, and during the winter seasons engaged in school teaching and the furtherance

of his education until 1855. Then removed to Davenport, Iowa, and followed his trade one year; thence to Omaha, Neb., and engaged in farming, stock-growing and milling. In 1863, he moved to Central City, Colo., remaining there a short time, then removed to Ralston Creek and engaged in agriculture. In the spring of 1865, he bought a farm of 160 acres eight miles northeast of Golden, on which he has since lived, engaged in agriculture and fruit and stock growing.

JOSEPH L. DRAKE.

Joseph L. Drake was born in Albin, Kennebec Co., Me., March 3, 1828. In 1850, he went to California, and the few years he spent in the mines were attended with excellent success. He then returned to Maine, where he remained until 1864, engaged in the mercantile business. Directly after the war, being troubled with bronchitis, he traveled through the Southern States. Having benefited his health, he returned to Maine. Two years afterward, his bronchial trouble returning, he came to Colorado for the relief which he has obtained. For a few years, he was engaged in the manufacture of cartridge soap in Denver. Mr. Drake now lives on the Wigwam Rancho and is devoting his time to the care of poultry. He is the owner of an extensive hennery. He was married, in 1849, to Rachael Grear.

FRANCIS E. EVERETT.

Mr. Everett has been intimately connected with the commercial and manufacturing interests of Golden for a number of years. Especially has his life been one of activity and influence in almost every enterprise undertaken for the promotion and support of its municipal and industrial affairs—a highly esteemed member of society and an honored citizen in the community. But he is best known to the citizens of Golden as the owner of the leading banking-house of the city, which bears his

name and is well known in commercial and banking circles throughout the country. He is the son of Willard and Lucy Everett, of Dedham, Mass., and was born at that place May 17, 1839. He is descended from a well-known New England family, some of whom have attained prominence in literary circles and commercial life. To this lineage belongs one of the most eminent and able writers of the times—the Hon. Edward Everett. The subject of this sketch began his education in the public schools of his native town, and, at the age of fifteen, entered "The Pierce Academy," at Middleboro, Mass. After spending three years there, he returned to Dedham, Mass., to engage in business with his brothers Willard, George and J. Edward Everett, who had, after the death of their father, Willard Everett, Sr., three years previously, succeeded him in the extensive furniture manufactory of Willard Everett & Co., which he had founded thirty years before, and had from a small beginning, like the origin and growth of some other prominent manufactories of the East, by his energy and business integrity, attained a chief place in the manufacturing industry at the close of his life. Francis E. continued to operate the factory in company with his brothers until November, 1868, when he severed his connection with the firm and turned his steps westward, partially for healthful recuperation, but chiefly to participate in the exciting enterprises of mining life on the borders of the Rocky Mountains. Upon his arrival in Colorado, he located in Gilpin Co., and, for the succeeding two years, engaged in mining and milling operations in Boulder and Gilpin Cos., gaining some success and useful experience for his future career and operations. Thence removing to Golden in December, 1871, he embarked in the banking business, associating himself with the banking-house of T. J. Carter & Co., of which he was cashier, and also acted in the same capacity for the Colorado Central Rail-

road, which was then in course of construction, and of which T. J. Carter was President. In 1872, he purchased the banking business of T. J. Carter & Co., which was located on Second street, where the office of Capt. E. L. Berthoud is at present. One year later, he erected the present bank building on Washington ave., where he established himself in a private banking business, in which he continued prosperously, passing safely through the panic and financial crisis of 1873, until 1875, when he organized the First National Bank of Golden, in company with George W. Robinson, of the State of New York, but, at the expiration of one year, they dissolved and closed up the affairs of the organization. Mr. Everett then, from preference, resumed private banking again. Previous to this, however, in 1873, he became interested in the property known as the Golden Smelting Works. In 1875, the Golden Smelting Company was organized, and he continued to be interested in the same until June, 1878, when he withdrew. Much of the success and permanency of this establishment was due to the energy and perseverance of Mr. Everett. In the spring of 1879, having associated with him Prof. Gregory Board, he built the works known as the Valley Smelting Works, to the progress and upbuilding of which his best efforts have since been devoted, aided by the skill and experience of Prof. Board, under whose efficient management they have attained a large and flourishing business. In March 1880, he organized the Moore Mining and Smelting Company, in coalition with Col. William Moore, of Idaho Springs, and Prof. Gregory Board, of Golden, and other experienced business men, which organization embraces the smelting business of G. Board & Co. and the Murray mine at Lawson, in Clear Creek Co., This is a practical working company, and is doing a large and prosperous business under the combination of efficient and able men. Mr. Everett has always taken a live interest in the

municipal affairs of the city, and has held various offices of trust and responsibility. In 1872, he was elected a member of the School Board, when the South School building was erected, and rendered valuable assistance in shaping the school system of the city. In 1879, he was elected President of the Board, when the school building on the North Side was also erected, and still continues to serve in that capacity. In 1878, he was appointed a Trustee of the State School of Mines, located at Golden, of which institution he has always been an ardent supporter, and still continues as one of its Trustees. He was married, in May, 1862, to Miss Clara B. Hoyle, daughter of Mark C. Hoyle, of Dedham Mass., and has a family of two children, a son and daughter. Mr. Everett is recognized as a public-spirited and affable gentleman, whose policy has always been to support all legitimate enterprises of the locality. Although in politics he is a Republican, he has never aspired to political emoluments but has chiefly been occupied in business pursuits.

PETER FISCHER.

Peter Fischer was born in the State of Nassau, Germany, March 29, 1826. He came to America in April 1852 and located in Hancock Co., Ill., where he remained eleven years, and where his father still resides on a farm. He came to Denver in 1863, and engaged in the nursery business a mile and a half from Denver, on Cherry Creek. He continued in this business until 1865. He suffered a great loss in property and one child in the flood of 1864. In the spring of 1866, he removed to Denver and was engaged in wagon-making for two years. He was then employed as watchman in the mint until 1872. He then moved to Morrison, and since has been engaged in improving his farm and experimenting in fish and is now the possessor of a beautiful beer garden.

SILAS W. FISHER.

But few of the early settlers of Colorado attained such extended notoriety in the various business pursuits and industries as the subject of this sketch. He was born in Epping, Rockingham Co., N. H., May 7, 1826. His father was a farmer and a well-known stock-dealer in that part of the State, and it was in connection with this business, on his father's farm, that his early life was spent until attaining his majority. Then, having had years of thorough acquaintance in the live-stock trade, he embarked in that pursuit and followed the same principally until 1858. Leaving New Hampshire, he came West and settled in Kansas November, 1858, where he embarked in the hotel business as proprietor of the Osage Valley House, although his old fondness for the stock and grain business claimed a portion of his time during his five years' residence there. In April, 1863, he removed to Colorado, and spent one year in a general mercantile business at Empire, Clear Creek Co.; thence removed to Denver, and embarked in the wholesale grocery business in company with O. D. Cass & Co., bankers, under the firm name of S. W. Fisher & Co., where he conducted a large and successful business, amounting to \$1,000,000 per annum. In 1866, O. D. Cass retired from the firm, leaving S. W. Fisher and J. B. Cass to continue business. In June of that year, they removed their stock to Golden, and, on the following year, sold out to John J. Bush. Meanwhile, Mr. Fisher purchased one-third interest in the town of Golden from the town company, and has continued to reside in Golden since that time, engaged in active business pursuits. During 1867 and 1868, he filled a contract for grading on the Colorado Central Railroad, after which he purchased a stock of clothing, giving in payment Jefferson Co. bonds, and was engaged in that branch of business until 1872; during the latter two years, in company with A. M. De France, to whom he sold his interest

in 1872. He then began the commission and grain business in partnership with W. A. H. Loveland, who retired from the firm in 1875, leaving to Mr. Fisher the entire control of the business, which he conducted successfully until 1879, when he became associated with C. B. Smith, Esq., which firm still exists as Fisher & Smith. Mr. Fisher has been intimately connected with the affairs of the city for over fifteen years. At the organization of the town in 1871, he was appointed by the Commissioners President of the Board of Trustees, and elected to that office in the following spring. He was married in Kansas, in February, 1869, to Maggie White, daughter of Robert White, of Kentucky, and has a family of five children, four sons and one daughter.

OREN H. HENRY.

When new countries are thrown open for the adventurous settler or the restless gold seeker, every profession, every bent of mind led on by the alluring phantasms of hope, or fascinated by the glamour of new scenes, new regions and new possibilities, flock to that region for the exciting life that is opened for man's exertions. In a new country it seems natural that every one has his place. Every one, by even his simple presence alone, lends additional stability to the social fabric. So that no matter what be the denizen's profession or trade, in nature's new region, all have their useful points. Each laborer's exertion is another brick added to the political and social foundation, another mark made on earth's fresh bosom, designed to perpetuate the ascendancy of man over the brute energies of unconquered Nature. Thus it was that, pushed by his restless activity, the subject of this sketch, O. H. Henry, who was born Oct. 14, 1842, at Waterford, Vt., but, moving when yet young to the West, came to Colorado in May, 1861, settling at Central City, then the most promising gold camp in the West. In the fall of 1861, the clangor of arms

and the increasing force of the rebellion, had finally put Colorado within the vortex of the thickening conflict, dividing its citizens into adverse factions. The energy and foresight of Gov. Gilpin saw the approaching storm, and he prepared for it by enlisting and forming the 1st Colorado Infantry. Into this regiment Mr. Henry enlisted for three years, in Co. K, Capt. Samuel Robbins; he served in New Mexico in the campaign that, in 1862, drove the Texans out of New Mexico, and re-assured the yet doubting men of Colorado. Many of the more prominent men of both political parties, being then on the fence, "as it were," and undecided which side to join. In this doubt, O. H. Henry in no manner participated, as he was an outspoken, decided Union man. Mustered out of service in 1864, he returned to Gilpin County, where he resided and mined until 1866. From Gilpin County, he removed to Boulder County, where he remained in business until 1876. In 1876, having previously been a director of the Colorado Central Railroad Company, and representing Boulder County's stock in that company, he was selected by that company as General Superintendent, soon after its seizure and management by the resident stockholders of the Colorado Central Railroad Company. Without cessation during 1876, 1877, 1878 and to 1879, the Colorado Central Railroad was successfully carried on. Mr. Henry moved his family to Golden, Colo., where he now resides. In severing his connection with the Colorado Central Railroad, as Superintendent in 1879, he took with him the good wishes of all for his continued success. Engaged in mining at Leadville and in South Park, Mr. Henry has, up to this time, been successful in his ventures.

JOHN A. HOAGLAND.

The career of John A. Hoagland, of Golden, is the record of an industrious life, attesting what perseverance, coupled with energy and strict business integrity, can accomplish, even

for one beginning business with limited resources. He is at present a member of the firm of Nicholls & Hoagland, prominently identified with the coal interests of Golden and operating the well-known Ralston Springs mines. He was born in Bullitt Co., Ky., Oct. 22, 1852, and had the usual training in the public schools until about fifteen years of age, when, not desiring to pursue his father's trade—that of a blacksmith—he turned his attention to farming and working in saw-mills until nineteen years of age. He then entered the employ of the Louisville Cement Company, in Hardin Co., Ky., having the position of fireman during the first year, and engineer in the factory from that time until 1873, at which time his father died, leaving him the only support of his mother and four small children. In the spring of 1873, he removed to Jefferson Co., Ky., and was employed as engineer in a saw mill until 1874, when failing health compelled him to leave his native State, and, taking the advice of a brother-in-law, then in Colorado, he started West with his mother and younger brothers and sisters, arriving in Golden the latter part of June, 1874, physically and financially disabled. In a short time he recovered sufficiently to begin business, and, after working a few months in the saw-mill of Bush & Henderson, obtained the position of engineer in the coal mine owned by W. A. H. Loveland, by whose assistance and advice he continued to prosper, and during the following year, supported by Mr. Loveland, purchased himself a home, to which he added other property during the succeeding two years. In the fall of 1877, the coal mine having become disabled by caving, he took a contract in company with John Nicholls to sink a new shaft, completing the same in February, 1878. He was then appointed, by Mr. Loveland, to the position of superintendent of the mine, and held that place until November 1878, when he embarked in the lime and coal business in company with J. E. Benjamin, under the firm

name of Benjamin & Hoagland, which firm existed until 1880. He also entered the boot and shoe business in the spring of 1879, in company with J. W. Belcher, under the firm name of J. A. Hoagland & Co., and continued the same until June, 1880; at which time he sold out his interest in that business, and directed his entire attention to his coal business. He then dissolved partnership with J. E. Benjamin, and entered the coal business exclusively, in company with John Nicholls, under the firm name of Nicholls & Hoagland, the present well-known coal dealers. Since which time he has continued in successful business. He was married, Nov. 10, 1875, to Miss Alice V. Wells, and has a family of two children. Mr. Hoagland is a Republican in politics and in the community an active citizen. He is one of the prompt and reliable business men, who has met with well-deserved success. He was elected Alderman of Golden in 1878, and Treasurer of the city in 1879, and now holds that office, having been re-elected in 1880 to a second term.

DR. LEVI HARSH

Among the early pioneers who followed the flood of immigration which poured into Colorado when the news of the rich discoveries of gold at Pike's Peak were heralded throughout the East, and who have passed through the varied experiences of frontier life and become familiar with the history and growth of the State, is the subject of this sketch, born in Washington Co. Penn., May 24, 1826; at an early age, he removed with his parents to Carroll Co., Ohio, and spent his early life on a farm and in attending district school; in his twenty-first year, he attended one term at the Academy in Hagerstown, Ohio, after which he engaged in the study of medicine. He attended the Cleveland Medical College during the session of 1851. He then went to Steubenville, Ohio, and engaged in the drug business. In the spring of 1855, he removed to Florence, Neb., where he



Eben Smith

engaged in the practice of medicine; the following fall he was elected to the Legislature and served one term. In the spring of 1859, he came to Colorado and engaged in the practice of medicine, and in prospecting and mining in the various mining camps; he was the discoverer of the Leavenworth, Harsh and other important lodes. In the fall of 1864, he was elected on the Anti-State ticket, to the Lower House of the Territorial Legislature, of which he was chosen Speaker; at the close of the term, he resumed mining and prospecting. In 1873, he was again elected to the Legislature; at the expiration of the term, he resumed mining and succeeded in consolidating a number of important veins on Leavenworth Hill, in Gilpin Co., among which are the Wyandotte, Elmer, Leavenworth, Gold Ring and others, upon which he afterwards organized the Wyandotte Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Co., of which he is a director and the present Superintendent.

JAMES HAYWARD.

James Hayward was born Oct. 18, 1845, in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Mass., where he finished his education, and continued to reside until the breaking-out of the war, when he entered the service, in Company A, 2d Mass.; he was wounded in the battle of Lookout Mountain, and again in the battle of Goldsboro, N. C. At the close of the war, Mr. Hayward began traveling for a wholesale tobacco house in New York, in which capacity he continued for nine years. During the two years following, he was engaged in business for himself at Chelsea, Mass. In the early part of the year 1878, he came to Colorado, and, locating at Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., engaged in merchandising and hotel business, in the exercise of which he expects to remain.

JONES HEIVNER.

This gentleman was born near Easton, Northampton Co. Penn., November, 1832. At an early

age, he removed with his parents to Harrisburg, Penn., and thence to Pittsburgh and from there to Zanesville, Ohio, and worked in his father's flax seed oil mill eleven years. In 1848, he went to Burlington, Iowa, and engaged in teaming a short time and then served an apprenticeship at the plastering trade. In 1850, he engaged in grading on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad two years. In the fall of 1852, he went down the Mississippi River to Vicksburg and took a contract for cutting timber, for rafting near the Big Sunflower, on Yazoo River; the following spring he rafted timber down the Mississippi River to New Orleans, and then returned up the river to St. Louis and worked one season on the steamboat Grand Turk; in the fall of 1863, he returned to Iowa, and engaged at his trade, and in 1865 crossed the plains to Colorado and located among the foot-hills between Ralston Creek and Golden, and prospected for and found coal; the following winter he returned to Iowa and brought his family out in the spring of 1866, and sold his coal claim to Murphy, Loveland & Armor, and bought a farm of 120 acres three miles east of Golden, on which he has since lived, engaged in agriculture, stock-growing and plastering.

ABRAHAM L. HESS.

Mr. Hess was born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., March 27, 1840, where he remained until the spring of 1859; he then removed to Stark Co., Ill., and was engaged in farming during the season, and then removed to Iowa, where he remained until the breaking-out of the war, when he entered the service in Co. E, 10th Iowa; he received a severe wound in the battle of Champion Hill; having been discharged September, 1864, he returned to Iowa for a few months, and then removed to Moline, Ill. where he remained for two years. In 1869, he came to Colorado. After giving the lumber business a trial, he settled on a ranch about three miles

from Golden, on the foot-hills, where he still resides. He was married, in 1865, to Mary S. Hartzell, of Moline, Ill.

ARTHUR L. HYATT.

This gentleman was born in Brighton, Washington Co., Iowa, Oct. 20, 1854. In 1860, he removed with his parents to Denver, Colo., and attended school until the spring of 1867; then removed to a farm on Ralston Creek, seven miles northeast of Golden, and from 1870 to 1872, worked on the farm for his father, then began farming for himself. In the fall of 1873, the lower half of his person was paralyzed, leaving him a cripple. He has since had the oversight of the farm, and has been engaged in stock-growing.

HON. JAMES M. JOHNSON.

Judge Johnson is one of the well-known pioneers of the Clear Creek Valley. More than twenty years ago, impelled by the exciting reports of the discovery of rich gold fields at Pike's Peak, he left the comforts and luxuries of his Eastern home, to seek a home and fortune on the frontier, beneath the shadows of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Johnson was born in Blandford, Hampden Co., Mass., June 14, 1814. He is a descendant of English and Scotch ancestry. His father's family were among the first English immigrants who settled in Massachusetts. His mother's family, McKay by name, also settled in Massachusetts, whither they had emigrated from Scotland. Capt. Jonas Johnson, his father, served with distinction during the Revolutionary war, at the close of which, he settled on a farm near the town of Blandford, Mass., where he continued to reside until 1819; thence removing to Chenango Co., N. Y., where the subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days, working on his father's farm and in attendance at the public schools until attaining the age of manhood. He was married, in 1838, to Eleonora

Stratton, and soon afterward removed to Dixon, Lee Co., Ill., where he settled upon a farm, and for the succeeding nine years was engaged extensively in the cattle trade. During his residence there, he was prominently identified with the municipal affairs of the town and county, and filled various offices of trust and responsibility in a creditable manner. In 1848, he embarked in the hardware business at Dixon, in company with Alanson Smith, in which business he continued about five years. He then returned to his farm, and again established himself in the live-stock business. In the spring of 1859, stimulated by the reports of the boundless wealth of the Rocky Mountain region, he emigrated across the plains, arriving at Pike's Peak in June, 1859, and the following fall selected the site on which the city of Golden now stands, as the most desirable point to establish himself a home. He immediately erected a large tent on the same lot now occupied by the Johnson House, and established the first hotel in the settlement. In the fall of 1859, he built the Johnson House, which still stands as one of the oldest landmarks of the city. Mr. Johnson is best known as the oldest hotel man in the Clear Creek Valley, having continued in that business from the time he first settled in Golden until January, 1880, when he retired from business, leasing the hotel to H. C. Alford. In 1860, he participated prominently in the organization and settlement of the town called Golden City, of which Daniel McCleery, James McDonald and himself were made Aldermen, with J. W. Stanton as Mayor. The town was afterward incorporated under the laws of the Territory, Jan. 2, 1871. Mr. Johnson took an active part in the municipal affairs of the thriving town, and was elected the first Justice of the Peace in 1860, soon after the organization of the first Territorial Government as Jefferson Territory, afterward changed to Colorado by act of Congress, in 1861. During the same year, he was elected

Sheriff of Jefferson Co., serving until 1862, when he was appointed Postmaster of Golden, and, at the expiration of his term of office, in the spring of 1864, was appointed Probate Judge of the county, followed by his election to that office in the fall of the same year. He served in that capacity, having been re-elected at the expiration of each term of office, until January 14, 1878, when he declined to serve longer. As were his services on the bench for a number of years efficient and honorable, so, no less commendatory were his efforts for the promotion of the educational affairs of the county. In 1861, he was chosen the first Superintendent of the public schools, and discharged the duties of the office in the organization of the schools and in dividing the county into school districts, with credit and satisfaction. The Judge has a family of five children—two sons and three daughters. His second son, J. M. Johnson, Jr., is the present Sheriff of Jefferson Co.

ALEXANDER D. JAMESON.

Judge Jameson is one of Golden's honored and influential citizens, and an able and successful practitioner in the legal profession. Born in Erie County, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1847. In 1849, his parents removed to Richland Township, Jackson Co., Iowa; here he remained until about fifteen years of age, meanwhile receiving a liberal education in the public schools of that place; then, although but a boy, entered the army in the winter of 1863, in the 5th Iowa V. C., serving until the close of the war, and was mustered out of service at Nashville, Tenn., in August, 1865. Thence returning to Iowa, he entered Baylies' Commercial College at Dubuque, and completed a commercial course at that institution. In June, 1870, he removed to Colorado, and settled in Golden, where, for the succeeding three years, he served in the capacity of Deputy County Clerk of Jefferson County. From that time until October, 1875, he was engaged in a general real estate, abstract

of titles, and insurance business, at which time he was elected Probate Judge of Jefferson Co., which office was changed one year later to that of County Judge, after the adoption of the State Constitution. Meanwhile, he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at the expiration of his term of office, in March, 1878. In May, 1879, he formed a law partnership with L. S. Smith, which firm existed until April 6, 1880. He has since continued in the practice of his profession, and has always taken a lively interest in the municipal and educational affairs of the city and county, having served in the capacity of Director of School District No. 1, from 1874 to 1877, and again for the year 1879. He held the office of Justice of the Peace during 1874, until elected Probate Judge. He is at present Alderman of the city from Second Ward. He was married in 1874 to Miss Sarah A. Thornton, of Golden, and has two daughters.

JOSEPH B. JONES.

This gentleman, a lumber dealer in Golden, was born at Mt. Holly, N. J., June 4, 1816. He received good educational advantages for that date, until his thirteenth year, and then removed with his parents to Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio, and there served an apprenticeship in a boot and shoe manufactory. In 1833, he established a boot and shoe manufactory, but at the expiration of five years, owing to failing health, he closed out and removed to Canfield, Ohio, and engaged in farming. In 1841, he was a member of the convention that met at Vienna, Trumbull Co., Ohio. In 1849, he removed to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and engaged in farming, hotel-keeping, and broom-making, until 1861, then removed to Clay, Washington Co., Iowa, and established a general nursery business, and planted a vineyard of three acres. He introduced the Concord grape into Iowa, and, as a grape grower, had no equal in the State. In 1872 again owing to failing health,

he closed up his business, and, in 1873, removed to Golden, Colo., and shortly afterward engaged in the lumber business, and through his energy and perseverance has built up a large trade.

HEZEKIAH N. JARVIS.

Mr. Hezekiah N. Jarvis was born in Cheshire, Conn., in 1823. At the age of three and a half years, he went to live with his uncle in Ontario Co., N. Y. In 1865, finding his health would not permit of his farming, he quit his farm, and embarked in the hardware business, in New Haven, Conn. After three years, in which time he had regained his health, he began the manufacture of saws. This he continued for two years. Then, discovering this last venture was not a successful one, he closed his business and came to Denver, in December, 1870. He bought a ranche thirty miles east of Denver, on Running Creek, and began stock-raising and farming. In this pursuit, he was engaged four years. In the spring of 1874, thinking he would like farming better in the vicinity of Golden, than stock-raising on Running Creek, he removed to his present residence, about half-way between Golden and Denver, near the South Golden road. Mr. Jarvis is giving his time to the improvement of his valuable farm, where soon will be found the finest fruits he has been able to obtain. He married, in 1852, Mary Winther, of Northumberland, Penn. In December, 1872, he married in Denver, Jane Emery, of Buffalo, N. Y.

CAPT. GEORGE K. KIMBALL.

Capt. Kimball, present Postmaster of the city of Golden, emigrated to Colorado twenty years ago as a pioneer on the borders of the Rocky Mountains, and no one is more worthy of special mention than the above-named gentleman, who has been identified with the affairs of the city through long-continued service in one position. He was born in Boston, Mass., March 26, 1831, and is descended from English

ancestry on the paternal side, and from a Scotch family, Keith by name, on his mother's side. He is the son of Daniel and Louisa Kimball, of Boston, Mass., and received an education in the public schools and Chauncy Hall School of that city, after which he learned the hardware business under Butler, Keith & Hill, at Boston, with whom he remained a number of years. In 1852, he sailed for New Orleans to recuperate his health; thence continued traveling, coasting up the Mississippi, Arkansas and Ohio Rivers, finally reaching Milwaukee, Wis., where he remained several years. While there, he served in the State militia as Captain of Co. B, Milwaukee Light Guards, and also served as Major on the Governor's staff. He then turned his steps westward, arriving in Denver, Colo., May 28, 1860, with a small party, among whom were E. W. Cobb and George LeFevre. Thence, in company with Clark, Cobb and Fillmore, he went to the mining district at Central City, then known as Mountain City, soon after locating at Black Hawk, where he purchased Claim No. 7, Gregory Lode, and erected a stamp-mill near the foot of Harry's Gulch. Here he was engaged in milling and mining until the fall of 1861, and, soon after the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, he left for Wisconsin to enter the army in the service of that State. While en route, he met Col. Leavenworth, who tendered him the position of Major of the 2d C. V. I., which he accepted, and was mustered in as Regimental Adjutant Feb. 23, 1862. After completing the organization of his regiment, he established his headquarters at Ft. Lyon, Colo. From that time until the spring of 1863, he was detailed respectively as escort to Paymaster Fillmore to Ft. Craig, N. M.; as Acting Assistant Adjutant General on the route of the Santa Fe road, and later as member of court martial at Denver. He was then ordered to join his command, and was promoted to Captain of Co. E, 2d C. V. I. He was then or-

dered to Ft. Larned, thence to Ft. Scott, thence to Ft. Gibson, and participated in the battles of Elk Creek and Cabin Creek. He was then ordered to St. Louis, and, owing to the consolidation of the 2d and 3d Regiments, was made a supernumerary and mustered out in 1864. After spending one year in Boston, he returned to Colorado, and, in the spring of 1865, was appointed superintendent of the Lode Star Mining Company, located at Russell's Gulch, Gilpin Co., continuing in that capacity until 1870, when he resigned that position to accept the position of freight and station agent on the Colorado Central R. R. at Golden, and, at the end of eight-months service, was appointed conductor on the same road, which position he held until 1873, when he received the appointment of Postmaster at Golden, and has held that position ever since, having been re-appointed at the expiration of each term of office. He is a worthy member of the Masonic Fraternity, and holds the office of W. M. of Golden Lodge, No. 1. He is an active member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is Elder. In politics, a solid Republican, and in social as well as business life he is hailed as a genial comrade and the prince of good fellows.

HON. JAMES KELLY.

Dr. Kelly is one of Colorado's earliest pioneers, who settled in the Clear Creek Valley more than twenty years ago to begin what has proven to be an active, busy, and successful career. Surrounded by rude cabins and tents—features of a rugged and toilsome frontier life—he became identified with, and witnessed, the rapid transformation and progress of the country, contributing largely to its prosperity and growth, by his energy and sterling integrity as a merchant and business man, and for many years has been widely known as an able and successful practitioner in the medical profession. He was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Dec. 31, 1826, and spent the early years of his life

in his native county until the age of twelve years, when he removed with his parents to Decatur Co., Ind. He remained at home with his father, who owned and cultivated a farm in Decatur Co., until attaining the age of manhood; meanwhile, he received a liberal education in the public schools. In 1853, he went to Ann Arbor, Mich., and spent one year in the Medical Department of Michigan University. He then settled in Webster Co., Iowa, and began the practice of medicine. For five years he continued there in a lucrative practice and in the study of the principles embodied in his chosen profession. He was married, in 1856, to Miss Minerva J. Dowd, daughter of Alexander Dowd, of Webster Co., Iowa. In 1860, the Western excitement induced him to undertake the journey across the plains and settle as a pioneer on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains. Arriving in June, 1860, he settled first at Idaho Springs in the practice of medicine, and at the end of one year he removed to what is now Jefferson Co., purchased a farm, and for the succeeding four years was engaged in the live stock business in addition to his professional duties. In the fall of 1863, he was elected to the Territorial Legislature, and at the expiration of his term of two years' service removed his family to Golden. He again established himself in the practice of medicine, and one year later began the drug business in connection with the same, both of which have claimed his attention since that time. In 1872, John H. Titus became his partner in the drug business, which firm existed until 1874. He then purchased his partner's interest, and since that time he has conducted the business in his own name. In the fall of 1866, he was elected Treasurer of Jefferson Co., and held four years. From April, 1871, to April, 1872, he filled the office of Trustee of the town of Golden, and in April, 1880, he was elected Mayor of Golden, which office he still holds. The Doctor takes a lively interest in all matters tending to promote the prosperity of the city,

and has recently contributed to the value of its residence property by adding one more handsome residence to the goodly number that already ornament the city.

RUDOLPH KOENIG.

Among the many who came to Colorado a few years ago in low circumstances, but have since made rapid progress in attaining property and influence, is Mr. Rudolph Koenig, the present manager of the Golden Smelting Works. When but a lad of twelve years, he left his home in Canton Berne, Switzerland, where he was born in the year 1844, and came to America. He resided in Pennsylvania until 1867, and then came to Colorado. In company with his brother, he began the manufacture of pressed brick in Golden in which pursuit he continued until January of this year, at which time the Colorado Press Brick Company succeeded to their business. Upon his severance with the brick manufactory, he took charge of the Golden Smelting Works, of which John R. Wheeler and Erwing Howard, of Colorado Springs, Charles Emerson, of Greeley, C. G. Buckingham, of Boulder, and Rudolph Koenig are trustees. Under Mr. Koenig's management, the smelter is doing a flourishing business, smelting about twenty-two tons of ore at the present time, per day. It has its supplies principally from Georgetown, Black Hawk and Boulder.

JAMES T. KING.

Among the enterprising business men who have contributed much to the advancement of the commercial affairs of Golden, is James T. King, the subject of this brief sketch, the recognized head of the book and stationery business of the city. He is a native of Illinois, born in 1844. At the age of sixteen, he left the farm to enter a mercantile career at Decatur, Ill., and continued in that pursuit until the call for three hundred thousand troops in 1862, when he entered the army for three years' service in the

115th Ill. V. L. and followed the various fortunes of that regiment through the campaigns in Kentucky and Tennessee, passing through many battles, sieges and hardships of prison life until the close of the war. He was with his regiment in the memorable battle of Chickamauga on the 18th, 19th and 20th of September, 1863, where, during five hours in the height of the battle, one-third of his regiment were killed and wounded. On the succeeding Sabbath, while on a scouting expedition, with fifteen comrades, on the enemy's side of the Tennessee River, under the shadow of Lookout Mountain, the whole party were captured by a detachment of Longstreet's sharpshooters. After remaining thirty-five days in Libby Prison, he was placed on a cattle-train for Danville Prison, but, having purloined the caps from the rifles of the two guards, he jumped from the train only to be recaptured after five days. After fifteen months in the prisons of Danville, Andersonville and Florence, reduced to a skeleton and broken in health, but not in spirit, he was sent through the lines to occupy a hospital cot until the close of the war. Upon recovering his strength sufficiently, he again engaged in business until 1873, when he came to Colorado. Since which time, with renewed health and vigor, he has continued to reside in Golden, in the pursuit of a prosperous business, in which he is at present actively engaged.

GEORGE E. KERR.

Among the early settlers of Colorado is Mr. George E. Kerr, a descendant of an old Scottish family of the name of Ker or Car, as it was written in former times. Mr. Kerr was born Nov. 5, 1832, in Mercer Co., Penn., where he remained until 1849, on the farm with his parents. The four years following were spent by him in Holmes Co., Ohio, attending and teaching school. From Ohio he went to Kansas, where he engaged in teaching school and working at the carpenter's trade. In 1860, he came to Col-

orado, and, for two years after his arrival, was at Bortonboro, merchandising. After prospecting for some time, he settled on a farm in Bergen Park, where he resided until the fall of 1877, then came to Morrison and carried on the livery business for two years, then moved to his farm, near Morrison, where he still resides, cultivating and improving the same. In 1864, he married Athey Miller, of Colorado.

GEORGE H. KIMBALL.

Mr. Kimball, the most extensive contractor and builder in Golden, and a very popular man, was born in Centerville, Allegany Co., N. Y., Dec. 29, 1835, and spent his earlier days in farming, teaching school and carpentering. In 1856, he attended the Rushford Academy, and in 1857, went to Illinois and engaged in teaching school three years. He then returned to Centerville just in time to cast his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He was married in 1861, and followed farming and carpentering until September, 1864, when he enlisted in the First New York Dragoons, and went to Shenandoah Valley, thence in the vicinity of Richmond, Va., and was with Sheridan until the surrender of Lee. He then returned home, and, in 1866, decided to try his fortune in the great West, and, with his family, came to Colorado, and worked at his trade on Spanish Bar three months. He then removed to Golden and engaged at his trade awhile, and then began contracting and building, which he has since followed. In 1871, he was elected Treasurer of the Board of Education, and in 1872, re-elected to the same office, and the following year served as President of the board. In 1875, he was elected Town Trustee, and the following year re-elected President of the Board of Trustees. In 1877, he ran as candidate for County Treasurer, on the Republican ticket, against a leader of the Democratic party, and in a strong Democratic county, being defeated by only three votes, thus illustrating his popularity, and

in 1879, served as one of the Aldermen of Golden.

HON. WILLIAM A. H. LOVELAND.

Few men are so well known in Colorado as the subject of this sketch. Still fewer have a wider personal popularity and warmer friendships; possessed of an adventurous nature, a sagacious mind, and a bold, intrepid spirit, he has literally carved his way to fame and fortune in the wilderness. An *avant courier* in the tide of fortune seekers who were attracted to the gold fields over twenty years ago, he has lived through all the changes and vicissitudes of two decades of a generation which has seen an empire rise from the desert; and, among the most prominent of those who fashioned its present and made possible its brilliant future, is Colorado indebted to Mr. Loveland for her splendid development and magnificent achievements in material improvements. He was the founder of her mountain railroad system. His genius perceived and his energies directed its accomplishment, and his perseverance and business enterprise have done perhaps more to develop the mineral resources of the State than all other influences combined. As a railroad magnate, politician, citizen and legislator, his purposes have been bold, far-reaching and sagacious, and he has had the courage and genius to win success. A man of splendid intellect and indomitable energy, his one ambition has been to make Colorado a great and prosperous community; naturally he has won for himself both fame and fortune. Born in Chatham, Mass., May 30, 1826, Mr. Loveland is in the fifty-fifth year of his age. His strongly marked features, and calm, resolute face, indicate a disposition which no opposition can subdue. Inheriting from his rugged ancestors elasticity of thought and vigor of mind, he was fortunate in having these qualities supplemented with Western views and liberal ideas. His parents removing to Illinois while Mr. Loveland was yet a youth, he may be considered in instinct and habit a Western man.

Among the first of the volunteer soldiery of Illinois, although but a boy in years, he served through the Mexican war, and was severely wounded at Chapultepec. Returning to his home in Illinois, he, within a year, emigrated to California where he remained two years; then returning to Illinois, he resumed his mercantile business until his removal to Colorado in 1859. Arriving here, he settled in Golden, and soon became one of the most extensive and enterprising merchants in the West. In 1863, he obtained the right of way, and built a wagon road up Clear Creek Cañon; it was the germ of his future railroad enterprises; engineers pronounced a railroad through those gloomy gorges an impossibility, but the man knew his future, and four years later the railroad became a reality; since 1876, Mr. Loveland has been President of the Colorado Central Railroad and its branches. His administrative ability has been conspicuously manifested, and he justly ranks among the ablest railroad men in the West. As a politician he has not been without success; he was Chairman of the convention which met to form a provisional government, and was for many years a member of the Territorial Council; he was the Democratic candidate for Governor, in 1878, and has twice received the vote of his party in the Legislature for the United States Senate. Three years ago he became the proprietor, by purchase, of the *Rocky Mountain News*, the oldest journal in the State, and has since conducted it with that marked ability which has distinguished all of his business enterprises. Mr. Loveland is also one of the bonanza kings of Colorado, being the principal proprietor in the celebrated "Fanny Barrett" mine, which is believed to be the largest and richest mineral deposit in the State. Removing to Denver about a year ago, Mr. Loveland is devoting his energies to the development of the mineral resources of Colorado, and especially to the subject of the economical reduction of low-grade ores. As Western man-

ager of the North American Mining and Developing Company, and President of the Western Ore Reduction Company, and of the Great Western Mutual Aid Association, his time is fully occupied in enterprises of great moment to the people of the Centennial State. Such, in brief, is the career of one of the most conspicuous public characters in the West. He has filled honorably and well every position in life, and has before him many years of usefulness and distinguished public service.

PROF. ARTHUR LAKES.

Prof. Lakes, in charge of the Geological Department of the State School of Mines at Golden, Colo., has become well known through his valuable discoveries of the fossil remains of the most gigantic known land animals heretofore found. Prof. Lakes is of English descent; he was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1844. In 1868, he came to Colorado, and assisted Bishop Randall in founding Jarvis and Mathews Halls at Golden, after which he remained with the institutions, as a teacher, until their destruction by fire in 1878; he then devoted himself to geological researches in Colorado and Wyoming, for the two succeeding years, under the auspices of Prof. Marsh, of Yale College, during which time he made very important and rare discoveries of fossil remains of the gigantic dinosaurs or terrible lizards, one of which, the *Atlantosaurus immanis*, which stood about twenty feet high and was from eighty to one hundred feet long, is pronounced to be the largest known land animal heretofore discovered. In 1880, Prof. Lakes was called to the Chair of Geology at the Colorado State School of Mines, which position he now holds.

PAUL LANIUS.

Perhaps no better illustration of the spirit of enterprise which pervades the business interests of Golden is afforded than the hardware firm of Paul Lanius & Co., of which the above-named



C. M. Byler



gentleman is the head. Although he is one of the youngest merchants of the city, yet years of active business life have gained for him an experience well fitted to insure a successful career. He was born in York, York Co., State of Pennsylvania, Sept. 6, 1856, and is descended from German ancestry. He began business early in life, associating himself with the Parsons Paper Co., of Holyoke, Mass., with whom he remained two and a half years, then returned to the State of Pennsylvania, where he remained in business until his removal to Colorado in 1889. Upon his arrival in Colorado, he located in Golden, and in March of that year purchased the hardware business of A. A. Tuttle & Co., whom he succeeded in a well-established hardware trade; which had been founded about seven years previously. Mr. Lanius is making the hardware business his chief pursuit, and the present establishment is a model of its kind in its various departments, including, besides general hardware, paints and oils, stoves and ranges, mining supplies, a tin-shop, and supplies the Mitchell wagon and agricultural implements.

HENRY LEE.

This gentleman is largely interested in the industries of Jefferson Co., although at present he is engaged in business in Denver, under the firm name of Lee & Coulehan, dealers in agricultural implements. He was born in Iowa City, Johnson Co., Iowa, Oct. 30, 1841, and was educated in the public schools and academies of Iowa City. His father, William Lee, was engaged in the book and stationery business and owned a book bindery. The subject of this sketch clerked in his father's store until 1865, when he emigrated to Colorado, and has since resided on his farm in Jefferson Co., where he now owns 520 acres. In 1868, he embarked in business in Denver, in company with Thomas McMullin, under the firm and style of Lee & McMullin, dealers in agricultural implements; this firm existed until 1875, when Mr. Coule-

han succeeded Mr. McMullin in the firm, since which time the business has been conducted under the firm of Lee & Coulehan. Mr. Lee was married in 1872, to Miss Jennie Paul, daughter of George Paul, of Johnson Co., Iowa.

JOHN LOUGHERY.

John Loughery was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in the year 1830. In August, 1858, he came to America and resided for twelve years in Boston, was engaged during the time as dresser and finisher of kid morocco. He then came to Denver, and engaged in the hotel business for three years. He then removed to Jefferson County, and occupied himself in stock-raising until April, 1880; he then took hold of the hotel previously run as the Kenrick House, and is now conducting a profitable business.

ALLEN LEWIS.

Mr. Lewis, an early pioneer of Colorado, was born in Union Co., Ind., in 1819. In 1825, his father moved to Vermilion Co., Ill., and engaged in farming. Allen worked on the farm until his fifteenth year; his father then engaged in the cattle business, giving him a half-interest. They met with good success, raising, buying and shipping cattle. In 1854, he moved to Indianola, Iowa, and engaged in mercantile business until the panic of 1857. Meeting with disaster, he closed up his business, and in 1860, with his family, crossed the plains, stopping at Golden a short time. He then entered a homestead of 160 acres, one mile below Golden, on Clear Creek, and has since been engaged in agriculture and gardening, but is at present devoting the most of his attention to the latter pursuit, which, with his splendid facilities for irrigating, he is making quite a success.

DAVID LEES.

Mr. Lees, an early settler of Colorado, was born in the City of Edinburgh, Scotland, in December, 1830, and came to America in 1851.

Served an apprenticeship as a stone-cutter in the City of New York, and was married to Miss Anna Graham in 1852. In 1854, he moved to Chicago, thence to Iowa in 1857, continuing to work at his trade. In 1860 with his family, crossed the plains and located at Gold Hill, Boulder Co., Colo., and engaged in mining. In 1861, he moved to Nevada, Gilpin Co., thence to Georgetown in 1863 continuing work in the mines and being one of the first settlers of that town. In 1874, he bought a farm of 160 acres on Clear Creek, in Jefferson County, about five and a half miles east of Golden, on which he moved, and has since been engaged in agriculture and gardening. In the fall of 1876, he was elected to the office of County Commissioner, in which capacity, he served three years. Mr. Lees is also the owner of three other farms in the county, that are under good cultivation, and is a live, energetic man.

HON. JOSEPH MANN

Judge Mann was born in Hancock, Washington Co., Md., Feb. 7, 1823. His parents were natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania. His early life was passed on his father's farm until sixteen years of age, when he entered college, graduating in 1844, after which he began the study of law at Bedford, Penn., under Hon. Jacob Mann, then member of Congress from that State. After his admission to the bar in 1846, he began the practice of law. In 1849, he removed to Anamosa, Iowa, where he remained in the practice of his profession sixteen years. In 1850, he was elected to the office of School Fund Commissioner, and the year following was elected District Attorney for that county. In 1852, he was elected County Judge, all of which offices he honorably filled. In 1857, he was elected to the State Senate, on the Democratic ticket, and served four years. In 1865, he removed to Colorado and, during the first three years was engaged in mining in Clear Creek County, near Georgetown, where silver

was first discovered in Colorado; after which, he settled in Golden, and has since devoted his attention to the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1868, he was elected Probate Judge of Jefferson County, and served two terms, then held the office of Justice of the Peace. In the fall of 1878, he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, and the same fall was also appointed County Attorney of Jefferson County, which offices he now holds, and has honorably filled various municipal offices of Golden. His mining interests are chiefly in Clear Creek County. Judge Mann became a member of the Order of Odd Fellows at Bedford, Penn., in 1846 and has filled, at various times all the important offices of that order. He has also been a member of the Masonic Order since 1854. In 1872 he organized Golden Lodge, No. 13, Odd Fellows, and was first Noble Grand of that lodge. He has been twice married; first, in May, 1850, to Miss Calia O. Peet, who died Dec. 25, 1868. He was again married, Nov. 6, 1873, to Miss Mary E. Young, of Golden.

JOHN S. MOODY.

This gentleman is descended on the paternal side from an old and influential Scotch family of Edinburgh, Scotland, and on the maternal side from a noted English family, Lowry by name, both of which lines of ancestry bore the insignia of literary culture and refinement, having been possessed of large estates in England and Scotland, of which countries they were highly respected and influential citizens. The later generation, upon emigrating to the United States, settled in Pennsylvania and Virginia. Mr. Moody's father, John S. Moody, was one of the leading hotel men in Virginia for many years, being the owner of a large hotel in Petersburg, where he resided, and also owned a number of hotels in various parts of the State. During the rebellion, the Government seized his hotel at Fortress Monroe, and

converted it into a hospital. He was then tendered the position of sutler by the officers of that post for the garrison stationed there, and retained that position until 1863. During his life, following the precepts of his ancestors, by his energy and business integrity, he amassed a large fortune. The subject of this sketch, John S. Moody, was born in Petersburg, Va., Dec. 25, 1851. At the age of three years, he was taken by his parents to the home of his grandfather, Thomas Lowry, who resided near Hampton, Va., where he remained during the early part of the rebellion. Residing in the immediate neighborhood of Fortress Monroe and the Peninsula, the stirring scenes which marked the early part of the struggle above referred to were not unfamiliar to him. He visited the noted battle-field of Big Bethel, witnessing the terrible havoc of war, and frequently rendered assistance to the troops by carrying provisions, etc., although but a small boy. As an eye-witness of the memorable naval engagement, in 1862, between the *Merri-mae* and *Monitor*, he will always carry with him a vivid recollection of one of the most interesting contests in history. He was then sent by his parents to Baltimore, Md., to be educated in the public schools. In 1865, having passed through the grammar schools of that city, he entered St. Timothy's Hall, at Catonsville, Md. After pursuing his studies two years at that institution, circumstances suddenly brought his studies to a termination and compelled him to enter mercantile life. From there he went to Albany, N. Y., and entered the employ of Waterman & Buell, extensive grain merchants of that city. At the end of one year, he gave up his position in the firm, and, through the influence and advice of the Rt. Rev. Crosswell Doane, with whom he had become acquainted and who became greatly interested in his welfare, he entered St. Stephen's College, on the Hudson River, to prepare for the Episcopal ministry. He grad-

uated from that institution in June, 1872, after a four-years course of study, with high honors. In the fall of the same year, he went to New York City, and, during the ensuing year, matriculated in the General Theological Seminary in that city. He was then called back to his alma mater, St. Stephen's College, to accept the position of Professor of Greek in that institution, which position he filled creditably until the close of the year, June, 1874, when he resigned to seek rest and restoration to health in the invigorating climate of Colorado. He spent one year at Golden, employing his time in the study of theology at Mathews Hall (since destroyed by fire). In the spring of 1876, he returned East to Bridgeport, Conn., and became assistant to the Rev. Dr. Richardson in the parish of St. Paul's, where he remained until January, 1877, then relinquished his charge to obey the demands for physical recuperation. Returning to Golden, Colo., he reluctantly retired from the ministry and again entered mercantile life. In January, 1878, he embarked in business in company with E. T. Osborne. This firm existed one year. He then returned East to Baltimore, Md., and was married, June 20, 1878, by the Rev. Dr. Hodges, to Miss L. Victoria Torrance, daughter of George Torrance, of Baltimore, Md. The latter was one of the prominent merchants of the city of Baltimore. He again took up his residence in Golden, and, in February, 1879, became a stockholder in the Valley Smelting Works. He then began to participate actively in the municipal affairs, enterprise and growth of the city, and, in February, 1879, assisted in organizing a stock company for the purpose of erecting an opera-house in Golden. He was elected President of the Board of Trustees of the company, and had charge of the construction of the building until its completion. During that year, his old fondness for agricultural life induced him to purchase a farm in the Clear Creek Valley, to which he

has since devoted his attention with the view of making his farm one of the finest fruit-growing farms in the valley, engaging also to a considerable extent in agriculture and the stock business. He is a resident of Golden, and is about completing a fine residence on Court House Hill, at a cost of from \$8,000 to \$10,000, contributing one more residence to the improvement and adornment of the enterprising city.

GEORGE MORRISON.

Among the early settlers of Colorado and prominent men of Jefferson Co., we make mention of Mr. George Morrison. He was born in Montreal, Canada April 16, 1822, where he resided until 1857, when he engaged in the business of contracting and building. Among other monuments of his skill, is the general distributing post office of his native place, erected by him in 1853. He came to Mount Vernon, Jefferson Co., Colo., in 1859, where he remained until 1865. He then removed to Bear Creek, where now is situated the delightful little village of Morrison, which took his name, and first had its existence some six or eight years subsequent. Here he engaged in stock raising, quarrying and plaster-paris manufacture. In 1875, he opened a livery and feed stable, which he still possesses. He also owns a controlling interest in the Morrison and Bergen Toll Road, and is also connected with the celebrated Brown Stone Quarry, a specimen of which took the prize at the Centennial exhibition. Mr. Morrison has also at his command a species of brown marble, well adapted for mantel pieces or other ornaments. He was married, in 1846, to Mrs. Isabella Murray, of Montreal.

WILLIAM EDWIN MATHEWS.

William E. Mathews was born April 14, 1825, in Cheltenham, England. He was educated at Christ Church College, Oxford. In 1849, he came to Chicago, and engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and was proprietor of a hotel.

Previous to 1849, he was companion to Sir Allen MacNab, Governor of Canada, and began the study of mineralogy. In 1853, he returned to England, and took charge of Mr. Shingler's shoe manufactory, as foreman. After four years, he commenced business for himself. In 1865, he made an assignment to his creditors, and again came to America. A month previous to his arrival, his check would have been honored for £60,000, now he found himself without a cent; but, thinking that to give up to despair was but cowardice, he plunged resolutely into the battle of life. He enlisted in the United States service in 1867, and was sent to New Mexico, serving as a private soldier. He was engaged for four years, principally in conveying prisoners to Jefferson City, Mo. He was then sent from Santa Fe to Fort Wallace, under Gen. Brooks. While he was engaged in carrying dispatches from Fort Hayes to Camp Supply, he was attacked by Indians and badly wounded. At River Bend, in 1870, he received his discharge. He was then placed in charge of Agate Station, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, which position he held until the completion of the road. He then came to Denver, where his wife, who had arrived but a short time before from England, sickened and died. Late in the year 1870, he came to Mount Vernon, Jefferson Co., and engaged in the hotel, stock and livery business, also in the development of her mines. Through economy and industry, Mr. Mathews again finds himself in independent circumstances. He was married, in 1849, to Miss Sheepway, of his native place, and, in 1871, married Elizabeth Smith, at Cheltenham, England.

D. D. McILVOY.

Mr. McIlvoy is not only an early pioneer of Colorado, but has had an extended experience in mining in Colorado, California, Montana and different parts of the West. Born near Covington, Ky., Nov. 16, 1824. His father was a farmer, but he spent his early life steamboat-

ing, handling fruit, and various occupations. In 1844, he started for Missouri on the steamboat *Shepherdess*, which sunk on the way, between Cairo and St. Louis, drowning about 150 passengers. He, fortunately, succeeded in swimming to the Illinois shore, remaining in that vicinity until fall: he then returned to Covington, Ky. In 1847, he again started for Missouri on the steamer *Talisman*, which sunk on the way near the same place the *Shepherdess* did, drowning between 150 and 200 passengers. With the aid of a plank, he succeeded in saving the lives of two ladies, landing on the Missouri shore. He continued on to Brunswick, Mo., and afterward engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi River. In 1850, he, with a company, started across the plains to California with ox-teams, arriving there in September, and, for a short time, devoted his attention to mining: he then joined a militia company, and was commissioned Lieutenant, by Gov. McDoodle, and served till the close of the Piute outbreak. He again turned his attention to mining. In June, 1851, he started to return East by the isthmus route. At Re Lahoe, Central America, the vessel, *Commodore Stockton*, on which he had taken passage, landed for water. The vessel being very much disabled, he, in company with eight other passengers, left it and crossed Central America to Greytown, a part of the way in ox-carts, the remainder on mules, stopping a week at Leon, the capital. Took passage from Greytown to Cuba, in one of Stephen H. Townsend's sail vessels, arriving at Havana Aug. 10. During that evening, Lopez, with his filibustering army from New Orleans, landed below Havana, and Capt. Crittendon, having an altercation with Lopez, started with his fifty men, to return to New Orleans, but was captured by a Spanish man-of-war, and the following morning, they were shot, without trial, the subject of our sketch being an eye-witness. He then returned to Indiana, and married Clemency M. Davis, in

July, 1854. In 1859, he again crossed the plains, bringing his wife with him, and located on the Missouri Flats, near Central City. He shortly afterward made the discovery of, and named, Lake Gulch, since which, he has been engaged in mining and farming. In 1875, he bought the farm of 160 acres, on which he resides at present.

MILTON MOSS, PH. D.

Prof. Milton Moss has been Professor in charge of the State School of Mines, at Golden, Colo., since December, 1877. He was born in Ohio in November, 1851, and received his collegiate education at the universities at Heidelberg and Munich, and at the Royal Prussian School of Mines at Clausthal, in the Hartz. Upon his return from Europe, in 1876, he was engaged in important scientific expert work, until August, 1877, when he came to Colorado to study the mining and milling interests of the San Juan country.

ROBERT MILLIKIN.

This gentleman, one of the early pioneers of Colorado, was born in Waynesboro, Penn., Oct. 19, 1829. His early life was spent on a farm and in attending district school. At the age of seventeen, he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter trade, after which he engaged in contracting and building. In the spring of 1857, he removed to Rock Bluff, Neb., and continued to contract and build until the spring of 1860. He then crossed the plains, to try his fortune in the new "El Dorado" of the West, and located in Leavenworth Gulch, in what is now Gilpin Co., where he engaged in mining seven years. He then removed to Golden, where he has since resided, and again resumed contracting and building. He has erected a number of large buildings in Golden, including the court house and school building, also various large buildings in Denver and Central City. In the fall of 1877, he was

elected County Commissioner of Jefferson Co., and is at present Chairman of the board.

JAMES METCALF.

Mr. Metcalf was born in Delaware Nov. 25, 1828. At the age of seven years, he removed to Galena, Ill., where he resided two years, and then removed to Grant Co., Wis. He then returned to Illinois, and resided five years in Peoria. He then removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he remained until the spring of 1862, when he came to Colorado. After his arrival, he mined for a few months with very good success, and then kept a feed-stable for some time in Denver. He then removed to Apex Gulch, near Mt. Vernon, and had charge of the toll-gates for six years. He then returned to Denver and worked at the carpenter trade during the three years following. He then removed to his present residence, at Wilson Junction, or the Half-Way House, it being situated midway between Georgetown and Denver, and about eight and twelve miles respectively from Golden and Idaho. Here he is the possessor of a most valuable farm of 320 acres, 240 of which are under fence. His farm is one of the most fertile in Jefferson Co., and is especially adapted to stock-growing, in which business he has been successfully engaged for a number of years. He was married, June 10, 1848, to Rachel Blake, of Peoria, Ill.

JOHN NICHOLLS.

John Nicholls, of the well-known firm of Nicholls & Hoagland, coal merchants, of the city of Golden, is a descendant of Welsh ancestry. He was born in Goginan, Cardiganshire, South Wales, in 1812. His father was from Gwendern, Cornwall, and his mother from St. Tawse, Cornwall. His father was a miner by occupation, and worked in the tin and copper mines in that country. In 1844, his parents left South Wales, and located in Devonshire, where, subsequently, the family became largely interested in the well-known mine of Wellfranco,

and other mines there. John Nicholls, the subject of this sketch, there began his first mining in 1849, under the supervision of Capt. John Laine, Capt. John Nicholls, Sr., and Capt. John Collom, the latter now in Colorado. He had no educational privileges until sixteen years of age, when he met with an accident in Tavey Consoles mine, which disabled his hand. During the three months following, he received instruction from Mr. Edward Collum, now of this city. This ended his school-life. Being the second in a family of twenty-nine children, and his parents unable to provide other than the necessities of life, he returned again to work in the mines there. In 1859, he returned to Goginan, South Wales, and continued work in the lead and silver mines, for Capt. R. Northey, until November, 1862, at which time he was married to Miss Margaret Edwards, of that place. In April, 1863, leaving Wales, he emigrated to America, and was employed as a shaft-sinker for the Scranton Coal Co., in Pennsylvania, until 1865; then was employed by Mr. H. N. Burroughs, at Plainsville, Penn., on a coal shaft one year, and then was appointed Superintendent of those mines by that gentleman. He remained in that position until 1869, when the Lehigh Valley Company came into possession of the mines, which company retained him as Superintendent until he emigrated to Colorado, in 1873. He arrived in Golden, April 7 of that year, and was engaged in mining, in the Golden coal mine, for Case & McFarland, until March 17, 1874, when he was appointed night-watchman and police of the city of Golden. In April, 1875, he was elected City Marshal, and served during the years 1875-76. He also served two years as Deputy Sheriff, and was Constable until 1879. During his official career, he employed men to prospect for coal in the vicinity of Golden, and in October, 1876, opened the Pittsburgh coal mine, and in 1877 opened what is known as the Black Diamond coal mine, owned by Mr. Loveland. In Octo-

ber, 1878, he leased said mine from Mr. W. A. H. Loveland, and continued operating the same until December, 1879, since which time he has been in partnership with Mr. Hoagland, in the Ralston Springs coal mines, shipping large quantities of coal to Denver and the mountain towns. From thirty tons per day at the beginning of business, the present demands and increased business require a shipment of from 250 to 300 tons per day.

ADAM A. OCHUS.

Adam A. Ochus was born in Hesse-Cassel (which was transferred to Prussia in 1866) Aug. 12, 1826. He lived in Germany until twenty-five years of age, and was employed as a revenue officer under the Government. The revolution which broke out in Baden-Baden, in 1848, terminated in Hesse-Cassel, in 1850. In the battle, which lasted two days, he took part with the citizens against the Government. Being severely wounded in the engagement, he was taken to the hospital. His name being here placed on the list, and as he had been in the employ of the Government, he would have been seized and imprisoned, had he not escaped speedily into England. From England he came to Mexico, and then to Florida, where he remained twenty years. At the breaking-out of the rebellion, he took up arms in the Southern service, and went through the whole of the war. He was Captain of a Florida company in the army of the Potomac. After the war, he was engaged in merchandising until he met with an accident, being thrown from a buggy; since which time he has been an invalid. Having traveled for many years for his health, without effect, he at last, in 1875, concluded to try the climate of Colorado, and has received such relief since his residence in the mountains and parks, that he expects to pass the rest of his life in the State. He owns an excellent farm near Bear Creek, and is dealing extensively in stock.

JOEL K. PALMER.

J. K. Palmer, one of the early settlers of Colorado, was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1832. In 1838, his father moved to Iowa and engaged in agriculture. He worked on the farm until he attained his majority, receiving what education he could by attending a district school; after which, he farmed for himself, and married Miss Matilda Lewis. In 1860, during the Pike's Peak excitement, he, with his wife, crossed the plains, stopping at Golden a short time. He then entered a homestead of 160 acres, one-half mile below Golden, on Clear Creek, and has since been engaged in agriculture and gardening, but at present is devoting his attention to the latter pursuit, having one of the finest gardens on the Creek.

HON. JOSEPH G. PEASE.

Joseph G. Pease, was born in Connecticut, March 26, 1827, where he resided until 1845, and then removed to New York City. In 1847, he removed to Wisconsin, and from Wisconsin to St. Louis, Mo., in 1853. He was connected, in 1854, with the St. Louis *Herald*, and the three years following, he was associated with Luther Card & Co., in the distilling business. He was also engaged in the manufacture of candy for two years. Mr. Pease came to Colorado in 1870, and engaged in the wholesale liquor trade for four years. He moved to Morrison, Jefferson Co., in 1874, and went to mining and kept a hotel. In the fall of 1878, Mr. Pease was a candidate for the Legislature, on the Democratic ticket, and was elected by a good majority. In the summer of 1879, in company with Al Townsend and C. P. Hoyt, he went to the Gunnison and laid out the town of Gothic, which is now a lively place of 150 houses.

JOSEPH C. REMINGTON.

This gentleman, one of the early pioneers of the West, was born in Connersville, Fayette Co., Ind., April 7, 1831. He began learning

the blacksmith trade at the age of twelve, in his father's shop, continuing work in the shop and attending school until his twenty-first year, and then went to Quincy, Ill., and worked at his trade; thence to Burlington, Iowa, and engaged at the same occupation. In 1854, he went to California via New York City and the isthmus route, and carried on blacksmithing at Gold Hill two years. Then returned by the overland route to Warsaw, Ill., and engaged at his trade. In the spring of 1857, he went to St. Louis, and worked at his trade one year, and thence to Louisiana, Mo., following the same occupation, and from there to Bowling Green, Mo., and engaged in the mercantile business. In the spring of 1859, he came to Colorado, and worked at his trade in Golden until the following fall, and then returned to Bowling Green and settled up his business, and, in the spring of 1860, again came to Golden and engaged at his trade. The following fall, he joined Baker's party and prospected through Southern Colorado and New Mexico; returning in the spring, he again engaged at his trade. In the spring of 1862, he went to Montana and, on the way, at Salt Lake City, witnessed the Mormonite and Morrisite war, resulting in the death of Joseph Morris. He prospected there six months, and then returned to Salt Lake City, remaining six weeks; thence to Ft. Bridger, Utah, and engaged at his trade three months. He then accepted a situation as local agent for Ben Holladay's overland stage line, remaining a short time, and then returned to Golden, and carried on blacksmithing about six years; then, owing to failing health, was out of business three years. In 1872, he again opened a shop, which he has since continued to run. In the fall of 1861, he was elected first Sheriff of Jefferson Co. under the United States Government.

LEVI M. SMITH.

Although a non-resident of Golden, it would be inconsiderate not to make some biographical

mention of the above-named gentleman. He is descended from an old and influential family, who settled in what is now Luzerne Co., Penn., in 1800, during the early colonization of the country. His father, Abijah Smith, who was by occupation a farmer, had a family of twenty-two children by his first and second wives. He was the first to begin coal mining in the United States, in 1806, at Plymouth, Luzerne Co., Penn., and shipped the coal in arks down the Susquehanna River to Philadelphia, for the purpose of testing its value as fuel. At Columbia, Lancaster Co., he manufactured the first grate for burning coal, which was the beginning of utilizing coal for fuel. Thus, having discovered its value and invented the means for using it as fuel, the subsequent improvements and explorations have led to its general use, rendering immensely valuable, lands, which were previously considered valueless, and to commerce and manufactures, one of their chief sources of support. Levi M. Smith, the subject of this sketch, was born in Plymouth, Luzerne Co., Penn., Jan. 23, 1825. He remained at home until about fourteen years of age, having had the advantage of a common-school training, when he began his first undertaking in the capacity of a mule-driver on the canal. The latter was then the chief mode of traveling. He continued gradually to advance, until, at the end of four years, he became the owner of a boat, and from that time until 1865, made large acquisitions in the boating business. In 1847, he turned his attention to the mercantile business, and embarked in that vocation at Huntingdon, Penn., and at Dallas, Penn., ten years, in company with James Garrahan, in which he continued successfully until 1867; thence he removed to Kingston, Penn., and again engaged in the mercantile business, in company with his son, L. J. Smith, continuing the same until 1871, when he retired from active business, and turned his attention to establishing his sons in



Mary Thomas



the banking business in the West. In 1873, he erected a building and established a bank at Golden, Colo., in partnership with his son, L. J. Smith, where they have since continued to transact a general banking business.

LEANDER J. SMITH.

Among the younger men of enterprise and business integrity, who have been connected with the business interests of Golden for a number of years, is L. J. Smith. He was born in Huntingdon, Penn., Sept. 19, 1844. He was educated in Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Penn. In the year 1860, he began his first undertaking in the mercantile business, in the employ of Smith & Garrahan, at Dallas, Penn., of which firm his father was senior member. Leaving that city in 1867, he went to Kingston, Penn., and embarked in the mercantile business in partnership with his father, remaining there until 1871; thence he removed to Fall City, Neb., and established himself in the banking business, under the firm name of Smith & Hinton. This firm existed until the spring of 1873, when he removed to Golden, Colo., and, in company with his father, established the banking house of L. J. Smith & Co. From that time until the spring of 1879, he resided in Golden, and was given the entire charge of the bank, by his father, who continued to reside at Kingston, Penn. In the spring of 1879, he removed to Leadville, Colo., and established the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, leaving his brother, A. G. Smith, in charge of the banking business in this city. He was married, Nov. 21, 1866, to Miss Ada Church, daughter of Anson Church, of Kingston, Penn.

ABLAH G. SMITH

was born in Nanticoke, Luzerne Co., Penn., Dec. 31, 1857. He is the son of Levi M. Smith, President of the banking house of L. J. Smith & Co., of Golden, and is the resident manager of the affairs of the bank, in the absence of his

father. His early life was spent at Kingston, Penn., whither his parents had removed when he was about two years old. He received a liberal education at the Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Penn., and came West in 1876, to engage in business, and in June of the same year took the position of book-keeper in his father's bank at Golden, which position he held until April, 1879, when he became manager of the business of the bank.

WILLIAM G. SMITH.

William G. Smith, editor and proprietor of the *Golden Globe*, an enterprising and ably conducted Republican newspaper, is one of Golden's highly esteemed citizens, and through his efforts as a journalist has achieved popularity in his profession. He was born in Newton, N. J., April 27, 1852. His father was a member of the Board of Education of that State, and prominently identified with its educational interests for many years, who, after his removal to Detroit, Mich., in 1865, entered the Presbyterian ministry, and for many years subsequently held a prominent place among the clergymen of that denomination. The subject of this sketch received a liberal education in the public schools of Birmingham, Mich., and afterward fitted himself for Ann Arbor University, under Prof. Spencer, a graduate of a college at Toronto, Canada, but was prevented from taking a classical course at that institution by the failing health of his father, whom he accompanied, with the rest of the family, to Colorado, in August, 1872, and settled in Golden. Here he began teaching, and for the succeeding two years continued in that vocation in Douglass and Jefferson counties, respectively. In the fall of 1873, he entered the *Globe* office as a compositor, and remained in that position until Nov. 1, 1874, when he purchased a half-interest in that paper, continuing the same in partnership with Ed W. Howe, who afterward sold his interest to his

brother, until Jan. 1, 1879. He then became sole editor and proprietor of the *Globe*, and by close application to business and hard study, he has become conversant with all branches of the newspaper and job printing business. The *Globe* has advanced under his management to a well-appointed printing establishment, and has trebled its patronage since he came into control of the enterprise. He has never sought political emoluments, although often urged to accept office, preferring rather to devote his attention to business pursuits. However, in April, 1880, the city council of Golden, elected him to the position of City Clerk, for the duties of which office, his integrity and qualifications eminently fit him. Mr. Smith is now in the prime and vigor of life, and wields the pen of a ready and forcible writer. His faithfulness and ability in all his duties as a citizen and journalist have been justly and deservedly appreciated by his appointment as Private Secretary of the Governor of Colorado on Sept. 8, 1880.

ENSIGN B. SMITH.

Among the pioneers who reside in Golden and have passed through the hardships of pioneer life, becoming familiar by an experience of upward of forty years with the unbroken wilderness and the scenes of aboriginal life in the Rocky Mountain region, and the wonderful change wrought by the advance of civilization, is the subject of this sketch. E. B. Smith, a descendant of the Purdy family, of New England, was born in North Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1807, and lived with his grandfather, James Purdy, and worked on his farm until his eighteenth year, receiving a common-school education. In 1825, he went to Huron Co., Ohio, whither his parents had removed and worked on a farm three years, then returned to North Norwich, and served an apprenticeship at the boot and shoe trade. In 1829, he went to Tunkhannock, Penn., and followed his trade two years. In 1833, he started down the Ohio

River for New Orleans, intending to go to South America, but, when he arrived at Marietta, Ohio, being within 150 miles of home, he decided to stop and see his parents. He then abandoned his trip South and turned his steps westward, locating on La Porte Prairie, Ind., and, for the two following seasons, was engaged in farming. Then, with a party of four, including two of his brothers, he started in a skiff, from La Fayette, Ind., for Texas, passing down the Wabash River to the Ohio, thence to Cairo, and there abandoned the trip to Texas and took passage on a steamer for St. Louis, and there he engaged with Capt. Bent, Dr. Waldo and Savory, who were making up an ox train destined to Bent's Fort and Santa Fe, to drive a team, and on the way was taken sick. His employers, thinking there was nothing the matter with him and that he simply wished to evade work, discharged and ordered him to leave the train, but, being in a wild country filled with Indians, he refused to do so, and followed after the train afoot until he became utterly exhausted and lay down by the roadside. Fortunately, two men that were in the rear on horseback picked him up and carried him on until they overtook one of his brothers, who was not aware of his condition, and who was driving a team for a man by the name of McCormick, and, after remaining in his brother's wagon a few days, his former employers discovered that he really was sick, and prepared quarters for him, and, on his recovery, gave him a team to drive again until they reached Bent's Fort, the destination of a part of the train, his team being one that stopped. From there, he went on with the remainder of the train, and aided in cutting a road over the Trinidad Mountains, that being the first train that crossed the range, and on the way they were out of provisions one week, and he became so reduced from hunger that he stood on his knees to cut timber out of the road for want of strength to enable him to stand on his feet.

During the time they were out of provisions, he succeeded in killing a squirrel, with which he made soup, dividing it among his companions, who considered it a grand treat. He arrived at Santa Fe Sept. 16, 1835, and engaged at his trade, and was married Feb. 4, 1836. In 1837, in company with a party, he made a trip West among the Zunie Indians, trading axes, hoes, knives, and such articles as were in demand, for furs, dressed deer-skins and ponies, and then returned to Santa Fe and formed a partnership with a blacksmith by the name of G. W. Lewis, and began learning the trade. In 1838, he removed to Independence, Mo., and from there to Red River Co., Tex., and engaged in farming one year. He then started to remove to Titus Co., and on the way, the first Monday in January, 1840, while in camp over night on Hart's Creek, was attacked by Indians, receiving three rifle and three arrow shots, making in all eight wounds, none serious, but all very painful. Fortunately, his family and hired man escaped unhurt. He was taken to the nearest settlement, thirty miles distant, where he remained until the latter part of March. His brother then moved him on to Titus Co., and, on his recovery, he engaged in farming and milling. In 1851, he removed to Porter Co., Ind., and the following three years engaged in farming. In the fall of 1854, he, with his brother and their families, started for California, and wintered at Brush Fork, Iowa. In the spring, owing to the outbreak of the different Western tribes of Indians, they abandoned the trip and went to Panora, Iowa, and there he engaged in hotel-keeping. The following fall, he removed to Faribault, Minn., and followed the same occupation two years, and then started on a trip through Iowa and Kansas, thence to Westport, Mo. In 1859, he, with his family, crossed the plains to Colorado, and camped a short time two and a half miles north of Golden, then removed to Golden and built the second house

that was put up in the town and began hotel-keeping. In the spring of 1860, he rented out the hotel and removed to Black Hawk and erected a quartz-mill of six stamps. After running it a short time, he sold it and removed to Buckskin Joe and erected another quartz-mill of six stamps, which he continued to run about five months. Then abandoning it, he returned to Golden in the fall of 1861 and engaged in keeping the hotel known as the Railroad House until 1865, then again rented it, and has since been engaged in attending to the renting of and keeping his property in repair. In 1862, he was appointed Probate Judge to fill a vacancy, and, in 1863, in connection with his brother and W. A. H. Loveland, built the Clear Creek wagon road, that runs from Golden up Clear Creek to the Golden Gate Road.

REV. FREDERICK J. STANLEY.

Rev. F. J. Stanley, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Golden, has won the well-deserved esteem of the people of his charge, and many warm friends in the community, by his amiable and consistent life, and ability in the discharge of his ministerial duties. He was born in Nashville, Tenn. Dec. 27, 1818, the oldest of seven children born to Nathan Y. and Harriet A. Stanley. At the age of ten years, he removed with his parents to Paris, Edgar Co., Ill., where, at the age of seventeen, he entered business life, first as a clerk in the post office at Paris, Ill., then as clerk in a grocery, and closing his work in business as book-keeper and clerk in a hardware store at Jacksonville, which position he resigned soon after the death of his mother, May 15, 1868. After uniting with the church, he entered Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Ind., in September of that year, to prepare for the Gospel ministry, reaching that institution with \$2.60, with which to begin his course of study; but, through his own efforts chiefly, with a little assistance from a few

friends and the church, he earned sufficient money to complete his course, and, in June, 1873, graduated with the honors of his class. In September, 1873, he entered the Union Theological Seminary at New York City, graduating in May, 1876, during which time he participated in the mission work connected with Dr. Charles S. Robinson's Memorial Presbyterian Church of New York, and spent the summer vacations of 1874-75, respectively, in the mission field, first at St. Martin's, N. B., and second as supply for the Presbyterian Church at Prescott, Wis. He was married, June 7, 1876, to Miss Lena Armstrong, of Prescott, Wis. In September following, he received a call to the Presbyterian Church at Bloomington, Minn., and entered upon his work there, but declined the call. In June, 1877, he accepted the call of the Presbyterian Churches at Jordan and Belle Plaine, Minn. He remained there two years and three months, adding forty-five to the church, and organizing four Sunday schools. After which, he resigned his charge among a warmly attached people, and removed to Colorado, in October, 1879, to seek a more congenial climate for his wife's failing health. Arriving in Golden, he preached two Sundays for the church, and received a unanimous call, which he accepted, and was installed as Pastor (by the Presbytery) Dec. 21, 1879. The following spring, on March 1, 1880, after several months of failing health, his wife died, leaving two sons, Thomas A. and Robert M., to his watchful care. He is still diligently at work as Pastor of the church, now active and vigorous, having received forty-six accessions to its membership during the past year, and also has a flourishing young people's society, numbering 120.

WILLIAM M. SARELL.

Among the younger merchants of Golden, although one of the oldest in business, whose industry and successful business career have secured a position of influence in the com-

munity, is William M. Sarell. He was born in Devonshire, England, Jan. 24, 1851. In 1857, he came with his parents to America, arriving at Quebec, Canada, in October of that year, and soon after located in Bowmanville, Canada West. In 1866, his father, W. M. B. Sarell, emigrated to Colorado, and four years later, he, in company with his mother, also emigrated hither to join his father, who had located in Gilpin Co. There he remained in the pursuit of mining for a short time, although a mere boy, until about sixteen years of age, when, following in his father's footsteps, who was by occupation a tinner, he began an apprenticeship to that trade, and continued work at the same until his removal to Golden, in 1876. In June of that year, he established himself in the hardware business at Golden, and has since achieved, by industry and perseverance, well-deserved success and prosperity in business. In 1877, he was elected Clerk and Treasurer of Golden, and served two years. He was married, in 1876, to Laura Simons, of Golden, and has two children—a son and daughter.

WILLIAM M. B. SARELL.

Mr. Sarell, a native of England, and one of the early pioneers of Colorado, was born in Bideford, Oct. 17, 1820. He received a limited education, and began work in his father's tin-shop at the age of twelve, and, in his seventeenth year, went to London and clerked in Louis & Co.'s hardware store seven years. In 1844, he went to Peterborough, Northamptonshire, and clerked in a hardware store five years, and then returned to London, and was married Nov. 19, 1849. He then removed to Devonshire, and engaged in the hardware business, remaining there seven years. In 1856, he came to Bowmanville, Canada, and engaged in the stove and tin business. In 1860, he removed to Central City, Colo., and mined three years, then opened a hardware and stove store, and, in 1865, removed his stock to Golden, continu-

ing in business until 1875, then turned the store over to his son, W. M. Sarell, who is still conducting it. In 1849, he was a delegate to the First World's Temperance Convention, held in London. In 1872, he was elected delegate from Colorado to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the world, held at London, England, in July, 1873, and, in 1875, was again elected delegate to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, held at Louisville, Ky. In 1879, he was elected Grand Worthy Chief Templar for the States of Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico. Mr. Sarell assisted in organizing the first temperance lodge in Colorado, and is an earnest and enthusiastic worker in the temperance cause.

ADAM C. SHOCK.

Mr. Shock was born in Bavaria, Germany, Aug. 27, 1844, where he remained until seven years of age. He came with his parents to Ohio, where his father still resides. In 1864, he came to Colorado. He worked in the mines at Breckenridge the eight years following his arrival in the State, with good results. In 1872, he came to the farm on which he now lives, on Turkey Creek, near Morrison. Mr. Shock owns a valuable farm of 420 acres.

ELMUS SMITH.

Among the substantial business men of Golden is the subject of this sketch, who, for a number of years, has been intimately connected with the commercial interests of the city, shunning political emoluments either in State or municipal affairs, to give his undivided attention to the exacting cares of his large and constantly increasing grocery business. He was born in Marion Co., Tenn., April 5, 1848, and, when about six years old, was taken by his parents to Chattanooga, where he remained in attendance at the public schools until his fifteenth year. He then removed with his parents to Carrollton, Carroll Co., Mo., and continued his education in the public schools at that place.

At the age of twenty, he entered commercial life, embarking in the dry goods business at Carrollton, under the firm name of Goodson & Smith, and, at the end of four years' successful business, sold out his interest to his partner, to obey the urgent demand of his failing health for a change of climate. Thence coming West to Colorado, he located in Golden, in July, 1871, and, in April, 1872, embarked in the grocery business, under the firm name of Smith & Harris. Two years later, he purchased his partner's interest, and since that time the history of his business furnishes an example of honorable success seldom equaled in so short a time. From a business of \$30,000 per annum in 1872, he has increased the same to \$150,000 per annum, at the present time. In this, as well as his branch business at Leadville, known as the firm of Smith & Carl, he has attained very flattering success. Previous to this, however, in March, 1879, he also engaged successfully in the wholesale grain business, shipping large quantities of grain from Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, for the supply of his trade with the mountain towns. Mr. Smith is an influential citizen in the municipal affairs of the city, serving, at one time, on its board of education, and is at present Alderman of the city from the First Ward. He was married, in Carrollton, Mo., Dec. 26, 1869, to Miss Bettie Floyd, daughter of Capt. J. H. Floyd, of that State.

WILLIAM L. SMITH.

William L. Smith was born in Clinton Co., Ky., Nov. 13, 1840. At the age of ten years, he removed to Wapello Co., Iowa, where he remained until 1864, engaged in farming during the time. From Iowa, he came to Jefferson Co., Colo., and engaged in the lime business, stock raising and farming. He was a candidate for Sheriff in 1873, on the Democratic ticket, to which office he was elected, and re-elected in 1875, receiving a larger vote than had been given to any candidate previously. In 1878,

he removed from Golden, where he had resided during the time of office, to Morrison. He started to Leadville, in February, 1879, in the interest of L. J. Smith & Co., bankers, for the purpose of mining and prospecting. He was attended with moderate success, and returned in August following. Mr. Smith is now engaged in the livery and feed business at Morrison. He was married Sept. 8, 1859, to Miss Fowler, whom he buried at Golden, February, 1880.

ISAAC B. STEBBINS.

This gentleman is the senior member of the well-known grocery and drug firm of I. B. Stebbins & Son, and is regarded as one of Golden's substantial business men, and an active and influential man among her citizens. He was born near Monson, Hampden Co., Mass., April 18, 1824. He is descended from English ancestry, and his father was one of the pioneers who settled in Massachusetts in the early Colonial times, a carpenter and joiner by occupation. In 1825, the subject of this sketch was taken by his parents to Oneida Co., N. Y., where he grew to manhood, receiving an education in the public schools of Syracuse. In 1844, leaving that city, he went to Grand Rapids, Mich., and after learning the painter's trade, established himself in that branch of business in that place—a small but rapidly growing town at that time—and, at the end of fourteen years' business life, having identified himself with the growth and progress of the young city, both in business, municipal affairs and social life, found him possessed of much valuable property, having contributed his share toward the growth of the city and the improvement of its real estate by erecting a number of fine residences. In 1858, although at the head of a large and successful painting business, he disposed of his paints and oils, and removed upon his farm a few miles from the city, seeking a more healthful occupation and place of residence for himself and family. A few years later, he returned

again to the city and embarked in the manufacture of lime, in which he was engaged quite extensively for a number of years; thence, removing to Pentwater, on the lake shore, he established a grocery business, continuing the same till his removal to Colorado, in 1871. Upon his arrival in Colorado, in June, he located in Golden, and resumed his former business, associating with him in the grocery business C. W. Falkner, but one year later, he purchased his partner's interest, and in 1873, his son, H. H. Stebbins, became a partner in the firm. In the spring of the same year, he began the drug business in connection with his grocery, each occupying one side of the same room. This firm existed until the spring of 1879, when his oldest son retired from the firm, and his second son, Fred L. Stebbins, became his partner instead. Since which time they have conducted business prosperously, accruing to themselves profitable results, and may be accepted as among the most substantial merchants of the city, and influential citizens in the community. Mr. Stebbins was married, Dec. 8, 1846, to Charlotte Patterson, daughter of Peter Patterson, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and has a family of five children—three sons and two daughters. Mr. Stebbins has never aspired to office, but has often been urged to accept positions of honor and trust.

H. HERBERT STEBBINS

was born in Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 26, 1848. He received a liberal education in the public schools of his native town, and, in his fifteenth year, Aug. 30, 1862, entered the army as musician in the 1st Michigan Engineers' and Mechanics' Regiment. Shortly afterward, his regiment was sent to the front, and, on Sept. 14, 1862, he was taken prisoner at Munfordsville, Tenn. He was then paroled and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he was discharged on account of disability, late in that year. During the succeeding ten years, he was

engaged principally in the drug business and railroading in Michigan. In 1872, he came to Colorado, and entered the drug business with his father. He afterward became a partner in the business, continuing in the same until May, 1879; meanwhile, in May, 1876, he was appointed Ticket and Freight Agent of the Colorado Central Railroad, at Golden which position he filled three years. He was also elected Clerk and Treasurer of Golden in the spring of 1876, and served one year. In 1879, he embarked in the grocery business in company with C. H. Sugars, but dissolved partnership at the end of six months, and removed to Black Hawk. Gilpin Co., where he has since been engaged in the drug business. He was married in May, 1868, to Miss Clara Hardy, daughter of Nelson Hardy, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

ANDREW H. SPICKERMAN.

Andrew H. Spickerman, one of the oldest settlers of Jefferson Co., was born in New York May 16, 1820, where he remained until sixteen years of age. Previous to his arrival in Colorado, in 1859, he had traveled pretty nearly all over the Western States, working at the trade of stone-cutting. Upon his arrival in Colorado, he went into the mountains and mined for two years. In 1862, he settled on his farm, on Turkey Creek, where he still resides. Mr. Spickerman is now engaged in the raising of stock and farming. He was married, in 1871, to Mrs. Fannie Shields, of Colorado.

FRED L. STEBBINS.

junior member of the firm of I. B. Stebbins & Son, was born in Grand Rapids, Mich., March 30, 1856. He began his education in the public schools of his native town, and afterward removed with his parents to Pentwater, Oceana Co., on the shore of Lake Michigan. He came with his father to Golden, Colo., in 1871. In 1876, he took a commercial course in the Colorado Business College, at Denver, after

which he spent a few months in business at Black Hawk. From December, 1877, to November, 1878, he held the position of baggagemaster on the Colorado Central Railroad at Golden. In the spring of 1879, he again filled the office of baggageman on the Colorado Central Railroad for several months, until the change in the management of the road took effect, when he became a partner in company with his father in the grocery and drug business, in which he is at present engaged. He was married, Sept. 4, 1879, to Alice Mott.

JAMES M. THOMAS.

Mr. Thomas, the well-known druggist of Golden, is recognized as one of her enterprising and successful business men. Born in Palmyra, Marion Co., Mo., July 19, 1849, he is descended from English ancestry, who emigrated to the United States in 1811, and settled in New Orleans. His father removed to Missouri in 1846, and was by occupation a miller. The subject of this sketch remained at home until 1863, meanwhile receiving an education in the public schools. He then entered St. Paul's College in his native town, and at the end of a seven years' course, graduated in June, 1870. He then began the study of medicine, with a view of engaging in the drug business, but in February, 1871, left for Kansas City, where he entered the wholesale liquor business, under the firm name of Benham, Trumbull & Co., and remained in business about one year. In January, 1872, he removed to Chicago, and continued in business there until 1876; thence, leaving that city, he came West intending to go through to California, but upon arriving in Colorado, he changed his plans, and located in Golden, in April of that year, where he immediately began the drug business, in which he has since been successfully engaged. In 1878, he also engaged in coal-mining in company with Evan Jones, and has since continued operating a coal mine in the vicinity of Golden. He has

always taken an active interest in all matters pertaining to the prosperity of the city. He served as Alderman of the city, from the Second Ward, during the years 1879-80. He was married in June, 1871, to Kate D. Trumbull, daughter of Hon. G. W. Trumbull, of Dubuque Co., Iowa, and has two sons.

WILLIAM A. L. TARR.

The above-named gentleman came to Colorado in June, 1873, residing one year in Golden. He then removed to Parsons, Kan., from which place he went to Northern Texas, whither his father's family had removed during his residence in Golden. Returning to Colorado in 1875, he was soon afterward appointed to his present position of telegraph operator, Postmaster, and Freight and Ticket agent of the Colorado Central Railroad, at Fork's Creek, where he has proved a most faithful and valued employe of that company. Mr. Tarr was born in Lowell, Mass., May 12, 1850. His parents removed to Wisconsin when he was but four years of age. He was raised on a farm in Monroe Co., near Sparta, in that State, until the age of nineteen, when he left the farm and engaged in railroading. After acquiring a knowledge of the art of telegraphy, he was stationed for about a year at Greenfield, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. After this he was employed two years at Rudd's Mills, whence he was transferred to Warren's Mills, which place he left in June, 1873, to come to Colorado, to seek a restoration of his health, which had become impaired by close application to his somewhat confining employment. Mr. Tarr was married, in December, 1872, to Miss Addie C. Wyman, of Monroe Co., Wis., and has four children.

A. L. TRUMBULL.

Among the younger merchants of Golden, the Trumbull Bros. are recognized as an industrious and prosperous firm. The subject of this sketch,

senior member of the firm, began business in Golden, in company with his brother, F. E. Trumbull, but a few years ago, and by careful and persevering industry, have secured a lucrative trade. The firm is a live and energetic one, and thoroughly representative, both in standing and ability, of the staple and fancy grocery and provision branch of industry in the city.

HON. C. C. WELCH.

Prominent among the pioneers of Colorado is the above-named gentleman, who, for a number of years, has been an influential citizen of Golden. Highly honored and esteemed for his superior business principles and sterling worth in the community, and especially commendatory are the ingenuity and energy he has displayed in the various enterprises in which he has participated for the promotion of the commercial and industrial affairs of Golden and vicinity, together with his efforts in behalf of the growth and progress of the affairs of the State, to which he has always been closely allied. He came to Colorado among the pioneers who sought homes and fortunes at a sacrifice of personal comfort and luxury, and became familiar with a toilsome frontier life, passing through all the changes and vicissitudes which have marked the transformation of Colorado's barren plains to beautifully cultivated farms, and made her valleys to teem with life and industry. He participated prominently in the development of her mining interests, and in the construction and extension of her railway system into the mountain fastnesses, which awoke that region to the echo of the locomotive whistle and the noise and bustle of populous cities and towns. He was born in the town of Pamela, Jefferson Co., N. Y., four miles from Watertown, county seat of that county, June 14, 1829. He is descended, on his father's side, from an old and influential family, who settled in Connecticut in the early colonial times, and, on his mother's side, is de-



Respectfully
A. J. Vandereen

scended from French ancestry, Le Valle by name. His father, Charles Welch, Jr., was the first male child born north of Black River, in the State of New York, and was by occupation a farmer. The subject of this sketch spent his early life in the hardy regimen of farmer folk, and received a fair education in the public schools. At the age of fifteen, he entered an academy to prepare himself for the vocation of teacher, which pursuit he subsequently entered, and followed advantageously until attaining the years of manhood, when he turned his attention to other pursuits. In 1850, he started for California, by way of the isthmus, leaving New York in March, and, after a voyage of seventy days, arrived in San Francisco. He then began placer mining at Auburn, in Placer Co., and followed the same in that vicinity and in the Sierra Nevada Mountains with fair success for the succeeding two years; thence sailed for Australia to explore the mining regions of that country. After remaining one year in successful mining operations, and gaining some valuable experience for his future career, he returned to the United States. Leaving Melbourne, Australia, he sailed by way of Cape Horn, and arrived in New York at the end of a ninety-days voyage. Shortly afterward, he turned his steps westward again, and continued traveling over the Western States, partially to acquaint himself with the commercial and industrial affairs of the West, and to select a suitable location to settle in business, and also to secure desirable real-estate investments, until September, 1855, when he located in Chicago, and embarked in a general real-estate and brokerage business. The favorable condition of business, and the stimulated state of real-estate securities, afforded him a profitable field for his operations, which business he continued to follow for the succeeding five years, being more or less connected with other branches of business. Leaving Chicago in 1860, he came West to Colorado, traveling

across the plains by way of Ft. Kearney, on the first tri-weekly coach established on that line, and arriving in Denver the latter part of March. Shortly afterward, he located in Gilpin Co., and began placer mining in that district, chiefly in Nevada and Russell Gulches, where he employed some fifty or sixty men, and, subsequently, extended his operations to quartz mining on the Kansas, German and Burrows Lodes, continuing to operate extensively for a number of years following, building and operating quartz and saw mills in Gilpin, Boulder and Clear Creek Cos., during which time, in 1864 and 1865, he was superintendent of the Egyptian Gold Mining Co., and also of the Invincible Gold Mining Co. In the fall of 1867, he established a tannery in Denver, which he removed to Golden one year later, and for the two years following, gave a portion of his time to that enterprise, but devoted his attention chiefly to his mining interests, which he has continued with profitable results up to the present time. In 1870, he became one of the leading spirits in originating measures for the extension of Colorado's railway system, and, in company with Mr. Loveland, H. M. Teller, Capt. E. L. Berthoud, and other able and enterprising men, undertook the completion of the Colorado Central Railroad from Golden to Denver, during which time he held the position of Auditor of the road until its completion, late in 1870. He then became a Director, and has remained in that relation to the road up to the present time; and was, at various times, a member of the Executive Committee, and, a portion of the time, Vice-President of the road. In May, 1872, a construction company was formed, of which C. C. Welch, of Golden, Fred L. Ames and F. Gordon Dexter, of Boston, Mass., were Trustees. This company took the contract to complete the Colorado Central Railroad from Golden to Julesburg. After completing the road from Golden to Longmont, and grading nearly the

entire length (220 miles), work was suspended, but track is now being laid from Julesburg to Greeley. During the same time, he began the construction of a railroad called the Golden City & South Platte Railway and Telegraph Line, from Golden, to form a junction with the Rio Grande Railroad, near Littleton, of which company Capt. E. L. Berthoud was Secretary, Treasurer and Engineer. After grading eighteen miles of this road, to a point near the town of Acequia, work was suspended, but they have now three miles of the road in operation, with a prospect of completing the same as soon as practicable. The delay of these two enterprises was chiefly due to the panic of 1873, which proved peculiarly fatal to all new railroad enterprises. In the fall of 1874, he took a contract to build a railroad from Pueblo to West Las Animas a distance of eighty-five miles, and completed the same in February, 1876. Previous to this, however, in the fall of 1870, he originated the Vasquez Flume and Ditch Company, of which he was made President. In July, 1877, the controversy over the Colorado Central Railroad having been settled, he was placed in charge of the construction of the road from Longmont, via Fort Collins, to Cheyenne, a distance of seventy-six miles, and completed the same the 1st of November of that year. He was also Vice President of the road at that time. During the same year (1877), he became extensively engaged in coal mining at Louisville, on Coal Creek, Boulder Co., working what is now known as the Welch coal mine, where, after drilling and finding coal, he sunk a shaft 200 feet deep, and opened a vein of coal about ten feet in thickness lying nearly horizontal, and had some three miles of railroad track laid in the mine, when he sold to Jay Gould in the fall of 1879. The mine is now owned by the Colorado Central & Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, and is producing from 9,000 to 12,000 tons per month. In 1878, he organized the Handy Ditch Company in Lar-

mer Co., of which he was made President, F. E. Everett, Secretary, and J. C. Hummel, Treasurer, and successfully completed the well-known Handy Ditch in 1879. In January, 1880, he was elected President of the Cambria Fire-brick Company, of Golden, Colo., of which John C. Hodges, Jr., is Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Welch was elected to the Colorado Territorial Legislature from Jefferson Co., in 1872, and filled that position creditably and honorably during his term of office. Aside from his enterprise in developing the mineral resources of the State, the ditches or canals for irrigating purposes, and his great energy and ability displayed in promoting its railway interests; as a citizen, and in legislative halls, he has rendered valuable services to his fellow-citizens. He was married May 22, 1878, to Miss Jeannette Darrow, daughter of H. S. Darrow, of Coldwater, Mich.

CAPT. GEORGE WEST.

Capt. West, the editor and proprietor of *The Colorado Transcript*, is one of Colorado's pioneer journalists, born at Claremont, N. H., Nov. 6, 1826. He enjoyed no facilities for an education except such as were afforded him in a country school, usually not more than four or five months in the year. In the spring of 1840, he was entered as an apprentice to the printing business in the office of the *National Eagle*, a newspaper published in his native town. Here he remained some three or four years, until between seventeen and eighteen years of age, when, like many boys at that age, he concluded he "knew it all," and also, that a country village was not large enough to hold him longer; he went to Boston, and served the remainder of his apprenticeship in the office of the *Boston Cultivator*. He continued to reside in Boston many years, always connected, in some capacity, with his chosen profession, either as a printer or reporter on the daily press. During the last five or six years of his residence at "the Hub," he was one of the proprietors of the Boston

Stereotype Foundry, an extensive establishment, doing a large business. In the winter of 1858-59, he was attacked by the "Pike's Peak" fever, in a virulent form, which carried him off the following spring, with a company, which had been organized the preceding winter, of which he had been chosen President. This association was known as "The Boston Company," and was composed of eight members. They crossed the plains from St. Joseph, Mo., with ox teams, arriving upon the present site of Golden June 12, 1859. Capt. West, with his company, was active in the first organization of the town, and built the first house that was erected in the town, a respectable hewn-log structure, which is still standing and in good preservation, having been somewhat modernized by weatherboarding and painting, and now owned and occupied by John Nicholls. It is pointed out to strangers as an interesting relic of the earliest days in the history of the town. In November, 1859, Capt. West began the publication of *The Western Mountaineer*, at Golden, continuing the same until the following spring of 1860, when he returned to Boston, disposed of his interest in the Boston Stereotype Foundry, and purchased material for the enlargement of his paper, which he published in its enlarged form until the fall of that year; during which time the *Mountaineer* attained quite a reputation from the fact of the talented A. D. Richardson and Col. Thomas W. Knox being associated with Capt. West in the editorial conduct of the paper, these gentlemen being already well known as correspondents and writers of note. After publishing the *Mountaineer* one year, the office was sold to the late Mat Riddelberger and H. S. Millett, and removed to Cañon City. He spent the year 1861 in the freighting business, making three round trips across the plains, with teams from Golden to St. Joe, Mo. Early in the spring of 1862, he entered the army under Col. J. H. Leavenworth, in the 2d Colo. V. I., having received his commission as Captain

direct from the War Department, and served with his regiment until the close of the war. After the battles of Cabin Creek and Honey Springs in the Indian Nation, in 1863, Gen. Blunt ordered Capt. West to Colorado, to close up the recruiting service of his regiment, in the absence of the other officers, who were ordered into the field. After attending to the duties assigned him, and perhaps feeling that something more ought to be done in that line, on Sept. 20, 1863, he was married to Miss Eliza M. Boyd, daughter of Judge T. P. Boyd, of Golden, and, shortly after, left to join his regiment, which had meanwhile been ordered to St. Louis, to be consolidated with the 3d Regiment, and transferred to the cavalry arm of the service. In January following, his wife joined him at Sedalia, Mo., and remained with the regiment, with the wives of the other officers, until the close of the war, doing excellent service in hospitals and camp, ministering to the sick and wounded soldiers. He was mustered out at Fort Riley, Kan., June 16, 1865. (See history of the regiment elsewhere.) Returning to Colorado immediately afterward, he was at once engaged as city editor of the *Rocky Mountain News*, then published in Denver, by Byers & Daily. This position he filled for a little over one year, when he purchased the material in Chicago for the establishment of *The Colorado Transcript*, which paper he began publishing in November, 1866, which he has continued to publish successfully up to the present time—it being the oldest newspaper in the State, with one single exception.

REUBEN C. WELLS.

This gentleman emigrated to Colorado in 1859 and participated in the early gold excitement and exploitations, which, proving unsatisfactory, he returned East and did not again visit Colorado until 1869. He is a native of Illinois, and was born in Moline, Rock Island Co., Sept. 26, 1833. His parents were natives of New England, and his father, Huntington

Wells, settled in Rock Island Co., Ill., during its earliest pioneer settlement, and was one of the founders of the town of Moline, in that county. The subject of this sketch, left Illinois at the age of seventeen, in company with his father, going overland to California, where his father died soon after. He remained until 1853, engaged in mining, then returned to Illinois, and entered the employ of John Deere, a plow manufacturer, as assistant book-keeper, which position, he faithfully filled, until 1859, leaving in the spring of that year for Colorado, but returned in the fall. From that time until 1869, he was engaged in various business pursuits in Illinois; after which, he removed to Golden, Colo., where he purchased the Golden Paper Mill, the first and only such mill in the State at the present time, since which time, he has continued to reside in Golden, devoting his entire attention to Paper Manufacturing. In politics he is an active and influential man, and, in 1878, received the nomination for the State Legislature, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. He was married Dec. 25, 1869, in Moline, Illinois, to Miss Henrietta Warner, and has one daughter.

JAMES R. WARD.

Among the early pioneers of Golden, and influential citizens, is James R. Ward. He was born in Brighton, Jersey Co., Illinois, March 30, 1835, and is descended from English and German ancestry. Until sixteen years of age he remained upon a farm, then entered Shurtleff College, where he remained three years. One year previous to leaving college his father died, and, being the oldest of a family of four children, he left college to take charge of the farm. At the age of twenty-one he settled upon a farm of his own in Macoupin County, same State. While there in 1856, he was married to Mrs. Adaline Sweetser. In the spring of 1860, he emigrated to Colorado, and settled in Golden, where he was engaged in freighting

during the following eight years; after which, he spent two years in farming and milling in company with H. S. Leach. In 1869, he was elected Sheriff of Jefferson County, which office he held four years, was also engaged in the sheep business for five years. He now holds the office of Water Superintendent, and Street Commissioner of the city of Golden.

J. E. WANNEMAKER.

This gentleman is not only one of the early pioneers of Colorado, but during his residence, has been closely identified with its mining, agricultural and pastoral interests. Born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, April 30, 1830. Worked on his father's farm until 1846, then went to Grant Co., Wis., and engaged in farming and carpentering. In the spring of 1860, with his family and two teams, he crossed the plains and located two miles below Golden, on Clear Creek, and engaged in mining. He afterward pre-empted the quarter-section on which he lived, and began farming in the spring of 1861. He also run a number of teams freighting between Denver and Central City. In 1864, he bought 200 acres of adjoining land, and has since had the oversight of his farm and has been principally engaged in mining the greater part of the time on his farm. He also mined in the vicinity of Central and opened the first mining camp on Blue River, Breckenridge, where he has spent the past year in mining and prospecting. He is the owner of quite an amount of valuable mining property at Breckenridge, and is one of the best and most successful miners and prospectors, residing in the Clear Creek Valley.

JOSEPH B. WIGHT.

This gentleman was born in Andover, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Sept. 17, 1832, where he remained until twenty-three years of age. He received a common school education, and attended the Kingsville Academy three or four terms. After

teaching school for a time, he moved to Lawrence, Kan., and from there to St. Louis, Mo., where he was employed in finishing cars at the car works. He then worked at the carpenter trade for three years in Wisconsin. In 1859, he taught school in Minnesota. He then came to Colorado and spent three years merchandising, and working at his trade in South Park. The next three years following were passed in Fontaine qui Boille, keeping stage station and post office. Here he lost the most of his property, by the flood of 1864. He then moved to Salt Lake City, Utah, and in company with his brother, conducted a freight line between Salt Lake and Virginia City, M. T., transferring passengers and fruits. In 1867, he returned to Colorado, and worked at his trade in Denver until 1872, then moved to the farm where he now resides, on the South Golden road, about four miles from Denver. He is now engaged in the dairy business, and is erecting a handsome dwelling house, which will soon be completed. He was married, July 4, 1859, to Samantha Robinson.

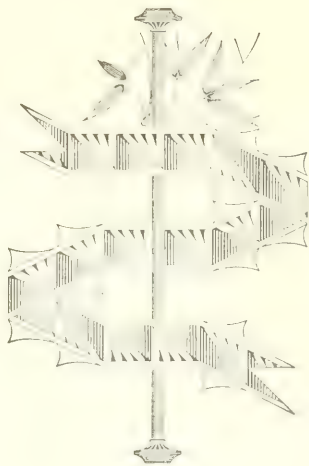
BENJAMIN F. WADSWORTH.

Mr. Wadsworth, of English parentage, was born at Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y., April 7, 1827. His father owned and improved the noted Avon Springs, which he sold in 1836, and removed to Erie Co., Ohio, where his son Benjamin attended school until his twentieth year, and then engaged in farming and running a fishery on Lake Erie. He was married, Oct. 30, 1851, to Miss Mary A. Grove. In 1859, he

removed to Missouri, thence to Kansas, and followed farming, but owing to the famine and drought, removed to Colorado in the spring of 1861, and engaged in mining and prospecting in the mountains eight years. In 1862, he bought a farm of 160 acres at Arvada, which he rented out until 1869. He then moved on his farm and has since been engaged in agriculture and stock-growing, and has held the office of Postmaster of Arvada, since 1871, and has been Class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1870.

HENRY F. WULFF.

Mr. Wulff was born in Ahrensbock, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, Dec. 11, 1849. He left Germany at the age of sixteen, and came to Davenport, Iowa. In 1870, he came to Denver, having made a visit to Colorado in 1868. He was connected with the meat market at Denver until 1874; he then removed to Alma, engaged in mining until the fall of 1877. Then he returned to Denver and was associated with a livery for a short time. He then removed to Morrison and engaged in the grocery, liquor and lumber business, and has since continued in the same, with fair success. He has made several prospecting trips to Leadville during the last three years, and has some valuable mines at Mosquito and Buckskin. Mr. Wulff has, at his store, a most interesting cabinet of curiosities and rare specimens from the different valuable mines of Colorado and New Mexico.



BOULDER COUNTY

BIOGRAPHICAL.

REV. ALEXANDER P. ALLEN.

Mr. Allen was born in the State of Connecticut in 1817, and in his youth learned the tailor's trade, which business, after attaining manhood, he followed about seven years, then prepared himself for the ministry, and was, during all his active life afterward, a prominent and successful minister of the Methodist Church in the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, having commenced his work there in the early pioneer days of those States.

HENLY W. ALLEN.

This gentleman is one of Boulder's well-known druggists and physicians. He was born in Cook Co., Ill., Dec. 28, 1838, and is descended from New England ancestry. His father, Alexander P. Allen, was a prominent Methodist minister during his active life. The subject of this sketch was educated at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., from which institution he graduated in 1860. Afterward, from 1864 to 1866, he attended Rush Medical College, of Chicago, then entered Iowa University, and graduated from the medical department of that institution in 1867. Previous to this, however, in 1865, he had made Boulder Co., Colo., his home. His family resided at Valmont, same county, until 1868, but a short time before and after his course at the medical college last named, he practiced his profession in Boulder. During the years

1868 and 1869, he served as surgeon on the Rollins Division of the Union Pacific Railroad, and has at one time since served as surgeon on the Denver & South Park Railroad. In the fall of 1874, he established himself in the drug business in Boulder. He has held the position of Coroner for a period of six years. He is at present a member of the State Medical Society, and also of Boulder Co. Medical Association. He was married, Aug. 10, 1860, to Miss Mildred M. McNeel, daughter of James G. McNeel, of Fond du Lac, Wis., and has a family of ten children, eight sons and two daughters.

CAPT. IRA AUSTIN.

Capt. Ira Austin was born in Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., May 30, 1807, and is descended from Irish and English ancestry. His father, Levi Austin, was a native of Western New York, a farmer by occupation, and extensively engaged in fruit and vegetable culture. The subject of this sketch emigrated to Illinois in 1838, purchased a farm of 160 acres in Will Co., on which he resided until 1849. Meantime, in 1846, he took a contract to build a portion of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, completing the same in 1847. In March, 1849, he left for California, traveling overland with a six-mule team, thirteen wagons and forty-two men. He located at Placerville upon his arrival, and engaged in mining, from which he realized large returns, until the spring of 1850,

then returned to his home in Will Co., Ill., by way of the isthmus. He then directed his attention to stock-growing, principally the sheep business, and purchased additional lands, having become the owner of 1,100 acres, which he still retains. In the summer of 1860, leaving his family on the farm, he outfitted with eight wagons and milling and mining machinery, and started for Colorado. Upon his arrival at Boulder, he visited the mines at Gold Hill, but concluded to proceed to Gilpin Co. with his mill, which he set up in Lump Gulch. He remained there until 1870, his family having joined him there in 1864. Meanwhile, in 1866, he discovered the coal banks at Erie, Boulder Co., and purchased 1,400 acres of land. After opening and mining the same one year, he sold 800 acres, containing the principal mines, to the Boulder Valley Railroad Company. He held the office of County Commissioner in Gilpin Co. one term, and was elected twice to the State Legislature, serving one term, but, having been elected the second time while absent East, declined to serve, on account of business interests. In 1869, he operated a fifty-stamp mill in Gilpin Co., becoming the owner of a rancho, which he still retains. In November, 1870, he removed to Boulder, purchased his present residence and also a planing-mill, and has since given the greater portion of his time to fruit and vegetable culture and to operating his mill. During the construction of the Boulder Valley Railroad, he became interested in the same, and was made President of the road, and was afterward President of the Boulder Valley Telegraph and Express Company for two years. Capt. Austin was married, in February, 1831, to Miss Harriet Benjamin, daughter of Amos Benjamin, of Bristol, N. Y., and has a family of three children, one son and two daughters.

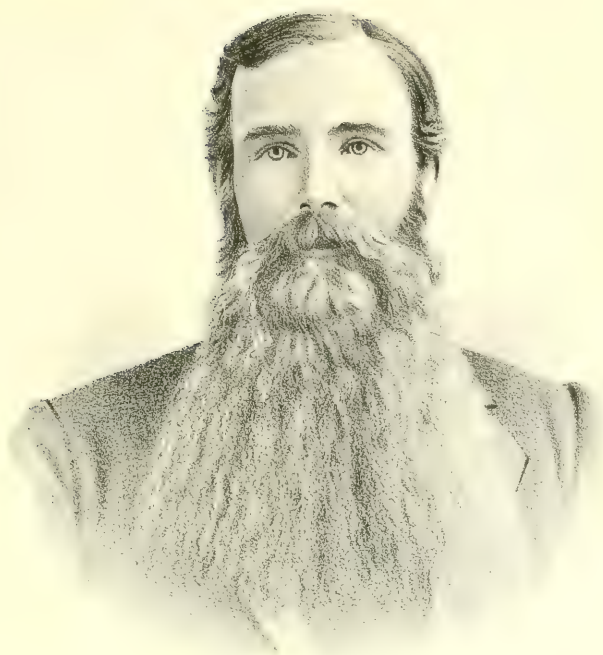
SAMUEL J. AIKINS.

Mr. Aikins is one of the daring spirits who still reside in Boulder Co., who, in 1838, were

attracted by the glowing accounts of the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, and, believing that region to be a second California, started across the plains for the new El Dorado, arriving in Boulder in October of that year. He was born in Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 16, 1835. At an early age, he removed with his parents to Ogle Co., same State, where his early life was spent on a farm. In 1856, he went to Atchison Co., Mo., and followed farming two years. In the fall of 1858, he came to Colorado, and spent the winter at Boulder and in prospecting in the mountains. The following March he returned to Missouri and farmed that season. In the spring of 1860, he again came to Colorado bringing with him his family, and located in Boulder City. After spending the season in placer-mining on Boulder Creek, he took 160 acres of land on that creek, two and a half miles east of Boulder City, which he subsequently pre-empted, and on which he resided, engaged in farming, until 1865. He then sold his farm and rented a farm one mile south of Valmont, which he ran three years. In 1868, he purchased 160 acres of land on Dry Creek, five miles east of Boulder City, on which he has since resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in improving it, and to which he has since added eighty acres of adjoining land. Mr. Aikins was married in 1856, to Miss Mary A. Burns.

SAMUEL ARBUTHNOT.

This gentleman, a '59-er, who has been identified with the mining and agricultural interests of Colorado, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., Aug. 17, 1836. He attended school until his sixteenth year, then spent seven years in the pineries in the mountains of Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1859, when the news of the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak was heralded throughout the East, he came to the new El Dorado. After mining a short time at Gold Hill, Boulder Co., he went to Pleasant Valley, in Russell Gulch, Gilpin Co., where he



Chas. G. Van Fleet.

purchased a claim and engaged in placer-mining until the following spring. He then went to California Gulch, and followed mining until fall, then returned to Gold Hill, where he continued mining operations until the 'winter of 1863. He then removed to Left Hand Creek, and rented a farm one year, and subsequently pre-empted 160 acres of land in Hay Stack Valley, on that creek, on which he has since resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is at present President of the Left Hand Ditch Company, of which he has been a member since its organization, in 1866. From 1874 to 1879, he was Clerk of the School Board. Mr. Arbuthnot was married, March 29, 1870, to Miss Mary R. Johnson, daughter of J. P. Johnson, of Left Hand.

GEORGE A. ANDREWS.

This gentleman, one of Boulder City's honored and worthy citizens, is of English and Scotch descent, and was born in Saco, Me., June 6, 1832. During his early life, until he was fourteen years of age, he attended district school, after which he spent one year in the old academy in his native town, and subsequently clerked in a store one year. In 1848, he went to Lawrence, Mass., and served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade. In the fall of 1851, he went to New York City, where he followed his trade two years, and subsequently four years in Massachusetts. In the spring of 1857, he removed to Galva, Ill., where he worked at his trade one year, then opened a boot and shoe store and shop, in which business he continued until the spring of 1863. On May 13, of that year, he started for Colorado, with an ox team, arriving in Boulder City July 16, and located on a ranche, adjoining Boulder, on the south, where during the succeeding six years he was engaged in farming and stock-raising. Meantime he pre-empted eighty acres of land, on which he resided and homesteaded 160 acres of adjoining land. In 1869, he en-

gaged in mercantile business in Boulder, which he continued two years. He has not since been actively engaged in business, but has been devoting his attention chiefly to the improvement of his property, being the owner of quite an amount of real estate. Mr. Andrews was married, April 13, 1857, to Miss Mary A. Ellsworth, of East Boston, Mass., and has a family of four children, one son and three daughters.

WILLIAM ARBUTHNOT.

This gentleman, one of Colorado's pioneers, was born in Allegheny Co., Penn., Aug. 30, 1835. His early life was spent on a farm and in attending school. In 1855, he removed to Tama Co., Iowa, where he soon afterward engaged in farming and lumbering. In the spring of 1859, he crossed the plains to Colorado, and went immediately into the mountains. After remaining a short time at Gold Hill, he went to Central City, where he engaged in mining during the remainder of the season. The following fall, he returned to Iowa, and followed farming until 1863, when he again came to Colorado and continued the same vocation on a rented farm, on Left Hand Creek, Boulder Co., one season. In the spring of 1864, he pre-empted 160 acres of land on the same creek, eight miles north of Boulder City, on which he has since resided, engaged in farming and stock-growing. Mr. Arbuthnot was united in marriage in 1869, to Miss Mary E. Bader, daughter of J. G. Bader, of Left Hand.

CAPT. THOMAS A. AIKINS.

Mr. Aikins, a '58-er, who, at that early day, came to the then almost unknown Pike's Peak country in search of gold, and subsequently became one of Colorado's pioneer farmers, was born in Maryland Aug. 8, 1808. His early life was spent on a farm, and in that pursuit until 1832. He then removed to Franklin Co., Ohio, where he was engaged in farming until 1841, thence removed to Ogle Co., Ill., follow-

ing the same pursuit there until 1844, having also participated in the Black Hawk Indian war, then resided in Atchison Co., Mo., from 1844 to 1858. In November, 1858, he emigrated to Colorado, and was engaged in mining at Gold Hill, Boulder Co., until the fall of 1859, then returned East, and removed his family to Colorado, in the spring of 1860, residing in Boulder one year, occupying his attention in mining pursuits, then pre-empted 160 acres of land, and homesteaded another 160 acres, four miles distant from Boulder, on Boulder Creek, and there resided until his death, which occurred in 1878. Mr. Aikins was married in the year 1833, to Miss Margaret S. Ross, to whom were born four sons, and one daughter—L. L. Aikins, born in Illinois, Feb. 18, 1840, and Thurston W. Aikins, born in Missouri, Feb. 18, 1856.

EUGENE A. AUSTIN.

This gentleman, who has for a number of years been a resident of Boulder City, and one of her honored and substantial citizens, was born in Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1849. He is of New England parentage, and spent his early life on a farm and in attending district school. Jan. 21, 1864 being then in his fifteenth year, he enlisted as a volunteer in the 4th N. Y. H. A., and served with his company in the Eastern army, under Gen. Grant, until the close of the rebellion, and was then stationed with his company at Ft. Ward, Va., where he remained until October, 1866, when he was honorably discharged. He then returned home, and, during the following winter, attended school. In the spring of 1867, he came to Colorado with his father, and, during that summer, they discovered coal and opened a mine at Erie, Weld Co., that being the first coal discovered in that vicinity. They continued to operate the mine until the fall of 1868, when they sold it. During the following winter, he was employed by the company that purchased the mine, as foreman of top work. During the

season of 1869, was engaged in farming in Boulder Valley. In the fall of that year, he went to Georgetown, Clear Creek Co., and, during the succeeding year, was engaged in the butchering business. During the winter of 1870-71, he spent six months on a visit East. The following spring he returned to Colorado, and, during that season, followed mining at Gold Dirt, Boulder Co. In the spring of 1872, he located in Boulder City, where he has since resided, and opened a butcher-shop, in which business he has since continued. He has also been devoting considerable attention to the improvement of property in this city, being the owner of quite an amount of real estate. In 1876, he erected a fine residence on the corner of Sixteenth and Pine streets, where he has since resided, in the enjoyment of pleasant surroundings, and the association of many warm friends. In the spring of 1867, he was elected a member of the City Council of Boulder, which office he honorably filled one term, and to which he was again elected in the spring of 1880. Mr. Austin was married in January, 1873, to Miss Jennie Gilbert, daughter of Jarvis Gilbert, of Maumee, Ohio, and has one son.

ANTHONY ARNETT.

Anthony Arnett was born near Strasbourg, France, July 7, 1819, and came with his parents to the United States in 1828. As the country was new and strange, his father remained unsettled and undecided where to locate for over a year. Finally, after visiting various places in New York and Pennsylvania, he "took up" land in Warren Co., Penn., which he cleared and improved. In 1835, his father emigrated West with his family; first to Chicago, where he remained one winter, then settled on land in Illinois, thirty-five miles below where the town of Dixon is now located. Here his father "took up" 160 acres, and the same for each of his sons, nine in number, which they proceeded to clear off. In 1849, the subject of this sketch

went to New York City, thence, by vessel, round Cape Horn to California, where he purchased a ranche, naming the same, Rock River Ranche, which it still bears. At the same time, he erected a tent and kept a pioneer hotel. In the latter part of that year, he disposed of his property at a large profit. From that time until the fall of 1851, he owned and ran a pack train from the city of Sacramento to the North Fork of Feather River, thence returned by the Nicaragua route, to his home in Illinois, and was there engaged in farming until 1859, having become the owner of several fine farms. Thence, emigrated to Colorado, where he first engaged in buying cattle and also freighted from Golden to Central City. In the spring of 1860, he built a hotel near Central City, in the vicinity of the placer mining camps, and conducted the same about a year, then turned his attention to buying and selling cattle on the plains. He continued in that business until 1864, having, in the meantime, made a trip to Washington Territory; after which, he settled in Boulder, where he owned and kept the Boulder House until 1867, which he then disposed of to Geo. Squires, since which time, he has resided in Boulder, and has been prominently connected with many of the important enterprises undertaken for the improvement of the town and county. In 1865, in company with Daniel Pound and others, he built the Black Hawk and Central City Wagon Road, and in 1866, built the Carbon and Central City Wagon Road, both of which they afterward sold. He was one of Boulder's enterprising men in the effort made to secure the establishment of the State University at Boulder, which they succeeded in doing by liberal contributions. He is the owner of valuable real estate in Boulder, among which is the Brainard Hotel and is largely interested in mining at Gold Hill, Jamestown and Ward District. He spent the past summer in Saguache Co., Colo., where, in company with Joseph Gay

and Amos Widner, he started the town of Kirby City. Mr. Arnett was married in 1846 to Miss Mary Graham, of Rock River, Ill., and has a family of four children—three sons and one daughter.

AMOS BIXBY

There is a family tradition that the name is of Welsh origin, and the proper spelling is Bixby. The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Norridgewock, in the State of Maine, Oct. 12 1822. His father's farm was his place of residence during all his youthful days, by the beautiful Kennebec River, in a region of rare scenic attractions, to which he became romantically attached. He received a common-school education, and his loving father conferred on him the further special advantage of a few terms at the Bloomfield Academy and two years at Waterville College, in the same State. He studied law with the Hon. Joseph Baker, at Augusta, Me., and began its practice at Searsport, Me., in 1849. The 20th of August, 1851, he was married to Augusta Hale Carlisle, an amiable, educated and gifted lady, by which happy union four children came to them—Harry Carlisle, Fannie Weston, Charles Francis and Julien. In 1854, the husband and wife, with their child Harry, went West as members of a colony that founded the town of Grinnell, in Iowa on the broad unoccupied prairie. Here Mr. Bixby opened a farm, and, as soon as the place began to be a business point, engaged in the practice of law in company with Hon. Samuel F. Cooper, and was an active participant in all the affairs of the town, including the founding of the college there, until 1862, when, hoping to better their fortunes by mining, the family removed to Central City, Colo. Here they had a pretty hard time of it, but their great misfortune was the loss of their son Harry, a child of uncommon brightness and promise, who died Oct. 4, 1865. The year following, the family went to the Ward mining district, in Boulder

Co., where Mr. Bixby, in company with his brother, A. G. Bixby, had acquired some mining property, and had sold it advantageously. Further mining operations there proved unfortunate to them, it being too early for the successful treatment of the ores of that locality. In the spring of 1871, Messrs. Collier & Hall, proprietors of the *Central City Register*, through Samuel Cushman, then in editorial charge, invited Mr. Bixby to write for and manage the *Caribou Post*, a paper just started by them at the new Caribou mining camp. Mr. B. took up his residence there for the season. The paper became popular, and, it is believed, did much toward calling the attention of the country to the silver deposits of Caribou. The winter following, he was called to the editorial charge of the *Central City Register*, a daily and leading mining journal of Colorado. At the opening of the year 1872, Mr. Bixby again engaged in mining, having acquired an interest in a very promising discovery, called the Washington Avenue, situate a few miles northerly from Nederland, in Boulder Co. This venture proving unfortunate, the family took up permanent residence in the town of Boulder. Mr. B. engaging with W. C. Wynkoop in the publication of the *Boulder County News* in the spring of 1873. The next year, in company with Mr. Eugene Wilder, he bought the paper, and it prospered, acquiring a large circulation and commanding influence within the county, and obtaining many subscriptions in other counties and other States. In the fall of 1878, Mr. Bixby sold his interest to Shedd & Wilder, and was appointed Postmaster at Boulder, which office he holds at the present time.

HON. GRANVILLE BERKLEY.

Judge Berkley settled in Boulder City in the early pioneer days, and became thoroughly identified with its interests, but is best known through his long practice and prominence in

the legal profession. He was born in Berkeley Co., Va., Feb. 22, 1820. He is descended, on his father's side, from English ancestors, who emigrated from England and settled at Old Jamestown, while the Old Dominion was a colony. His mother's family were Irish, and were among the first settlers of Baltimore, Md. He received his education in Virginia, having prepared himself for admission to the bar, and afterward practiced his profession in that State until 1850; thence removed to Iowa, where he attained a reputation for legal ability, and secured a successful and lucrative practice. Soon after the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, in 1861, he raised a company of volunteers, of which he was chosen Captain, and joined the 2d Iowa V. C., under the command of Col. Elliott, taking with him a son not yet eighteen years of age. He remained with the regiment as long as his health would permit, then returned to Iowa. In the summer of 1863, accompanied by his wife and four children, he crossed the plains, traveling with horse and cattle teams, bringing a train of supplies and a number of stock. Upon his arrival in Colorado, he located in Boulder, Boulder Co. Although it was his intention to return East again at the expiration of a year, yet he and his family became so attached to the climate and other favorable features of the country that they concluded to remain. He immediately established himself in the practice of his profession, and has ever since been engaged in a lucrative practice. Mr. Berkley is a staunch Democrat, and has been prominent as one of the leaders of his party. He is a man of positive convictions. His views are well known, and, although a strong Union man, and opposed to the war, he always insisted, that, if the party which held the reins of Government when the war commenced, had possessed the statesmanship that many statesmen possessed who had gone before, the difficulties would have been settled without the shedding of

blood. Mr. Berkley assisted in the first organization of the Democratic party in Colorado, and, although not an office seeker, he became a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Supreme Judge. The election resulted, however, in favor of the other side, and in the defeat of the whole of his ticket. But few men are more conscientious in the principles they advocate than he, and none more firm or resolute in maintaining them.

JUNIUS BERKLEY.

Junius Berkley was born in Harrisville, Ritchie Co., Va., June 1, 1842. He is the eldest son of Judge Granville Berkley, whose portrait and biography appear in this volume. His mother, whose maiden name was Lydia Huff Nicklin, was of one of the old families of Virginia, residing principally in the counties of Loudoun, Wood and Tyler. Junius removed with his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1847, and from there the following year to the State of Iowa, where he remained with the family until the death of his mother, returning to Virginia in the spring of 1854, where he lived with his uncle, Dr. I. T. Nicklin, in Middlebourne, Tyler Co. Having received a fair common-school education, he went to Marietta, Ohio, in 1857, where he attended the high school and academy, preparatory to entering upon the study of law or medicine, not having as yet decided which profession he would adopt. Of the professional men on his father's side of the house, nearly all were lawyers, while on his mother's side, they were doctors. In 1860, he returned to Iowa, and commenced reading law in his father's office at Webster City, but the great excitement about Pike's Peak, which was then at its height, proved so interesting to him that in the spring of 1861, at the age of nineteen years, he came to Colorado, crossing the plains with train, in company with Mr. Thomas McCall, a farmer, now residing in Boulder Co., in the St. Vrain Valley, and

pitched camp near the St. Vrain Cañon, in the fore part of June of that year. Here, notwithstanding his youth, he sat upon juries in the so-called people's courts, and can relate many interesting and funny anecdotes of the proceedings in those pioneer tribunals of justice. The following fall, his father and brother having entered the Union army, he returned to the family home in Iowa, and in 1863, went to Pennsylvania, where he joined the Sanitary Commission there, and remained in its employ at Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington and vicinity, until 1865, near the close of the war. In 1866, he returned to Colorado, locating in Boulder, where he has since resided. Soon after his return to Colorado, Mr. Berkley resumed the study of law, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the U. S. District and Circuit Courts, and has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession. At the first election held in the State, in 1876, Mr. Berkley was elected a Regent of the University of Colorado. In 1878, he was re-elected to the same position for the term of six years. He has also held the position of Secretary of the Board of Regents ever since its first organization. Mr. Berkley is married, and resides with his family (wife and infant daughter), on Front street, opposite the American House. He was married April 13, 1879, near Iowa City, in Johnson Co., Iowa, to Miss C. Alfaretta Miller, daughter of John and Mary A. Miller. Mr. Berkley takes an active interest in the affairs of the city and county, and is an influential and worthy citizen, and an honored member of the bar of Boulder Co.

ARTHUR W. BUSH.

A. W. Bush, the well-known jeweler of Boulder City, was born in Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y., April 2, 1841. He received a limited education, such as the schools of that early day afforded. In his thirteenth year, he went to Port Jarvis, same State, and served a two

years apprenticeship at the jewelry trade after which he followed his trade at various places until his twenty-first year. He then embarked in the jewelry business at Walton, N. Y., continuing the same until 1856 when he removed to St. Cloud, Minn., where he was engaged in the same business nine years. In 1871 he came to Boulder City, Colo., and since then he has since continued. Through hard labor and close attention to business he has succeeded in building up a good trade.

FRED C. BECKWITH.

The subject of this sketch was born on a farm in Lempster Township, Sullivan Co., N. H., Jan. 22, 1840. His boyhood was spent on the farm and in his father's hotel. He was educated in the district and high schools of his State and New York City. It was the intention of his parents that he should receive a collegiate education and enter the profession of the law, but the panic of 1857 caused his father to abandon that purpose. So, on the last of March, 1858, Fred, then only eighteen years of age, packed his trunk and started for the West, stopping one year in Rockford, Ill. In April, 1859, he, with others, started with an ox team, for Pike's Peak, arriving where Boulder City now stands, in July, 1859. During that summer, he took a land claim in the beautiful valley of the St. Vrain, where he now resides. Four years were spent in mining, farming and herding hay to the mountain towns. He took an active part in starting the town of Burlington on the St. Vrain. He helped lay out roads, and get the overland stage travel through that place. He built in that place one store, one residence and two blacksmith-shops. He was engaged in general merchandising from 1864 to 1870. He then corresponded with the Locating Committee of the Chicago colony, and induced them to locate the town of Longmont, which took the place of

Burlington, being only one-half mile from it. Mr. Beckwith has written a great many letters concerning Colorado that have been published by papers outside of the State and he has been the means in early days of bringing many settlers into his section of the country. Politically, Mr. Beckwith is above partisanship, being by nature a reformer. He is at present Chairman of the State Central Committee of the Greenback Labor party, and is doing much work in the matter of organization. He is also associate editor of his brother's paper, the *Longmont Press*. In 1865 he was married, in Bath, Me., to Miss Louise P. Fisher, a lady of culture and refinement, who belongs to one of the oldest and most respected families of Sagadahoc Co.

HIRAM BUCK.

Mr. Buck is one of the pioneers of Colorado, who came here at an early date, and have endured the hardships and deprivations incident to frontier life. He is of New England parentage, and was born in Portage Co., Ohio, June 8, 1836. His early life until his eighteenth year was spent on a farm, after which he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade. In 1857, he removed to Grant Co., Wis., where he followed farming two years. In the spring of 1859, he came to Colorado, and followed mining at Gold Hill, Boulder Co., during that season. The following spring he engaged in the butchering business in Boulder City, continuing the same one year, and subsequently one year at Gold Hill. In the spring of 1862 he rented a farm near Boulder City, where the Colorado Central Railroad depot now stands, on which he farmed until 1866 and subsequently on Lower Boulder Creek four years. In 1870 he had stocked eighty acres of land in Boulder Valley, ten miles east of Boulder City, and purchased forty acres of Railroad land, on which he has since resided engaged in agricultural pursuits. During the past eight years he has also run a threshing machine during threshing

seasons. Mr. Buck was married in February, 1870, to Mary Jane Jay, of Polo, Ill.

CHARLES C. BRACE, M. D.

This gentleman, a member of the medical profession of Boulder City, and one of her highly esteemed and honored citizens, who is ever ready to support laudable enterprises for the advancement of the interests of the city, was born in Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 3, 1849. His early life, until his eighteenth year, was spent in attending public and private schools in his native city. He then went to Aurora, Ill., and attended the high school of that place, from which he graduated. He subsequently continued his literary studies at the State University at Lincoln, Neb., and also began the study of medicine, continuing the same until the spring of 1875, when he graduated, as Valedictorian and received the degree of M. D. from the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital at Chicago, Ill. During the same year, he came to Colorado and located at Georgetown, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, and in mining until the fall of 1876. He then came to Boulder City and opened an office, and has since been engaged in the active practice of medicine. Dr. Brace is an energetic and an enterprising man, who is wide-awake to the interests of his chosen profession.

JAMES J. BEASLEY.

This gentleman, one of Colorado's pioneers, and an extensive farmer, who has taken an active part in the advancement of her agricultural interests, having been the projector and builder of the Boulder and White Rock Ditch, was born in Morgan Co., Ill., Oct. 20, 1831. His early life was spent on a farm, and in attending district school. In his twenty-first year, he was married to Miss Eliza Jones, of Schuyler Co., Mo., whither he removed and engaged in farming until the spring of 1860. He then came to Colorado, bringing with him a large drove of

cattle, and during the succeeding six years was engaged in the stock business at Denver, and made three trips to the States for the purpose of purchasing cattle, which he drove across the plains. In 1866, he purchased a farm of 160 acres on Ralston Creek, in Jefferson Co., nine miles northwest of Denver, on which he removed and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1871, he purchased 240 acres of land on Boulder Creek, two miles north of Canfield, and the following year projected and made the survey for the Boulder and White Rock Ditch. In 1873, he sold his farm in Jefferson Co., and removed to his farm in Boulder Co., where he has since resided, engaged in farming and to which has added 960 acres of surrounding land. In 1874, he completed the ditch at a cost of \$20,000, and still holds a controlling interest in the same, having retained eleven-twentieths of the stock. Since the completion of the ditch, he has honorably filled the office of President of the company. Mr. Beasley has a family of nine children living, four boys and five girls.

JOHN G. BADER.

This gentleman, a successful farmer and fruit grower of Boulder Co., is one of the few men who are proving the fallacy of the theory that fruit cannot be successfully grown in Colorado, having an orchard laden with apples, pears, plums and grapes in great varieties. German prunes, and small fruits of various kinds. Born in Baden, Germany, Dec. 9, 1825. His early life, until attaining his majority, was spent on a farm, and in attending school. In 1848, he served in the army during the German Revolution, after which he came to America and located in Allen Co., Ohio, where he followed farming two years. He then removed to Iowa and engaged in farming, near Des Moines, until 1861. On the breaking-out of the rebellion, he enlisted in Company A, 10th Iowa V. L., and remained with his company through all of its engagements, until the close

of the war, and was with Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea. He was honorably mustered out of the service in November, 1865, after which he returned to his home in Iowa. In the spring of 1866, he came to Colorado and located at Jamestown, Boulder Co., where he followed mining two years. He then purchased 160 acres of land on Left Hand Creek, on which he removed, and has since been engaged in farming and fruit-growing.

SYLVANUS BUDD.

Among those who, in 1860, helped to swell the army of pioneers moving across the plains to Pike's Peak, whose early experience was one of deprivation and hardship, but whose subsequent efforts have been crowned with abundant success, is Sylvanus Budd, who has, during the past twenty years, been extensively identified with the agricultural and pastoral interests of Boulder Co. Was born in Allen Co., Ohio, Feb. 5, 1837. His early life, until attaining his majority, was spent on his father's farm, and in attending district school. In the fall of 1858, he went to Fulton Co., Ind., where he remained during the winter, thence, the following spring, to Boscobel, Wis., near which place he worked on a farm two years. In the fall of 1859, he went to Polk Co., Iowa, and attended school a part of the winter. The following spring, he came to Colorado and spent three months in the different mining camps in the mountains. He then took up 160 acres of land, on Left Hand Creek, Boulder Co., on which he was engaged the remainder of the season in cutting hay, after which he sold his right to the land. In the spring of 1861, in connection with D. Preffer, he purchased 160 acres of land on the same creek, and followed farming one year, when he again sold out. He then homesteaded a quarter-section of land, one and a half miles northwest of the present site of Ni-Wot, and engaged in farming one season. In the fall of 1862, he enlisted in Company B, 3d Colo. V. I., which, in Decem-

ber, 1864, was consolidated with and formed Company I, of the 2d Colo. V. C. He remained with his company through all its engagements, until honorably mustered out of the service, in October, 1865. He then returned to his farm, to which he subsequently added 400 acres of adjoining land, and has since been engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Mr. Budd is one of Boulder Co.'s most successful and honored farmers and stock-raisers. He was married in September, 1873, to Miss Samantha Severns, daughter of Simon Severns, of Allen Co., Ohio.

JOSEPH S. BARBER.

Mr. Barber is one of the pioneer farmers of Boulder Co., who has secured for himself a good home, and a decent competency, by hard work and frugal habits, among the rich agricultural lands of the South Boulder Valley, having been beset by many difficulties and deprivations. He is of New England parentage, and was born in Tioga Co., N. Y., July 23, 1820. His early life was spent on a farm and in acquiring such education as the district schools of that early day afforded. In 1845, he went to Meriden, Conn., where he was engaged in farming and teaming six years, and subsequently worked in a button manufactory three years, and in a Britannia manufactory one year. In 1855, he removed to Grinnell, Iowa, near which place he followed farming seven years. In the spring of 1862, he came to Colorado and engaged in agricultural pursuits on George F. Chase's farm, on South Boulder Creek, continuing the same two seasons. In the spring of 1864, he purchased 160 acres of land on the same creek, four miles east of Boulder City, on which he has since resided, engaged in farming and stock-growing. Mr. Barber was married, Oct. 22, 1852, to Miss Harriet Conklin, of Meriden, Conn., and has two sons, Edward, aged twenty-six, and William, twenty-four, who are now in charge of, and are running, his farm. William was mar-



C. C. Welch



ried Nov. 28, 1878, to Miss Augusta Carner, of Arapahoe Co., Col.

CHARLES G. BUCKINGHAM.

The above-named gentleman, President of the National State Bank of Boulder, is one of Boulder's enterprising citizens, highly esteemed for his admirable business qualifications, which have secured for him influence and confidence, not only in commercial and banking circles, but among his fellow-citizens as well. He was born in Van Wert, Ohio, and is descended from New England ancestry. His father was one of the pioneers of Western Ohio, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits. The subject of this sketch began his education in the public schools of his native place, and at the age of fifteen entered the Greenway Academy, at Springfield, Ohio. After spending one year there, he entered upon a regular classical course of study in Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, but, in his sophomore year, failing health compelled him to seek rest and recuperation, and, reluctantly laying aside his studies, he traveled for some time, after which, with a view of acquainting himself with the banking business and bank book-keeping, he entered the First National Bank of Van Wert, Ohio, and at the end of six months, entered the hardware firm of A. B. McCurdy & Co., as clerk, where he remained two years, until failing health again compelled him to retire from active business, and he remained out of business until 1870, with the exception of a few months as book-keeper for Warren & Wells, stove manufacturers, at Van Wert, Ohio. Leaving Ohio in 1870, he came to Colorado with Dr. Charles Emerson, and established a bank at Greeley, under the firm name of Emerson, West & Buckingham, continuing a private banking business until his removal to Boulder, in the spring of 1874. After locating in Boulder, he first purchased a lot in company with his brother, Walter A. Buckingham, on which they

erected a bank building, and established a private banking business, under the firm name of Buckingham Bros., which firm existed until 1877, when the bank was changed to a National State Bank, of which Mr. Buckingham was made cashier, and subsequently President. He has since resided in Boulder, successfully engaged in a general banking business. Aside from his banking business, Mr. Buckingham has acquired considerable landed property in the State, and takes a lively interest in all matters conducive to public prosperity.

AUGUST BURK.

Mr. Burk, an enterprising farmer of Boulder Co., was born in Sweden Dec. 16, 1834. He attended school until his tenth year, then served an apprenticeship at the baking and confectionery trade. He subsequently worked at his trade in Denmark, Germany and England. In 1858, he came to America, and, after working at his trade in St. Paul, came, in the spring of 1859, to Colorado and opened the first bakery in Denver that was opened in that city. In the fall of 1861, he removed to Central City, Gilpin Co., and opened a bakery, and also established a bakery in Nevadaville, which he continued to run until the spring of 1864. He then followed mining two years, after which he homesteaded 160 acres of land, three miles northeast of Boulder, on which he resided, engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1878. He then rented a farm of 120 acres on South Boulder Creek, three miles east of Boulder City, on which he removed and is carrying on farming and stock-raising on that and his own farm.

MAJOR ORRIS BLAKE.

Colorado has many praiseworthy elements within the precincts of her commercial and industrial structure, illustrative of the spirit of enterprise, energy and ability which characterize her citizens, and as in this, so even in a more marked degree is the prominence attained by

her legal profession. Associated prominently with the Boulder bar is the well-known gentleman whose name heads this sketch, who, through his admirable qualifications for the profession and legal ability, has secured the esteem and confidence not only of the members of the bar, but of his fellow-citizens as well. Born in Syracuse, N. Y., March 25, 1830, he spent his boyhood days on a farm, and at the age of nineteen began the study of law under Horace P. Biddle, of Logansport, Ind., now one of the Supreme Judges of that State. In 1853, he was admitted to the bar, and, after practicing one year at Logansport, removed to Peru, same State, where he continued in a lucrative practice three years, thence removed to Wabash, Ind., and followed his profession until the breaking-out of the rebellion. He entered the army in August, 1861, as Captain of Co. A, 8th Ind. Cav., and was assigned to Provost Marshal duty on the staff of Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook, of the regular army. In the spring of 1864, he was promoted to Senior Major of the 12th Ind. Cav., and again assigned to duty on the staff of Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook. At the close of the war, with an honorable record of four years and three months' service, he was mustered out, and returned to Peru, Ind., where he resumed the practice of law, continuing the same successfully until his removal to Denver, Colo., in January, 1872. He remained in Denver in a lucrative practice until May 10, 1876, thence removed to Boulder, since which time, although prominently identified with the mining interests of Boulder Co., has devoted his attention chiefly to his law practice, attaining a high standard of excellence and honorable practice in the legal profession. He is connected with various mining interests, among which are the Hercules, Little Daisy, Doss and Home mines, in Sugar Loaf District. The Major is a genial gentleman, highly honored and esteemed, as a useful member of society, and, although often urged to accept political

emoluments, he has uniformly declined, preferring rather to devote his attention to his professional work.

ALFRED A. BROOKFIELD.

Few of Colorado's pioneers better represent the true type and spirit of a Western man than Alfred A. Brookfield. Among the early settlers of Boulder Co., he was a man of great enterprise and business integrity, and was prominent among the men who first organized and founded the town of Boulder. Born in Morristown, Morris Co., N. J., Jan. 31, 1830, and of English and Scotch descent on the paternal side. His father was a merchant, and Alfred A. clerked in his father's store until reaching the age of manhood, when he became a partner with his father, and, at the end of four years, engaged in the marble business, in which he remained until 1856, then removed to Nebraska and settled in Nebraska City, engaging in the grocery business in company with George E. Crater, also dealt largely in agricultural machinery. He was married in that city, March 24, 1857, to Miss Emma Lorton, daughter of John Lorton, and, in the fall of that year, was elected Mayor of the city. In the fall of 1858, learning through the Georgia Company that gold had been discovered at Pike's Peak, he left his partner in charge of their business and came to Colorado, arriving in October of that year. After prospecting along the different streams during that fall, he began preparing for winter, and built several cabins on the present site of Boulder, and, during the winter, in company with others, took steps for the organization of a town company. At the same time, he was engaged in prospecting and discovered the gold-bearing quartz at Gold Hill and Gold Run. The Indians gave them no trouble, being friendly and peaceable. In the spring of 1859, the Boulder Town Company was organized, of which he was made President, and a Mr. Buckwalter

Secretary. He then returned to Nebraska City, closed out his business, and moved his family to Boulder. His wife was one of the first pioneer white women who settled in Boulder, and is one of the two of those pioneer women who still survive. Mrs. Judge Decker being the other. He then took up a ranche of 160 acres where the town of Valmont now stands, and was engaged in farming and stock-growing until 1864, when he disposed of the same and in May, 1865 removed to Ward District, Boulder Co. He resided there seven years, engaged in the hotel business and mining operations, then returned to Boulder and purchased the Colorado House, but soon after leased the same, since which time ill health has compelled him to refrain from active business.

WILLIAM R. BLORE.

Mr. Blore is a '58-er, who, when the first news of the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak was heralded throughout the East, started for the new El Dorado, arriving in Auraria, now Denver, Nov. 2, and has remained a witness to the growth and development of a barren desert into a rich and prosperous State. He is of English and German descent, and was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., July 27, 1833. At an early age, he removed with his parents to Erie Co., Penn., where his early life was spent on his father's farm, and in attending district school. In 1856, he went to Sarpy Co., Neb., and, during the two succeeding years, was engaged in the real estate business. In the fall of 1858, he came to Colorado and aided in organizing the town of Auraria where he remained until the following May, principally engaged in building. He then went to Gold-Run, Boulder Co., and began placer-mining. On June 13, he, in company with M. L. McCaslin and Mr. Horsfal, discovered the famous Horsfal Lode, at Gold Hill, which, during that and the following season, yielded, by sluicing, \$10,000. In the fall of 1860, the Gold Hill Mining Com-

pany was organized, of which he became President for the purpose of working the Horsfal Lode, which during the succeeding two years while he filled that office yielded over \$300,000. Meantime, in 1861, he purchased a claim for 160 acres of land on St. Vrain Creek and began stock raising. In 1863 he sold his farm, and in 1864, during the Indian outbreak on the plains, enlisted in the hundred-day service, and was a participant in the famous Sand Creek fight. In 1865, he returned East and spent nine months in the States. He then came to Colorado again and homesteaded 160 acres of land, and purchased 1,200 acres, nine miles northwest of Longmont, where he has since resided, engaged in farming and stock-raising, principally the latter, and has improved his farm, until he at present has the finest farm and stock-rancho in Boulder County. Mr. Blore still owns an interest in the Horsfal mine, and is otherwise connected with the mining interests of Boulder County.

WILLIAM BAKER.

As early as 1854, the subject of this sketch became a pioneer of the West, first traveling across the plains, camping overnight where Denver now stands, passing through the different tribes of Indians, and over the mountain range into California. Subsequently, he came to Colorado, and is one of the pioneer farmers of St. Vrain Valley, where he still resides. He was born in Roane Co., Tenn., Dec. 28, 1827. His early life was spent on a farm. In his sixteenth year, he removed to Fulton Co., Ill.; thence, in 1847, to Geny Co., same State, and thence in 1850 to Carroll Co., Ark., where he followed farming four years. In 1854, he went to California by the overland route, and, during the succeeding three years, was engaged in mining near Yreka. In 1857, he returned to Carroll Co., Ark., by way of the isthmus route, and farmed one season. In the spring of 1859, he again started for California, but, on arriving

in Colorado, decided to remain here until the following spring. During July of that year, he abandoned his contemplated trip to the Pacific coast, and took up 160 acres of land on St. Vrain Creek, near the foot-hills, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Baker was married in 1868 to Mrs. Parmelia J. Franklin, the first white woman who settled on St. Vrain Creek, and the widow of Benjamin A. Franklin.

JOHN D. BECKER,

was born in Belgium Jan. 13, 1827, and at an early age learned the trade of a carpenter and millwright, which business he followed in that country until 1855, then emigrated to the United States and located first in Virginia, but shortly afterward returned to New York City, where he spent two years working at the carpenter's trade, thence to Iowa City, where he remained until 1859, thence emigrated to Colorado, and was engaged in sawing lumber in the mountains, during the first year, after which he took up a ranche of 160 acres, on South Boulder Creek, and has since devoted his attention principally to the dairy business. In 1865, in company with Judge P. M. Housel, he built the Butte flouring mill, and operated the same two years, then turned his attention to farming and dairying, remaining in that business up to the present time. He was married the second time in 1869, to Mary Dahlen, and has a family of six children—one son and five daughters.

ISAAC BERLIN.

The pleasing business aspect and other attractive features of the city of Boulder, made possible by the thrift and spirit of enterprise which pervades her citizens and merchants, are in keeping with, and bear the impress of, the grandeur of her surroundings—the magnificence of her valley on the one side, and the sublime and picturesque beauty of her mountain wall on the other—and deserve more

than a passing mention. Among her prominent and successful merchants, who have, in later years, been important factors in the progress of her business interests, and have contributed much to her prosperity, we may justly mention Isaac Berlin, senior partner of the firm of Isaac Berlin & Co. He was born in the City of New York Nov. 10, 1847, and, at the age of thirteen, entered a dry goods and hoop-skirt and corset manufactory of that city. In his seventeenth year he went to Tennessee, where he spent five years in a general mercantile business, thence removed to Hannibal, Mo., where he resided eight years, gaining a high reputation as an active and energetic business man, during the greater portion of which time he was engaged in the grain and milling business. During the last year of his residence in that city, he occupied the office of Tax Collector of the city, which he filled with credit to himself and honor to the city. In the summer of 1876, he removed to Boulder, Colo., to enter the wholesale grocery business, having, soon after his arrival, purchased the interests of Roper & Nesbit, in the grocery house of Robbins, Roper & Nesbit, and, after conducting business one year under the firm name of Robbins & Berlin, he purchased his partner's interest. He then continued business alone, until the formation of the present firm, when Mr. N. L. Chelsey, who had served faithfully and efficiently as his head clerk, became his partner, and business has since been conducted under the firm name of Isaac Berlin & Co. An opportunity was then offered them of purchasing the entire general merchandise stock of Boettcher & Bros., which stock they closed out except the hardware, which they removed with their grocery business into the well-known Boettcher Block, having secured a lease of the same for a term of years, since which time they have conducted business prosperously, securing by their energy, gentlemanly business ways, fine assortment and display of goods, a lucrative

trade and standing, creditable to themselves and to the city of Boulder.

JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.

Among the leading farmers of the St. Vrain Valley may be mentioned J. J. Bartlett, who was born in Northampton, Mass., Oct. 30, 1828. He was reared upon a farm, but enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education. He remained with his parents until 1853, when he emigrated to California, where he was variously engaged until 1856. He then returned to Massachusetts, where he spent a short time, and then went to Minnesota. In 1858, he went to New Mexico, where he remained until spring of 1859, when he located near Atchison, Kan., and operated a saw-mill from 1860 to 1864. In 1867, he took charge of a flouring-mill at that place, which he operated until 1873, at which time the mill was destroyed by fire, and he sustained a loss of about \$13,000; but with renewed zeal he set out to retrieve his fortune, and in November, 1873, removed to Longmont, Colo., where he has since been engaged in farming, and raising Jersey cattle. Mr. Bartlett was married, Feb. 3, 1859, to Miss Julia Abbott, of Hamburg, N. Y., and has two children.

THOMAS CORWIN BRAINARD.

Thomas C. Brainard, proprietor of the Brainard Hotel, of Boulder, is a man whose life, as a pioneer citizen of Colorado, has been one of as marked activity as it has been commendable, and one in which we see the fruits of honest, persevering industry. The public have found him to be a careful and good manager, and this, together with the amiable and courteous manner in which both himself and Mrs. Brainard receive their guests, have secured them many warm friends, and to the Brainard Hotel well-deserved popularity and patronage. He was born in Poland, Mahoning Co., Ohio, Feb. 7, 1842, and is descended from Irish and English ancestry. His mother's family, Twist by name,

were old settlers of Connecticut. His father, John L. Brainard, was a well-known hotel man of Poland, Ohio. At the age of fifteen, he went to Muscatine, Iowa, where he remained, engaged in the express business, until 1859. Thence started for Colorado, purchasing his outfit at Rock Island, which consisted of five teams, two wagons and supplies, and traveled by way of the Platte River route, arriving at Denver in June of that year. From that time until 1861, he was engaged in freighting from Denver to the mining towns of Gilpin Co. In May, 1861, he was married, at Golden City, to Miss Anna McCleary, who came with her parents from Trumbull Co., Ohio, to Colorado, in June, 1859. After his marriage, Mr. Brainard settled upon a farm in Jefferson Co., and seven years later entered the hotel business, at Denver, continuing the same until his removal to Boulder, in 1872, where he opened, and has since conducted, the Brainard Hotel, with success, and satisfaction to the public and credit to the city of Boulder.

CONRAD BARDELL, M. D.

This gentleman, a member of the medical profession of Longmont, was born in Jenaz, Switzerland, Aug. 20, 1836. At an early age he came, with his parents, to America, and located in Highland, Madison Co., Ill., where his early life was spent on a farm and in attending district school. In the spring of 1859, he came to Colorado and followed mining in Russell Gulch and in the vicinity of Pike's Peak until the following fall, when he returned to Illinois. During the fall of 1861, he enlisted in the 26th Ill. V. I., as a member of the band, and served until July, 1862, a portion of the time in the regimental hospital, and was honorably discharged, by general order discharging regimental bands. He then went to Switzerland, where he read medicine one year, and subsequently received the degree of M. D., in September, 1869, at the Humboldt Medical Col-

lege, in St. Louis, Mo. He began the practice of medicine in Vandalia, Ill., but at the expiration of one year, owing to failing health, he joined the Greeley Colony, and removed to Greeley, Colo. The following spring he joined the Chicago Colorado Colony, at Longmont, whither he removed and practiced medicine about six months. He then made a trip through Texas, Arkansas and Missouri, for the purpose of finding a good location: but finding none more favorable than Longmont, he returned, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, to the interests of which he is ever awake. Dr. Bardell was married in 1874, to Miss Emma Barr, of Carroll Co., Mo., and has two sons.

H. N. BRADLEY.

Among the many young men whose talents and industry have given them a secure position among the business men of Boulder, is the above-named gentleman, senior member of the firm of Bradley & McClure. He was born in Sunderland, Bennington Co., Vt., May 6, 1846. He attended public school until twelve years of age, then spent one year in the Burr & Barton Academy, of Manchester, Vt., and subsequently, one year in the Bennington Academy, in North Bennington, same State. He then clerked in his father's store in his native town six years, after which he engaged in the mercantile business in the town of Rupert, same State, in which business he continued seven years. In 1873, he came to Colorado and located in Boulder, where he has since resided. The following spring he, in connection with George M. McClure, opened a dry goods store on Pearl street, and, through fair dealing and close attention to business, they have succeeded in building up a large trade.

PROF. LEONIDAS SAMUEL CORNELL.

Prof. Cornell, present Superintendent of the public schools of Boulder Co., is a gentleman of ripe scholarship and large experience in pro-

fessional work. Patient, untiring industry has always been the most important feature of his character, marking not only his maturer years and his professional career, but his early life as well. Although he did not graduate until after his marriage, this however did not deter him from completing the work which he had started out to do. While engaged in study, he entered upon the work of the Christian ministry, to which he devoted himself earnestly and zealously, and attained a high degree of eminence as a divine. Since coming to Colorado, although but a few years have elapsed, Prof. Cornell has fully maintained his reputation as a constant student, and has risen rapidly, through his enthusiasm and sterling worth, to a position of prominence in the educational affairs of Colorado. He was born at Athens, Ohio, April 12, 1842, and at an early age removed with his parents to Fulton Co., Ill., where he remained until attaining the age of manhood, meanwhile, having but limited educational advantages, owing to the inability of his parents, who were, however, highly respected citizens in the community, to procure for him a collegiate education. Thus thrown upon his own responsibility at the age of twenty, having previously united with the conference of the United Brethren Church and licensed to preach, he entered the ministry of that church, and was a successful itinerant minister of the Gospel for the succeeding nine years in different parts of Illinois; during which time he attended Westfield College, at Westfield, Ill., one of the oldest and best educational institutions of the United Brethren Church in that State, and, after completing a thorough college course, received the degree of A. B. from that institution in 1870. In 1872, failing health compelled him to seek a change of climate, and coming to Colorado he was soon so restored to health as to be able to resume his ministerial work. He then accepted the position as Presiding Elder of the United Brethren Church for the district of Colorado,

which position he has since held, but, owing to the inability of the church to pay a sufficient salary for his support, he devoted a portion of his time to teaching until 1877. In 1875, he removed to Boulder Co., where he has since resided, and, through his activity and enthusiasm, became prominently identified with the educational affairs of Boulder Co. In 1877, he received the nomination, at the hands of the Republican County Convention, for the office of County Superintendent of Public Schools, and was triumphantly elected in October of that year. He entered upon the duties of his office in January, 1878, and shortly after removed his family from Longmont, where he had been Principal of the public schools, to Boulder City. He served so honorably and acceptably to the people that, at the expiration of his term of office, he was re-nominated by acclamation, and elected by an almost unanimous Republican and Democratic vote of the county, there being no opposing candidate, except that of the Greenback party. Prof. Cornell has discharged the duties of Superintendent of Public Instruction in a thorough, conscientious and methodical manner, and has labored earnestly to establish a standard of school work fully equal to that of similar institutions in the Eastern States. How well he has succeeded, the present flourishing condition of the schools attest, together with his popularity as a man of sound ability and broad culture. As a demonstration of this on Aug. 26, 1880, at the Republican State Convention held at Leadville, Prof. Cornell was presented by the Republicans of Boulder Co., as a candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and received the nomination over Hon. J. C. Shattuck, who had filled the position for four years with signal ability. Prof. Cornell was elected to that office in November following. He is a man of fine presence and in the prime and vigor of a useful life, and it may be well said of him that he has discharged faithfully every duty presented to him as a citizen and

a public servant, with the highest sense of honor and integrity. He was married in July, 1864, to Miss Mary Dawson, daughter of Mr. Albert Dawson, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Lexington, McLean Co., Ill., and has a family of four children. The Professor's fine social qualities and tastes render his home in Boulder an attractive social center to all, irrespective of parties or opinions.

GEORGE F. CHASE

George F. Chase settled in Colorado and was identified with the early days of her existence. As a citizen and business man, his career presents the record of a busy and industrious life. He was born in Lowell, Mass., Aug. 3, 1837. When he was about five years of age, his parents moved to York Co., Me., where his father was engaged in business as a carpenter and joiner. His parents were natives of the State of New Hampshire, and of English ancestry. The subject of this sketch remained at his father's home in York Co., Me., until attaining the years of manhood. In 1857, he emigrated to Iowa, and resided with his sister, who lived in Clinton Co., near the Mississippi River, until 1859. Thence emigrated to Colorado, arriving in Boulder in July of that year. After spending about three months in prospecting and mining, he settled upon a farm four miles from Boulder, which he still owns. Here he remained until 1864, when he returned East, and was married, May 14, 1864, in York Co., Me., to Miss Augusta A. Staples, daughter of Isaac Staples. He returned to Boulder, Colo., in the fall of that year, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits for the succeeding five years, then removed to Boulder, where he has since resided, and has devoted his attention chiefly to gardening and fruit-growing. Mr. Chase is an honorable and worthy member of the Masonic society, and has held the office of Treasurer of that society during the greater portion of his eleven years' membership. In

religious matters, he is a Congregationalist, and, for fourteen years, has held and honorably filled the positions of Trustee and Deacon of that church. He was also one of the organizers and builders of the Central City and Boulder Valley toll roads, and has since been one of the Board of Directors from time to time. As a citizen of Boulder, Mr. Chase is highly esteemed as a man of sterling worth and integrity. He was County Commissioner three years, and one of the Town Trustees one year. In 1866, he also took up land in Weld Co., and was engaged in the stock business, continuing the same until he sold his farm in 1875. In 1859, he was engaged in gulch mining in Russell Gulch, Gilpin Co.

WILLIAM B. COLTON.

W. B. Colton, Sr., member of the firm of Colton & Harlow, proprietors of a grocery and bakery on Pearl street, Boulder, is of English and French descent, and was born in Portage Co., Ohio, March 10, 1840. His early life, until he was nine years of age, was spent on a farm and in attending district school. He then entered the Nelson Academy, in the town of Nelson, in his native county, which he attended during the succeeding four years. In 1853, he removed with his parents to Ionia Co., Mich., and during the succeeding year attended the Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio. He then worked on a farm and taught school until his twenty-first year. During the succeeding nine years, he was engaged in farming during the summer seasons, and taught school during the winters. In 1863, he went to California via the isthmus route, and taught school and clerked in a hotel in Nevada Co. two years. He then returned to Ionia Co., Mich., by the same route, and followed farming and teaching until March, 1879, when he came to Colorado and located in Boulder City. Shortly afterward he, in connection with J. H. Cooley, opened a bakery and grocery store, which they

continued to run until March, 1880, when they sold out to Harlow & Moody. In June, following, he purchased an interest in the store, and Aug. 1, bought Moody's interest, since which time the firm has been known as Colton & Harlow. In 1874, he was elected Superintendent of Public Schools in Ionia Co., Mich., which office he honorably filled two years. Mr. Colton was married, Oct. 7, 1868, to Miss Sylvia S. Hoyt, of Orleans, Ionia Co., Mich., and has three daughters.

SAMUEL COPELAND.

Samuel Copeland is well known as one of Colorado's staunch and worthy pioneers, having been an early citizen of Gilpin County, and subsequently a resident of Boulder. He has been intimately connected with the business affairs of Boulder County for a number of years, and for over a score of years has been an active, conscientious business man, and an upright and honorable citizen of Colorado. He was born in Dexter, Penobscot Co., Me., Nov. 25, 1819, and is descended from New England ancestry. His father's family were early pioneers of New Hampshire, and his mother was a native of Massachusetts. The subject of this sketch lived at home on his father's farm until about sixteen years of age, and was educated in St. Albans and Charleston Academy, in Maine; after which, he entered mercantile life as clerk in a store, remaining until he had reached his majority. He then embarked in the mercantile business on his own account and continued the same there five years; at which time, his father, with the rest of the family, removed to Dexter, Mich., while he went to St. Andrews, Province of New Brunswick, and continued to reside there until 1848, when he went to Michigan and lived there most of the time for the next four years, and in April, 1853, for the benefit of his health, left for Havana, Cuba, where he occupied his attention in artistic work, painting and draw-



Alpheus Wright



ing, etc. About a year later, he returned to Michigan, and embarked in the lumber manufacturing business at East Saginaw, on the Saginaw River, and carried on the same, together with his mercantile business, for the succeeding five years. His health then failing him again, he closed up his business, and, in the spring of 1860, started for the gold fields of Colorado, outfitting at St. Joseph, Mo., with twenty-eight yoke of oxen, four horses and eleven wagons, loaded with steam boilers, engines, saw and shingle mill, and quartz-mill machinery. Upon his arrival in Colorado, he found his quartz-mill could not be made available or practically operated, and abandoned the same. He then proceeded to Gilpin County with his saw-mill, and set up and operated the same in a gulch, which he named Michigan Gulch, until 1863, meanwhile, devoting a portion of his time to mining. Thence removed to Boulder and established and operated his steam saw and shingle mill, until 1870, having become the principal lumber merchant of Boulder; and during the latter three years of that time, he was also engaged in the mercantile business. Although having retired from the active pursuit of his business, he is still interested in the same. Mr. Copeland is the owner of valuable real estate in Boulder, and one of her influential and prominent citizens. He was married May 1, 1862, to Ellen E. Barnard, daughter of Timothy Barnard, of Saginaw City, Mich., who were originally from New Hampshire. His wife, Ellen E. Copeland, was born in the town of Gilmanton, N. H., July 27, 1831. She went with her parents from Gilmanton to Oldtown, Penobscot Co., Maine, in 1832, and there lived until the year 1859, when she removed with her parents to Saginaw City, Mich. He has three sons—Evert B. Copeland, born in Saginaw City, Mich., Sept. 16, 1863; Melville P. Copeland, born in Boulder, Colo., Jan. 31, 1865, and Royal T. Copeland, born in Boulder, Colo., Sept. 30, 1867.

COL. B. L. CARR.

Among the old veteran soldiers of the late civil war, who have made Colorado their home, may here be mentioned in terms of worthy commendation the name and history of Col. B. L. Carr. He is universally esteemed through his careful and faithful discharge of duty as a member of the legal profession, and, as a citizen of Longmont, has become influential and popular and a valued member of society. He was born in Grafton Co., N. H., Sept. 11, 1842. His early life was passed upon a farm. At the age of fifteen, he entered a seminary at Newberry, Vt., continuing until the opening of the war, when he entered the army, April 20, 1861, in the 2d N. H. V. I. for three months' service, again re-enlisting, on Jan. 20, 1862, in Co. M, 1st R. I. V. C., and, in 1864, was transferred with Co. M to the 1st N. H. V. C. In September, 1864, at the battle of Fisher's Hill, the thumb of his left hand was shot away, and, at the close of the battle at Appomattox, at the time of Lee's surrender, he lost his right arm by grape-shot. During the war, he was taken prisoner and confined six months in Belle Isle and Libby Prisons. After his discharge, in 1865, he returned to New Hampshire, and again attended school at the seminary at Newberry, Vt., where he remained until 1867. He then removed to Waukegan, Lake Co., Ill., where he held the position of Principal of the high school about eighteen months, after which he was chosen Superintendent of the public schools of that county, and resigned that position to remove to Colorado in 1871, meantime having read law under E. P. Ferry, who is now Governor of Washington Territory, and admitted to the bar in 1869. In 1871, he removed to Colorado and located at Longmont, where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession. In the fall of 1872, he was elected District Attorney for the Second Judicial District of Colorado, and held two years. He was also a member of the Consti-

tutional Convention that framed the Constitution of Colorado. In the Masonic fraternity, he has held various important offices, and, in 1879, was elected to the office of Grand Master for the State of Colorado, which office he now holds. He was married, in October, 1867, to Miss Mary L. Pease, of Waldo Co., Me., and has two children, a daughter of twelve years, and a son one year old.

JOHN M. CARNAHAN.

This gentleman, an extensive farmer and an enterprising and highly respected citizen of Boulder Co., was born near Pittsburgh, Penn., Nov. 21, 1833. His early life, until attaining the age of manhood, was spent on his father's farm and in attending district school, after which he embarked in the mercantile business, continuing the same six years. In 1861, he removed to Riley Co., Kan., where, during the succeeding nine years, he was engaged in farming and stock-growing, and, during the last three years of that time, was also engaged in freighting across the plains. In 1870, he removed to Colorado, and purchased twenty acres of land at White Rock, Boulder Co., where he has since resided, and owned a one-third interest in the White Rock Flouring-Mill, which he continued to operate until it was burned down in 1878. Since his residence at White Rock, he has, by pre-emption and purchase, added 500 acres of adjoining land to his original twenty. Mr. Carnahan has always taken a lively interest in all matters pertaining to the advancement of the industries of the county, and especially the agricultural interests. During the prevalence of the grasshopper scourge, in 1875, when the grain crops throughout the county then just coming on, were entirely destroyed, and many farmers were without means of purchasing seed for re-sowing, application was made to the moneyed men of the county and of the city of Denver, for what was termed a Farmers' Relief Loan,

and a fund of \$3,000 was raised. Mr. Carnahan was intrusted with the expenditure of this fund in the purchase of seed at Kansas City, he having been the choice of the farmers for that important trust. During those grasshopper years, Mr. Carnahan exhibited a notable liberality and generosity of spirit personally toward supplying farmers without means, with seed wheat, waiting for re-payment till the years of plenty. His generosity and public spirit commands universal respect. As a fruit-grower, he takes rank with the foremost in the country, and has now successfully growing upon his farm some of the finest orchards of both large and small fruits of the choicest varieties. His orchards have now almost reached the age of full bearing, and exemplify the success to be attained in this department by skillful and careful culture.

LEWIS CHENEY.

Lewis Cheney was born in the county of Cattaraugus, State of New York, April 4, 1830. Removed to Stephenson Co., Ill., when a small boy, and was raised at hard work on a farm, without any advantages of schools. Managed to gather information sufficient to conduct his own business, and, as his business interests increased, the necessary business education followed. He crossed the plains in the year 1850, arriving in California late in the fall, and engaged in mining about one year, the returns from which were very satisfactory. After freighting and dealing in stock almost three years, he returned to his old home in Illinois in the summer of 1854 and engaged in the mercantile business in the fall of that year in the town of Lena, Stephenson Co., Ill. After selling goods about one year, he closed out his stock and invested in a farm and went to work as of old. Having accumulated a little money—profits from his California trip and mercantile business, together with his successful farming operations—in the spring of 1856, he sold his

farms, all his stock and farming implements. He then invested \$15,000 in Government bonds. He had at this time, also, \$10,000 of notes well secured, which he left with his wife. Taking \$10,000 cash, he started for Montana. On his arrival at Plattsmouth, Neb., May 20, 1866, he met his brother, and together they purchased a lot of freight teams, and loaded them with supplies, purchasing at the same time something over 400 head of cattle, with which they started for Montana. After passing up the Platte River to Ft. Laramie very pleasantly, they were informed there by officers in charge that they would have no trouble in passing over the Boesman route. But, after continuing their journey some distance, they were attacked by Sioux and Cheyenne Indians, at a point called Dry Fork and Wind River, where his brother was shot and killed and he narrowly escaped the same fate, but managed to save the entire train, wintering at the head of the Missouri River, and sold out during the winter and spring. He then returned to his home in July, 1867. After selling his residence in Lena, Ill., he moved to Holden, Mo., and there started a bank, under the firm name of Smith & Cheney, July 1, 1868. Organized the Bank of Holden, in the year 1871, of which he was elected President, and held that position until his resignation was accepted one year ago (1879). He also helped to organize the Bates Co. National Bank, of Butler, Mo., in the year 1874, and after its organization was elected President, which position he now retains. He is the largest stockholder in both the above-named institutions. He came to Boulder, May 10, 1877, and organized the First National Bank of Boulder, in company with I. M. Smith and others, of which he was elected President, and has since honorably filled that position; the other officers of this last-named institution being W. H. Thompson, Vice President, and W. H. Allison, Cashier. He was married, first, in Stephenson Co., Ill., September, 1855, to Miss Margaret Blair, who

died at Holden, Mo., September, 1869. He was married the second time at Holden, Mo., January, 1871, to Miss Sarah A. Milner, daughter of Oliver Milner of Indiana, and has a family of six children—three daughters by his first marriage and two sons and one daughter by his second marriage.

GEORGE W. CHAMBERS.

Among the early pioneers of Colorado who have during the past twenty-one years resided in Boulder Co., and have been prominently identified with its mining and agricultural interests, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., May 9, 1826. His early life was spent on a farm and in acquiring such education as the schools of that early day afforded. In his eighteenth year, he began school-teaching during winters, and during the summers was variously occupied. In 1853, he removed to Poweshiek Co., Iowa, where he continued to teach school during winters and worked at carpentering during the summer seasons. In 1855, he removed to Newton, Jasper Co., also in that State, and engaged in the drug business, continuing the same until 1859. He then came to Colorado and located at Gold Hill, in what is now Boulder Co., where he followed mining three years. In 1862, he removed to Boulder Valley and purchased a land and claim, and shortly afterward homesteaded a quarter-section of land five miles east of Boulder City, on which he remained. During the succeeding ten years, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and taught school two winters. In 1872, he again removed to Gold Hill, where he resided during the succeeding four years, engaged in mining. He then returned to his farm and has since been engaged in farming, and, at the same time, continuing his mining operations in the mountains. He owns the Golden Crown and White Cloud at Gold Hill also an interest in various other mines in different parts of the

county. In 1861, he was appointed by the Jefferson Territorial Legislature one of the first County Commissioners, and, the following spring, was elected the first Treasurer of Boulder Co., which office he honorably filled one term. In 1870, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he has almost continuously filled since. He was married, Oct. 12, 1848, to Miss Eliza J. Jones, daughter of Hon. John Jones, of Congruity, Penn.

CHARLES P. CHEDSEY

was born in Guilford, New Haven Co., Conn., June 6, 1817. He is descended from New England ancestry, who were among the early settlers of New Haven, Conn. When he was about three years old, his parents removed to Durham, Middlesex Co., where he remained, engaged in farming, until 1841. He was married, in 1840, to Miss Sarah C. Squires, daughter of Anson Squires, of Durham, Conn., and a sister to Fredrick Squires, one of the pioneers of Boulder. In 1841, he removed with his family, to Marshall, Calhoun Co., Mich., also accompanied by his parents, who remained there several years. He returned in 1842, to Connecticut, and was engaged in farming near Durham and North Guilford, until 1872, when he removed to Colorado and located at Boulder, having purchased property and built a residence, where he now resides. He has since devoted his attention to gardening and farming. He has a family of nine children—five sons and four daughters.

J. C. COULEHAN.

This gentleman, senior member of the firm of J. C. Coulehan & Bro., dealers in flour, grain, and agricultural implements, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, Dec. 2, 1832. At an early age, he removed with his parents to Sheboygan, Wis.; thence, in 1861, to Bellevue, Iowa. His early life was spent in attending school, and, in 1869, he took a commercial course in a com-

mercial college at Galena, Ill. In 1870, he spent one year in his father's store, in Bellevue, and subsequently was engaged one year with a company in surveying the Dubuque, Clinton & Chicago Railroad. He then returned home, and remained in the store until the fall of 1874, after which he came to Denver, Colo., where he was engaged with Lee & Coulehan, dealers in agricultural implements, until July, 1875. He then came to Boulder, and took charge of I. M. Field's grocery store, remaining six months. He subsequently clerked for Field & Hill, forwarding and commission merchants of Pueblo, in their branch house at Cucharas. In November, 1876, he returned to Iowa, but owing to failing health, went to Texas, where he spent the winter traveling for the commercial house of M. Hinsey. In the spring of 1877, he returned to Iowa and closed up his father's business, after which he again came to Boulder. Shortly after his arrival, he engaged in the flour, grain and agricultural implement business. In the spring of 1880, owing to the increase of business, he sent for his brother Charles, who immediately came to Boulder, and purchased an interest in the firm, since known as J. C. Coulehan & Bro. Through fair dealing and close attention to business, they are building up a large trade. He was married, Sept. 3, 1879, to Miss Mamie McCaslin, daughter of Matthew McCaslin, and was the first white child born at Gold Hill, Boulder Co.

JOSHUA E. CHAPMAN.

Mr. Chapman, one of Boulder County's pioneer farmers and worthy and honored citizens, was born in Madison Co., Ohio, Sept. 23, 1826. He is of English and Irish descent, and spent his early life on a farm. In 1850, he removed to Cass Co., Iowa, where during the succeeding thirteen years he was engaged in farming. In 1863, he came to Colorado, and purchased a claim for 120 acres of land on St. Vrain Creek, six miles west of Longmont, on which he has

since resided, engaged in farming and stock-raising, and has from time to time purchased additional land, until he at present owns 180 acres of well-improved land. In the fall of 1877, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he honorably filled two years. Mr. Chapman was married, Jan. 8, 1852, to Miss Martha D. Richardson, of Cass Co., Iowa, and has a family of four children, one son and three daughters.

ROBERT CULVER.

This gentleman is well known among the citizens of Boulder as an active man in her interests, and was an early settler and among the first mill men in the county. He was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., March 6, 1830. His grandfather, Noah Culver, was among the old settlers in the New England States, and his father, Lyman Culver, followed farming and lumbering. Until about fifteen years of age, the subject of this sketch remained upon the farm at home, then entered Randolph Academy, now Chamberlain Institute; after three years at that academy, he went to Chicago and was there engaged in the produce business eight years. Early in the spring of 1860, he emigrated to Colorado, bringing with him the first quartz-mill set up and operated by steam at Gold Hill, Boulder Co. Here he was engaged in mining and milling three years, then removed to Boulder City, and rented a farm of 160 acres from C. J. Goss, this farm is situated between Boulder City and the State University, eighty acres of which is now within the corporate limits of Boulder and partially built up. Mr. Culver has since resided in Boulder and devoted his attention chiefly to stock-growing and building houses on his addition. He was elected and served two years as Clerk and Recorder of Boulder Co. He was also Clerk of the District Court, after which he purchased the farm above mentioned, besides this, he is now owner of two fine farms on St. Vrain Creek,

Boulder Co., and a stock ranche in Larimer Co., having in all about 560 acres.

SYLVESTER SPELMAN DOWNER.

The subject of the following brief sketch is the recently elected County Judge of Boulder Co. Mr. Downer was born in Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 12, 1853. His family removed to Granville, same State, when he was but three years old. He attended college at Denison University, Greenville, until his junior year was completed, in the spring of 1873, when he came to Colorado on account of failing health, stayed one year at Evans, Weld Co., and, in the summer of 1874, returned to Ohio. In the fall, he went to Columbia Law School, in New York City, where he remained two years under instruction of the celebrated Theodore W. Dwight, LL.D. In May, 1876, he graduated, and was admitted to the New York bar the same month. He comes of stalwart stock, his father, Edward M. Downer, a banker at Granville, having been one of the Hayes Electors in 1876. Soon after graduating, Sylvester returned to Colorado, locating at Boulder in the practice of his chosen profession. His real ability, united with modesty becoming a young man, have steadily advanced him in business and public favor until, with scarcely an effort on his own part, he has been elected to the honorable and responsible position of County Judge of Boulder Co.

HON. LEWIS H. DIXON.

Hon. Lewis H. Dixon, recently elected on the Republican ticket to the Colorado Legislature, was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1834. He moved with his father's family to Dane Co., Wis., in 1845, and was raised a farmer. In 1859, he came among the earliest to Colorado, and was mining in Boulder Co. in the fall of that year. He helped sink the first shaft on Gold Hill. The next year, he mined in California Gulch, where the city of Leadville now

stands. In 1861, he came back to Boulder Co. and located in the valley on the ranche he now lives on, near Longmont. Though not a soldier of the great civil war, he has borne arms for the good of his country, having been one of the immortal few who struck for the liberty of Colorado at Sand Creek, during the Indian war in 1864. He has been a Republican from the party's birth, casting his first vote for Fremont. Mr. Dixon is a man of sterling character. Intelligent industry has made him independent in property, and up-right dealing and ready response to every demand of good citizenship have given him a high place in the respect and esteem of his neighbors. Thoroughly acquainted with every home interest of the State, he can be relied upon as a legislator who will know his duty toward all classes, and will not be afraid to do it under all circumstances.

WILLIAM A. DAVIDSON.

This gentleman was one of Colorado's earliest and industrious pioneers, and one of the stalwart company of Western men of signal energy and intelligence; not the drones or mere adventurers, or men without education and business qualifications, nor were they men similar in disposition, purpose or inclination to the noted wild and uncouth trappers, with whom the more staid people of the East at first classed them, but the men who, as the history of the wonderful progress and transformation of the country has well proven them to have been, settled down at the foot of mountain walls, in a region seemingly unfit for habitation, with a fearless determination, to lay the foundations of a State, whose mighty resources and industries have become the pride of the Union. William A. Davidson is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Philadelphia, Aug. 10, 1817. He is descended, on the one side, from the old Quaker stock of Pennsylvania, and, on the other side, from Puritan

ancestry. He was educated in an academy at Andover, Mass., and at Phillips Academy, but, as his forefathers were sea-faring men before him, his greatest ambition was to go to sea and follow a sailor's life. With this determination he left home. His mother, however, being averse to his going to sea, finally prevailed upon him to abandon this project and enter Lafayette College. At the age of twenty, he left school and joined a corps of engineers, as rodman, on the survey of the Memphis & La Grange Railroad, in Tennessee, during the construction of which, he was promoted to assistant engineer, and remained so until the completion of the road. He then joined his mother, who had moved to Alton, Ill., and was there engaged as assistant division engineer on the Alton & Terre Haute Railroad one and one-half years, until work was suspended on that road. Removing then to Iowa City, he followed civil engineering about two years, then purchased a farm of 1,500 acres, in Clinton Co., Iowa, in partnership with his brother, about one-half of which was under cultivation. The farm being situated on the emigrant route to California, he soon became infused with the desire to enter the adventurous and exciting scenes of Western life, and in the spring of 1850, having made up a party of four, he started for California, with an outfit amply sufficient for such a journey. Upon reaching Green River, taking advantage of an opportunity to make some money to increase his outfit and supplies, he hired two boats, and operated a ferry line across that river for ten days, clearing \$1,400. He then proceeded on his journey, by way of Salt Lake, and, after leaving the latter place, he deviated from the regular trail, and the journey through there proved to be one of great difficulty and danger, the party being often without water, and harassed by hostile Indians. After finally reaching California, he located at Placerville, El Dorado Co., where he discovered the Wisconsin

sin bar, and secured a large amount of gold. Thence went into Sierra Co., where he found rich diggings, the highest such known on the continent, and then spent the summer of 1851 in successful operations, having built a ditch to facilitate his work. He remained there during the winter of 1852, which was one of severe cold and exceedingly heavy falls of snow. In the spring of that year, he went to Amador Co., and purchased a farm of 3,000 acres, built a saw-mill and sluice-ditch, and continued mining and lumbering until 1856, when the death of his brother necessitated his return to Iowa to settle up his estate. During that year, he sold his property in California and remained in Iowa until the spring of 1859, when he came to Colorado, locating in Boulder; built a log house and engaged in merchandising with S. M. Breath. In the fall of that year he removed to Golden, continuing merchandising until the fall of 1860, during which time he built the first ditch in Colorado, from Golden City to the Arapahoe Co. bar. He spent the following year on an extended trip through the San Juan country. His adventures with the Indians, hardships and sufferings, often without water and food, in one of the most desolate and wild countries on the continent, would be full of interest and romance, had we space here to relate them. Returning from this trip, he settled in Golden and turned his attention to mining and milling. He built and successfully operated a six-stamp mill in Ward District, until 1864, realizing large profits, having associated with him Mr. S. M. Breath and Mr. Pomeroy. During the summer of 1864, they discovered the Ni Wot mine, which proved very rich. He spent the fall of 1864 and winter of 1865, in New York City, where he organized a mining company, called the Ni Wot Company. He then accompanied Henry Dakin and C. S. Trowbridge, and other members of his company, who were also interested in the Kansas Pacific Railroad, to Colorado, and, after visiting

their mine, proceeded on a trip for the purpose of examining the country and selecting the best route for the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. Before returning, they visited Idaho City, where they purchased a mine for \$120,000, and in the latter part of the winter of 1865, left San Francisco, by steamer, for New York City. Previous to this, however, he had ordered extensive mining and milling machinery from Chicago, to be shipped to Grinnell, Iowa, which, after his return in the spring of 1865, he conveyed across the plains, requiring a train of 205 ox teams, and a large force of men. The trip to the Missouri River was beset with rain and floods; the latter part of the journey across the plains was accomplished with less difficulty. After four months on the road, he succeeded in getting the machinery to the mine. This was the first and largest enterprise undertaken in the mining and milling of Colorado. He immediately built the mill, and on Aug. 10, started twenty-five stamps. On the 7th of November, he set in operation twenty-five stamps more, but upon the completion of the mill, it was destroyed by fire, on Nov. 10. They then re-built the mill and operated the same until February, 1867, when they reached iron pyrites in the mine, which, being unable to treat, necessitated the closing down of their mill, which remained so until 1870, when Mr. Davidson came into possession of the property, which he has since owned and operated. In 1870, he built his present residence on his farm, eight miles east of Boulder. This farm Mr. Davidson became the owner of in 1859, and contains 600 acres. His subsequent improvements have made it one of the finest farms in the Boulder Valley. The grounds are now ornamented with a variety of native and imported trees, including maple, elm, chestnut and walnut. The land is all improved to meadows and wheat culture. His residence was built of concrete, under his own supervision, and was the first such built in Boulder Co. In 1870, Mr. Davidson, in com-

pany with Mr. W. A. H. Loveland, C. C. Welch, H. M. Teller, and other prominent Colorado men, organized the Davidson Coal and Iron Company, of which Mr. Davidson was President. This company owned 8,000 acres of land, separated into two parcels by Mr. Davidson's home place, and contains coal and iron. From the Boulder intervalle, these table-lands gradually rise, sloping smoothly, like a terraced garden, containing about 2,000 acres of the high plain, and 6,000 acres of the brown clay wheat lands. Without water, this land would have been worthless for agricultural purposes; and, as all of the land was above the ditches then existing, the company constructed a canal six feet wide at the bottom and two feet in depth, from the South Boulder Creek, at the entrance of the cañon, extending the same eleven miles to the eastern slope of the tract of land, high enough to irrigate all of the tillable land. This canal cost \$13,000. The company have made extensive exploitations on their lands for coal, and have found the same to be underlain with valuable coal veins.

JOHN DAVIS.

Mr. Davis is one of the enterprising and successful farmers of Boulder County, who have demonstrated that agricultural pursuits can be successfully carried on in Colorado. He has also, during the past seventeen years, been identified with the mining, lumbering and saw-milling interests of this county. Was born in Franklin Co., Mass., April 30, 1817. His early life, until his ninth year, was spent on a farm, and in attending school; after which, he worked in a cotton factory during the succeeding fifteen years. In 1841, he went to Grant Co., Wis., where he took up a farm, on which he discovered lead, and followed farming and lead-mining eighteen months. He then returned to Massachusetts, and again worked in a cotton-factory two years. He was married, in 1844, to Miss Lucy Lyman, of Warren, Mass. In 1845,

he returned to his farm in Wisconsin, where he continued to carry on farming and lead-mining until 1850. He then removed to Waukesha County, same State, and engaged in the mercantile business, and in running a match-factory, continuing the same two years. In 1852, he removed to Allamakee Co., Iowa, where he purchased and ran a saw-mill. In 1863, he came to Colorado, and, in company with Austin Smith, erected a saw-mill in Ward District, Boulder Co., which they ran until 1866, when he purchased Mr. Smith's interest, since which time, he and his son, Charles L., have run the mill. In 1865, he pre-empted 160 acres of land eight miles northeast of Boulder City. In 1867, he returned to Iowa for his family, and on the way across the plains, was twice attacked by Indians, but after sharp skirmishing, escaped without loss. He has since resided on his farm, engaged in agricultural pursuits and in running his saw-mill, and has devoted considerable attention to mining in the mountains, being the discoverer and owner of the Grey Bird Mine, in Ward District, and in connection with his sons, Charles L. and F. W., owns the Mayflower in same district, and is otherwise connected with the mining interests of that district.

JAMES W. DEVELINE.

This gentleman, senior member of the firm of J. W. Develine & Son, proprietors of the Boulder Iron Foundry and Machine Shop, was born in Tyrone, North Ireland, in May, 1815. At an early age, he came with his parents to America, and located in Cleveland, Ohio. In his sixteenth year, he served an apprenticeship at the machinist's and founder's trade, continuing to work at the same in Cleveland a number of years. In 1852, he removed to Norwalk, same State, where he worked at this trade during the succeeding ten years, after which he engaged in running a foundry seven years. In 1869, he removed to Toledo, Ohio, and engaged



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in the machine and foundry business. In 1876, he came to Boulder City, Colo., and with his son, Samuel Develine, opened the Boulder Iron Foundry and Machine Shop, in which business he is still engaged.

CHARLES DABNEY.

Mr. Dabney is not only one of Boulder's substantial business men, but he is also one of her worthy and honored pioneers. He is a native of Ohio and was born in Trumbull Co., of that State, July 23, 1831. He is descended from German and Scotch ancestry, was educated in the public schools, and at the age of seventeen entered an apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade, which business he followed until 1853. In November of that year, he was married to Miss Catherine Church, daughter of Seymour Church, of Warren, Ohio. Removing then to Rock Island, Ill., he established a wagon manufactory in partnership with T. J. Jones, in which business he continued two years, meanwhile having purchased his partner's interest. In 1855, he removed to Winterset, Iowa, where he was engaged in the lumber business and operating a steam saw-mill until 1858, then disposed of the same and removed to Savannah, Mo., where he remained until 1860. Thence came to Colorado, arriving in Denver in May of that year, and a few months later located at Gold Hill, Boulder Co. In the fall of 1860, his family joined him at Gold Hill, and he resided there until 1864, engaged in mining and the blacksmith business. In the fall of 1861, he was made Postmaster at Gold Hill, and also Justice of the Peace, and in the fall of 1863, was elected County Commissioner. After returning from an extended visit in the East during the winter of 1864, he removed to Boulder, where he was elected and served as Justice of the Peace until 1868, and at the same time carried on a blacksmith and wagon shop. From that time until 1875, he remained out of business, then was engaged in the grain

and commission business one year as the firm of Dabney, Stephens & Co. In 1878, he formed a partnership with H. M. Russell to engage in a general real estate, mining and brokerage business, and has since remained in that business, to which he added the lumber business in 1879, and established a lumber-yard in Boulder. As early as 1864, he made large purchases of real estate in Boulder, and built the first brick building in the town, which still stands in good condition as one of the old landmarks, and is located on the corner of Pearl and Twelfth streets, where Mr. Dabney's office is at present located. Aside from his business connections above mentioned he is connected with the mining interests of Boulder Co., and is part owner of the Columbia mine, in Ward District, and various other valuable mining property.

HENRY DEITZ.

Not the least worthy and competent of those whose skill and industry have been employed for the past few years in the industrial affairs of Boulder Co., is Henry Deitz. Born in Lewis Co., N. Y., March 3, 1841, and is descended on the paternal side from the celebrated Montcalm family of France. His mother's family was among the early settlers of the State of New York. He received a liberal education at the Lowville Academy of his native place, and at the early age of fifteen years, turned his attention to preparing himself for a professional life. After reading medicine one year in the office of Dr. F. Bischoff, he took up the study of law, and at the end of two years laid aside his law books to engage in teaching. In 1861, he accepted a position in the Albany Steam Flour Mills, and, one year later, was advanced to the position of first book-keeper, which position he held one year. He then became Superintendent, and remained so during the succeeding three years. From 1866 to 1868, he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business, and imported large quantities of fine

groceries and fruits, during which time he originated and organized the Business Men's Protective Association at Albany, the first such established in the United States, of which association he was the first President. In 1869, he left New York, and spent one year traveling over the Western States, after which, he accepted the position of ticket agent on the Hamibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and at the end of eight months was appointed General Supply Agent for the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, also Assistant Superintendent of the locomotive and car department. He held various positions with railroads until 1876, respectively, as assistant to the Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the California & Texas Railway Construction Co., Local Treasurer, Auditor and Paymaster for the Trans-Continental Railway, with headquarters at Sherman, Texas, and finally transferred to the Texas & Pacific Railway Co. In the spring of 1876, owing to his wife's failing health, he came to Colorado, and has since resided in Boulder. He was first employed as Superintendent of mines in Sugar Loaf District, and, in January, 1877, embarked in the wholesale grain and commission business, continuing the same up to the present time. He is also the present Secretary and Treasurer of the White Rock Coal Co., and General Manager of the Albany & Boulder Mining Company in Park Co.

LEVI W. DOLLOFF.

Mr. Dolloff is one of the leading members of the legal profession of Boulder, whose distinction and prominence are the results of his own perseverance, coupled with the ever commendable traits of character—strict integrity, good judgment and a high sense of duty and honor. With habits of the closest application and most diligent study, it requires no foreknowledge to predict for him the most permanent success. Born in Lowell, Mass., Feb. 17, 1843. He received a liberal education at the New-

berry Seminary, in Vermont, and the State University of Michigan. In his thirteenth year, he began teaching in the public schools, and continued the same a number of years in New Hampshire, Vermont and Michigan. He then studied medicine three years as a discipline, never intending to practice it, and subsequently read law with Judge Coolidge, of Niles, Mich. He was admitted to the bar in 1872, and immediately began practice. In the fall of 1874, he came to Colorado and located in Georgetown, where he formed a copartnership with Hon. R. S. Morrison, which existed one year. He then came to Boulder City, and has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession. In the spring of 1876, Mr. Dolloff was elected a member of the Board of Education of Boulder, of which he was made Secretary, and held that office two years. In the fall of that year, he was elected a member of the first Board of Regents of the State University of Colorado for a term of six years, and was elected by the board first President of that body, which position he held two years, and has since, honorably and with credit to himself and Boulder, discharged the duties of that office.

JOSIAH DARTT.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch, is well and prominently recognized as a man of thorough qualifications as a civil engineer and surveyor, and is one of Boulder City's honored and highly esteemed citizens. He is of English descent, and was born in Tioga Co., Penn., Aug. 29, 1818. His early life, until his seventeenth year, was spent on a farm, and in attending district school, after which he attended an academy at Wellsboro, in his native State, one year. He then went to Illinois, and worked on a farm near Rockford, two years, then returned to Pennsylvania, and during the succeeding fourteen years taught school winters, and followed surveying summers, with Mr. Bache, a U. S. Land Surveyor, three years of

that time in Pennsylvania, and the remainder in Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin. From 1850 to 1862, he was County Surveyor of Sauk Co., Wis., and during the succeeding nine years, followed surveying in Sauk and Dane Cos., that State. In 1871, he came to Colorado, and located in Boulder, where he has since resided. In December of that year, he was appointed the first U. S. Mineral Surveyor of District No. 4, embracing all that part of Colorado north of the south line of Boulder Co., and has ever since been engaged in surveying in this district. Mr. Dartt was married, in 1841, to Mrs. Emma E. Dartt, of New Haven, Conn., a widow lady, who had one daughter, now Mrs. A. J. Maxwell, of Boulder, by which marriage he has two daughters.

HORACE O. DODGE, M. D.

Dr. Dodge has become well and favorably known in the medical profession of Colorado, since taking up his residence in the State. He is a native of Illinois, and was born in the town of Downer's Grove, Du Page Co., Dec. 13, 1844. He is descended from English ancestry. His parents still reside in Du Page Co., where they are well known as having been among the earliest settlers, and but recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, at which were present their six children—five married daughters, and the subject of this sketch, their only son. Also six members of the Blodgett family, to which they are closely related, and twenty-two grandchildren. The subject of this sketch passed his early life in Illinois, and, at the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, entered the army and served during the war in the Army of the Potomac, after which he returned home, and one year later entered the Chicago Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1868, during the latter two years of which time he served as House Physician in the Woman's Hospital, of Chicago. After graduating, he began the practice of his

profession, at Lyons, Ill., which he continued successfully until disabled by a sun-stroke in July, 1870. Later in that year, he was married to Miss Laura H. Sturtevant, of Chicago. In January, 1871, he removed to Denver, Colo., but in the spring of that year settled in Boulder Co. One year later, he became a resident of the city of Boulder, where he has since been engaged in the active practice of medicine. During his residence in Boulder, he has served two years as Alderman, and one year as Chief of the Fire Department and is at present Health Officer of the city. He was elected County Commissioner in the fall of 1879 and now holds that office. Dr. Dodge is prominently identified with various medical societies. He is a member of the Boulder Co. Medical Society, of which he was first President also a member of the State Medical Society, of which he was made President, and served during the year 1876, and is at present one of the trustees. He is also a prominent member of the American Medical Association. As a citizen, and in society, the Doctor is a man of sterling worth, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. He has a family of three children—two sons and one daughter.

VAN H. DARROW.

This gentleman, a member of the firm of V. H. Darrow & Co., proprietors of a general mercantile store at Louisville, Boulder Co., is of New England parentage, and was born in Noble Co., Ind., Jan. 1, 1855. His early life was spent in acquiring an education, and in his fourteenth year completed a commercial course in Conover's Commercial College, at Coldwater, Mich. He subsequently traveled two years for the wholesale book and stationery house of Brainard & Westmore, of Cleveland, Ohio. He then returned to Indiana and taught school two winters, and clerked in a store in the town of Orland, during the summer seasons, after which, he clerked in the general

mercantile store of Parker & Co., in the same town, four years. In 1876, he went to Greenfield Mills, same State, and embarked in the mercantile business, continuing the same two years. He was also appointed Postmaster of that place, and held the office of Justice of the Peace. In 1878, he came to Colorado, and engaged in the lumber business at Leadville, where he remained until August, 1879. He then came to Louisville, Boulder Co., and, in connection with his brother-in-law, C. C. Welch, established a general mercantile store, in which business he is still engaged, and is also Postmaster of that town, having been appointed soon after opening the store. Mr. Darrow was united in marriage, April 5, 1877, to Miss Dora Fish, daughter of Hon. Samuel Fish of Erie Co., Ohio.

COL. JOHN A. ELLET.

Col. John A. Ellet, Mayor of the city of Boulder, is a man well fitted for and worthy of the honorable and responsible position to which the city of Boulder has chosen him, and few, if any, of her representatives in official capacities, have evinced greater ability, popular strength and inherent worth, than he. Liberal, yet judicious in his views, and active in the promotion of any cause wherein his convictions enlist his co-operation, possessing an honorable record as a soldier and merchant in former years, and, as a public officer, Col. Ellet has merited the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens. As a citizen, Col. Ellet is public-spirited, and generous in the support of all laudable enterprises for the advancement of the interests of the city and vicinity. Born near Alton, Ill., June 22, 1838. He enjoyed the educational advantages afforded by the public schools of his native place, until attaining the age of fifteen years, when, taking with him his two younger brothers, he went to California by way of the Nicaragua route, to join his father, who had emigrated thither two years previously and established himself in

the hotel business at Belmont, San Mateo Co. He assisted his father in the hotel business, and was engaged in various other pursuits during the succeeding four years. In 1858, he entered the University of the Pacific at Santa Clara, and, after spending eighteen months at that institution, accepted a position as teacher in the public school of Santa Clara, continuing the same until the fall of 1862, when he left for the East to accept the commission of Lieutenant Colonel of the Mississippi River Ram Fleet, under the command of his uncle, Gen. Alfred W. Ellet, commander of the Mississippi Marine Brigade. He served with honor and distinction as an officer until the close of the war, having participated in many brilliant naval expeditions. To refer briefly: On March 24, 1863, an expedition was ordered by Gen. Ellet to pass the batteries of Vicksburg and go to the relief of the gallant Admiral Farragut, who, having attempted the passage of the batteries of Port Hudson, had only succeeded in passing with his flag-ship, the Hartford, and a small tender, called the Albatross, thus being in an exposed position between the two batteries, and liable to an attack from rebel rams, said to be preparing on Red River. This expedition was commanded by Col. Charles Rivers Ellet, and was composed of two rams, the Switzerland and Lancaster, the latter of which was commanded by Col. John A. Ellet, the subject of this sketch: while passing the Vicksburg batteries, the Lancaster was sunk, but the Switzerland succeeded in getting through in a badly damaged condition, which was soon repaired and again fit for service. Col. Charles Rivers Ellet was then ordered to the command of the infantry regiment of the Mississippi Marine Brigade; Lieut. Col. John A. Ellet then became commander of the ram Switzerland, and remained with Admiral Farragut until the surrender of Vicksburg. Meanwhile, Lieut. Col. Ellet assisted Admiral Farragut in blockading the mouth of Red River, to prevent sup-

plies from being sent to Port Hudson, and, while thus patrolling the river with the Switzerland, had an engagement at Simm's Port with a Rebel battery, supported by two regiments of infantry strongly entrenched behind the levee; after a severe fight, the rebels were routed, with a loss on board the Switzerland of one killed and three wounded. At the close of the war, after passing through many other battles and sieges, he was mustered out of service, Jan. 1, 1865. He then embarked in a general mercantile business with other parties at Vicksburg, Miss., and also established a branch house at Yazoo City, same State. He continued business at Vicksburg until burned out by the great fire, which occurred in that city in 1866; after which, the business was concentrated at Yazoo City, where he continued with slight intermission until March, 1875, then sold his interest to his brother, and removed to Boulder, Colo., since which time he has been engaged in the real estate, mining and brokerage business. In 1876, he was elected a member of the Boulder City Board of Trustees, of which he was made President. In April, 1880, he was elected Mayor of the city of Boulder, which office he now holds. Col. Ellet was a delegate from Colorado to the National Convention at Chicago, in June, 1880, which nominated Garfield and Arthur for President and Vice President of the United States.

WILLIAM H. DICKENS.

Mr. Dickens, one of Colorado's worthy and honored pioneers, who has, during the past nineteen years, successfully devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising, is of English descent, and was born on the Atlantic Ocean. May 26, 1843, while his parents were en route to America. His early life, until his seventeenth year, was spent in attending school in Columbia Co., Wis., where his parents had settled. In the spring of 1860, he came to Colorado, and during that season, was employed as

herder, by the St. Vrain Rancho Company. The following spring he took up 160 acres of land, adjoining the present site of Longmont, on the south, which he subsequently homesteaded, and where he has since resided, engaged in farming and stock-raising. By hard work and frugal habits, he has, from time to time, purchased additional land, until he at present owns 400 acres in Boulder Co., and 300 in Weld, and is surrounded by the comforts and necessities of life. Mr. Dickens was united in marriage, December, 1876, to Miss Ida Kiteley, of Longmont, and has two sons.

JOHN J. ELLINGHAM.

John J. Ellingham, present Sheriff of Boulder Co., was one of the early pioneers of Colorado. He was born in Cook Co., Ill., July 4, 1842. His father, John Ellingham, was a farmer by occupation, and, until about eighteen years of age, the subject of this sketch lived at home. In the spring of 1860, he emigrated to Colorado, and spent the first year at work on a ranche in Jefferson Co., and at his trade (that of a mason) upon the first improvements then being made in Denver. From that time until 1863, he was engaged in mining and milling in Gilpin Co. Thence went to Virginia City, M. T., where he spent one year in mining, then returned to Colorado, and, during the years 1865 and 1866, he was engaged in freighting across the plains from the Missouri River to Denver, after which he became interested in mining in Ward District, Boulder Co., and there remained until 1868, occupying the position of foreman of the Ni Wot mine during the greater portion of that time. Thence left for California, and, during the following two years, visited many of the mining districts of the Territories, returning to Colorado in the winter of 1870. During the year 1871, he was engaged in buying stock cattle in Texas for the Colorado market. After disposing of his cattle, he purchased teams in connection

with other parties and took contracts for furnishing wood for the Nederland Mining Company, and also for hauling ore from the Caribou mine to their mill. He remained in this business until the spring of 1874, then turned his attention to developing his own mines and operating a mill in the Ward District, but, during the following two years, was chiefly occupied as superintendent of the Caribou, Noname and Sherman mines respectively. In the spring of 1876, he organized the firm of Ellingham, Binford & Co., purchased the Humboldt mine and erected a ten-stamp mill, and has since continued to operate the same. In the fall of 1877, he was elected Sheriff of Boulder Co., which office he still holds by re-election, and is also Deputy United States Marshal for Colorado.

HOLDEN R. ELDRED.

Mr. Eldred, a '59-er, has, during the past two decades, devoted almost his entire attention to freighting, having at an early date made nineteen trips across the plains to the Missouri River, and later freighted to various points on the Union Pacific Railroad, to Salt Lake City, Deadwood, Dakota Territory, New Mexico and Leadville, and has traveled through all the Western States and Territories. He is of English and Scotch descent, and was born in Medina Co., Ohio, May 3, 1837. At an early age, he removed with his parents to Dodge Co., Wis., where he remained on his father's farm until seventeen years of age. He then clerked in a store in Columbus, Wis., one year, and subsequently traveled one year in Minnesota after which he clerked in a store in Fond du Lac, Wis., one year. In the fall of 1859, he came to Colorado and remained but a short time, then returned to Wisconsin. In the spring of 1860, owing to failing health of himself and wife, he removed to Colorado, and, during the succeeding eighteen months, followed freighting across the plains. He then

embarked in the mercantile business at Black Hawk, Gilpin Co., continuing the same until 1863, when he again engaged in freighting across the plains. During 1863, he served four months as 1st Lieutenant of Capt. C. M. Tyler's rangers. In 1866, he removed to Boulder Co., where he has since resided. During 1867, he was engaged in the mercantile business in Valmont. In 1868, he began freighting on the Union Pacific Railroad, and has since freighted to Salt Lake City, Deadwood, D. T., New Mexico and Leadville. In the spring of 1880, he purchased a livery, feed and sale stable on Thirteenth street in Boulder, in which business he has since been engaged. Mr. Eldred was married, March 25, 1860, to Miss Ophelia Allen, and has a family of three sons.

REV. JACOB S. FLORY.

Rev. J. S. Flory is the Presiding Elder or Bishop for Colorado, of the German Baptist Church, more commonly known as the Dunkers, Dunkards, or Tunkers [from the German tunk-en, to "dip"], a sect of American Baptists, called by themselves Brethren, said to have been organized at Schwarzenau, in Westphalia, by one Alexander Mack, in 1708, and named from their manner of baptism by trine immersion of believers. Their doctrines are similar to those of the Mennonites, and in the simplicity of their dress and manner they somewhat resemble the Society of Friends. They use the kiss of charity, and feet-washing in connection with the service of the Lord's Supper and Communion. They practice the laying-on of hands, anointing with oil, etc. They have Elders or Bishops, Teachers and Deacons. They have no salaried ministry, and for the most part are not regularly educated for the ministry. They reject infant baptism, condemn war and will not voluntarily engage in law-suits. Their simple lives, thrifty habits and fidelity to promise make them many friends. From the Dunkers as a sect, must be distinguished the Seventh-

Day Dunkers, commonly called the German Seventh-Day Baptists, who are sometimes confounded with them. Rev. Flory was born in Rockingham Co., Va., March 28, 1836, and is of German descent. His grandfather, Rev. John Flory, was for many years an able and popular Divine of the German Baptist Church. The subject of this sketch remained at home on a farm attending district school until twenty years of age, meantime, in 1854, having removed with his parents to Johnson Co., Iowa. In 1856, he returned to Virginia, and Jan. 7, 1857, was married to Miss Elizabeth Sanger, daughter of Jacob Sanger, of Augusta Co., Va., who was proprietor of the Mossy Creek Paper Mills. He then became a partner in the paper mills, in which business he continued fifteen months.

During the summer of 1858, he removed to Fayette Co., Virginia, where he engaged in farming until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, when, being a Union man, he preferred to leave the State and lose his property, rather than be forced into the Confederate army; so, taking a team—abandoning everything else—he removed his family to Keokuk Co., Iowa, traveling all the way by wagon, where, during the succeeding five years, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Previous to this, however, while residing in Virginia, in October, 1858, he had united with the German Baptist Church, and on Nov. 4, 1859, was elected to the ministry. In the spring of 1866, he returned to West Virginia, where he continued agricultural pursuits until the fall of 1873; meantime, in August, 1869, he was ordained as Elder or Bishop of the church, and took charge of a congregation. In October, 1873, he removed to Colorado and located in Weld Co., on the South Platte River, eighty-five miles east of Greeley, where he aided in organizing the Buffalo colony, of which he was made Secretary. He was also instrumental in having a post office located at Buffalo and one at Sarinda, ten

miles south of there, and was appointed Postmaster of the former, which position he held until 1875. Then, owing to Indian depredations in that vicinity, and the absence of proper school facilities for his children, he removed to Greeley, where, during the succeeding three years, he was engaged in the buffalo robe business.

In March, 1878, he purchased a farm of 80 acres, five miles west of Longmont, in Boulder Co., whither he removed, and where he has since resided, devoting a portion of his attention to farming, fruit-growing—having a very fine fruit orchard, which he is from year to year enlarging—and to bee culture. Meantime, in June, 1878, he began the publication of the *Home Mirror*, a literary sheet, devoted to the interests of health, home and general news, which he has published monthly, and during June, 1880, his son, W. H. Flory, a graduate of Huntingdon, (Pennsylvania) College, became associated with him in the publication thereof. Since Rev. J. S. Flory's residence in Colorado, he has had charge of the German Baptist Church in this State, which numbers at present about sixty members, fifty of whom are located in St. Vrain Valley and vicinity. They are at present just completing a substantial stone church, four miles west of Longmont—at a cost of \$2,000. The life of the Rev. J. S. Flory, since entering upon his duties as a minister of the German Baptist Church, has been one of great activity, effective and successful work for his denomination; and through his extended travels and the publication of his journal—the *Mirror*—he has become widely and favorably known as a Divine. His large experience, dating back over a period of twenty-one years, resulting in an increased scope of knowledge, fluency and ability as a speaker, has won for him prominence and popularity. His family consists of nine children living—three sons and six daughters, two of the latter are married to enterprising citizens of Boulder Co.

HIRAM FULLER

was born near Lebanon, Russell Co., Va., April 29, 1839. His father, Fowler Fuller, was a farmer by occupation, and the son was raised to the same pursuit. At the age of eighteen, he went to Winona, Minn., and spent one and a half years there in farming. Thence emigrated to Colorado, and was employed in the New York and Gunnell Quartz Mills, at Black Hawk, Gilpin Co., about four years. In 1868, he removed to Gold Hill, Boulder Co., where, in company with other parties, he erected a ten-stamp-mill, which he operated three years, during which time he owned the White Rock mine, and one-half interest in the Seven-Thirty, and was chiefly engaged in mining and selling tellurium ores, until spring of 1877, since which time he has operated largely in mining at Leadville and vicinity. He is the owner at present of an interest in the Magnolia mine, in Magnolia District, Boulder Co. In 1875, he held the office of Justice of the Peace, at Gold Hill, and has always taken an active part in the affairs of the county.

OSCAR F. A. GREENE.

Oscar Fitz-Allen Greene was born in Troy, Me., Feb. 2, 1842. His father was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, and possessed those sterling characteristics of sturdy manhood which distinguish so large a proportion of the rural population of New England—strict moral rectitude, incorruptible integrity, and inflexible firmness of purpose. These traits, transmitted to his son, were developed and strengthened by the rugged life of a farmer boy among the New England hills, and have marked in an eminent degree his subsequent career. Bereaved of both his parents at an early age, the subject of this sketch was left with but a limited patrimony, but, trite as the saying may be, with an unquenchable and all-consuming thirst for knowledge, and set at work to prepare himself, by his own exertions, for college. At the very

beginning of the late civil war, he left the school for the camp, and entered the military service of the Government, as a soldier in the 1st Me. V. C. He took part in the arduous campaigns of his regiment for three years, and, just prior to his discharge from the service, was wounded in a skirmish near Petersburg, Va. The writer first met him in the winter of 1864-65, just prior to his entrance into Bowdoin College, when, as "master of the district school," he formed one of the group around the winter fire-side of the writer's home. As a teacher, he was thorough and painstaking, exacting the same constant and careful application on the part of his pupils that he practiced himself. To his studious example, enthusiastic teachings and scholarly companionship, the writer is largely indebted for the cultivation of literary tastes, which have since been a source of immeasurable enjoyment. Entering Bowdoin College in 1865, Mr. Greene at once took a high rank as a close, conscientious student, and deep and decidedly original thinker. With him, the "midnight oil" was no romantic and fanciful illusion, existing only in the imagination of a fond mother and sisters, but an ever-present reality during the four years of his college life. He graduated in 1869, the first in a class of thirty-one. Choosing the law as his profession, he at once left for the West, and engaged for a year as a teacher in the public schools of Manitowoc, Wis., prosecuting his legal studies at the same time. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, and continued in the successful practice of his profession in Manitowoc until December, 1874. He was married in 1873, at Appleton, Wis., to Miss Carrie A. Mason, daughter of Prof. R. Y. Mason, of that place. In January, 1875, he removed to Boulder, Colo., at which place he has ever since been successfully engaged in the practice of law. In his profession, he practices the same habits of rigid application and thorough and complete mastery of the subject in hand, that marked his course as a stu-



*Yours very truly,
Geo. West.*



dent. Since August, 1877, by successive appointments, he has continued in the office of Town Attorney of Boulder. In August, 1880, he was nominated by the Republican County Convention, of Boulder Co., as one of the members from that county, in the General Assembly of the State, and as a nomination by the Republican party there, is equivalent to an election, it is safe to assert that, before this sketch shall appear in print, he will occupy a seat as "the honorable member from Boulder."

JAMES B. GOULD.

J. B. Gould, one of Colorado's early pioneers and substantial farmers, was born in New York State, Feb. 4, 1836. At an early age he removed with his parents to Crawford Co. Penn. thence, in 1854, to Polk Co., Iowa. His early life, until attaining the age of manhood, was spent on a farm, and in attending district school. In the spring of 1860, owing to failing health, he came to Colorado, and spent the season at Black Hawk, Gilpin Co., engaged in hauling quartz. The following fall he returned to Iowa, and in the spring of 1862, again came to Colorado, and, during the succeeding seven years, was engaged in freighting across the plains, between the Missouri River and Denver. He then traded his ox teams for 160 acres of land on Boulder Creek, near White Rock, on which he has since resided, engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has since, from time to time, purchased land, until he at present owns 440 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Gould was married in 1868, to Miss Sarah Askwig, of Buck Co., Neb., and has three sons.

HON. THOMAS J. GRAHAM.

Among the pioneers of Boulder Co., who have passed through the varied experiences of frontier life and become familiar with the history and growth of the State, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Nov. 25, 1830, and is of Scotch and

Dutch descent, his ancestors on both sides having been among the first settlers of that county. His early life, until his nineteenth year, was spent on a farm and in attending district school. He then went to Hamilton Co., Ohio, where he worked on a farm two years, after which he returned home and remained on his father's farm four years. In the spring of 1856, he went to Des Moines, Iowa, as representative of Eastern land owners. Thence, the following fall, to Leavenworth, Kan., and engaged in buying land for Eastern capitalists, and, while there, attended the land sales at Ft. Leavenworth, which were the first public land sales in that State. In February, 1857, he went to Pennsylvania, where he formed a partnership with J. L. McDowell for the purpose of engaging in the real-estate business at Leavenworth, Kan., to which place he returned, and continued in that business two years. In 1859, when the news of the wonderful discoveries of gold at Pike's Peak was heralded throughout the East, he purchased a quartz-mill, and, on the 14th of August, started with it for the new El Dorado—that being the first mill to cross the plains—arriving here about the 1st of November. He erected the mill at Gold Hill, Boulder Co., and, the following May, began running it, continuing until fall. He then sold the mill, after which he worked in a quartz-mill for the Union Mining Company eight months. In the spring of 1861, he, in connection with John Haney, purchased a ranche on St. Vrain Creek, on which they opened a hotel and engaged in hotel-keeping and farming. In the fall of 1862, he sold his interest in the ranche and hotel and purchased a land claim on a quarter-section of land one mile and a half east of Boulder City, on which he removed and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1865, he rented his farm, and went to Jamestown, same county, where he engaged in prospecting one year. He was then employed to operate a number of mines for

the Long's Peak Mining Company, in Ward District, and subsequently assisted Judge Breath in the management of the Ni Wot mines, in the same district. In 1868, he resumed prospecting, at which he continued three years. In 1871, he removed to Boulder City, where he has since resided, and opened a real-estate, mining and insurance office, being largely engaged as a mine examiner, in which business he has since continued. In 1861, when Colorado was made a Territory, he was appointed by Gov. Gilpin to organize Boulder Co. He held the first election to elect county officers and members to the Territorial Legislature, being himself elected one of the County Commissioners. In the fall of 1869, he was elected a member of the Lower House of the Territorial Legislature, and, during the term, succeeded in having the State University permanently located at Boulder City, and was elected a member of the Board of Trustees to erect the building. He was made Secretary of that board, in which capacity he served until the completion of the building, when it was turned over to the Territory. Mr. Graham has honorably filled various offices of public trust in a creditable manner, and as a citizen has attained a position of prominence and influence in the community.

JOHN W. GOSS.

This gentleman, one of Boulder County's honored and respected citizens, was born in Morristown, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in May, 1810, and is of New England parentage. In 1852, he removed with his parents to Du Page Co., Ill., thence, in 1853, to Kent Co., Mich. His early life, until his twelfth year, was spent in attending district school after which he worked at the blacksmith's trade in his father's shop four years. In 1856, he entered the central high school at Grand Rapids, Mich., from which he graduated in 1861, meantime, having taught school two winters, to secure the nec-

essary means with which to complete his education. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, 21st Mich., V. I., but, after serving six months, owing to failing health—hemorrhage of the lungs—he was discharged, and during the succeeding two years, devoted his attention to regaining his health. In the spring of 1864, he came to Colorado and worked at his trade in Central City six months. He then purchased a farm of 160 acres on St. Vrain Creek, near the foot-hills, on which he resided until 1874, engaged in farming during the summer seasons, and in working at his trade during winters. In 1874, he homesteaded 80 acres of land five miles northwest of Longmont, where he has since resided, engaged in working at his trade. He is also carrying on farming and stock-raising, and at present owns 480 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Goss has been twice married, first in March, 1866, to Miss Mary Hummell, of Boulder City, who died in February, 1867, and again in 1868, to Miss Ellen Olcott, of Kent Co., Mich.

FRANK C. GOFF.

F. C. Goff, agent of the Golden Smelting Company, for Boulder Co., was born in Allegheny City, Penn., May 24, 1858. His early life was spent in acquiring an education. In 1877, he came to Colorado for the purpose of learning the smelting business with J. H. Boyd, with whom he remained during the succeeding two years, engaged in various departments of that business. In 1879, he was employed as agent for the Golden Smelting Company, which position he still holds.

RICHARD G. GRIFFITH.

This gentleman, a member of the mercantile firm of Williams, Griffith & Co., of Longmont, is of Welsh descent, and was born in St. John, N. F., Aug. 11, 1850. He attended school till twelve years of age, then went to Granville, N. Y., where he clerked in a store eight years, and

subsequently clerked three months in Poultney, Vt., for J. Jay Joslin. In the fall of 1874, he came to Denver, Colo., with Mr. Joslin, for whom he continued to clerk until 1878. In July of that year, he came to Longmont and embarked in the mercantile business in company with A. L. Williams. Mr. Griffith was married in April, 1879, to Miss Libbie E. Williams, of Longmont, and has one son.

WILLIAM R. HOWELL.

Mr. Howell is one of the pioneer farmers of Boulder County, being one of the first to pre-empt a homestead in the beautiful Boulder Valley, where he resided until 1877, and since that time, on a farm two miles further down the creek. By economy and industry he has gathered around him the comforts of life, and has from time to time purchased additional land, to the improvement of which he has devoted his attention, until he has become one of the most successful and prosperous farmers of Boulder County. He is of New England parentage, and was born near St. Thomas, Can., Aug. 17, 1834. In his twelfth year, he removed with his parents to Carroll Co., Ill., where his early life was spent on a farm and in acquiring an education, which he subsequently completed at the Mt. Carroll Seminary, at Mt. Carroll, same county. In the spring of 1859, he came to Colorado and spent the season in the mountains, after which, he returned to Illinois. The following spring he again came to Colorado, and took up 160 acres of land on Boulder Creek, twelve miles below Boulder City, where he resided until 1877, when he purchased 320 acres of land, two miles further down the creek, on which he removed, and has since resided. Since Mr. Howell's residence in the State he has, with the exception of four years—when he was Sheriff of Boulder County—devoted his entire attention to farming and stock-raising, and, during his terms of office, superintended his farming and stock interests.

He at present owns 1,040 acres of well-improved land in Boulder Valley. In the fall of 1869, he was elected Sheriff of Boulder County, and re-elected in 1871, which office he honorably filled two terms. Mr. Howell was united in marriage, Dec. 24, 1864, to Miss Cornelia A. Sheldon, and has two daughters.

HON. JOHN C. HUMMEL.

Hon. John C. Hummel was born in Lewistown, Fulton Co., Ill., June 14, 1842. His father, William Hummel, followed farming, and the subject of this sketch was thus employed during early life. At the age of nineteen, he became connected with the coal business, which he continued about four years, then was engaged in filling contracts for railway supplies; three years later, he entered the mercantile business in Illinois, but soon turned his attention to the stock business in that State, buying and shipping to the Chicago market. Thence came to Colorado in 1871, and resided in Longmont until 1876, engaged in the real estate business. He served as County Commissioner of Boulder Co. from 1873 to 1876. In 1875, he was elected to and served one term in the Legislature. In May, 1876, he was appointed Treasurer of the Colorado Central Railroad, and served in that capacity until January, 1880. Mr. Hummel is largely interested in mines in Boulder Co., and also in real estate at Longmont. He is one of the Directors of the National State Bank, at Boulder, of which bank he was Vice President from its organization until May, 1876. He is a man well known and esteemed in business circles, and railroad affairs.

JUDGE P. M. HOUSEL.

Judge P. M. Housel is one of Colorado's fifty-niners, having from the first made Boulder Co. his home. He was born in Milton, Penn., in 1823, and removed to Davenport, Iowa, in 1852, thence to Newton, same State, in 1857, thence to Colorado in 1859, and engaged in mining on

the Horsfal Lode, during the first three years, after which he removed to the Valley, where he has since resided. In 1862, he was elected County Judge of Boulder Co., and re-elected to that position in 1864. He was one of the Trustees of the Boulder Valley Railroad during its construction, and has otherwise taken an active part in the affairs of the county. In politics, a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, of which he has since been a strong supporter. In religion, he is a Presbyterian, and has been a ruling Elder in that church for over twenty-seven years.

PORTER T. HINMAN.

Porter T. Hinman was one of the early pioneers of Boulder Co. and his history, both as a citizen and in political matters has been closely allied with that of the county, for a period of over twenty years. He is a native of the State of New York, and was born in Allegany Co., July 6, 1816. He is descended from English and Scotch ancestry. His parents were natives of Washington Co., N. Y., and early in life settled in Allegany Co., where his father, Anson Hinman, was engaged in the mercantile business, and served honorably as Judge of the County Court for a number of years. He was prominently identified with military affairs of that State, and for many years held the rank of General of State militia. Porter T. Hinman was educated in an academy, and remained at home with his parents until their death, which occurred when he was about fifteen years old. The home then having been broken up he went to Buffalo, N. Y., thence, a few months later, to Grand Island, N. Y. on Niagara River, where he remained three years as clerk for the Grand Island Company—a Boston company—thence went on board the steamboat Constellation, as clerk, then plying on Lake Erie; two years later, he removed to Mansfield, Ohio, where he was engaged in teaching writing school five years.

During his residence there, he was married to Miss Mary A. Smith, of Coshocton, Ohio. Leaving Ohio in 1841, he located in Clinton Co., Ind., engaging in farming until February, 1849, when he left for California by the overland route. He arrived there in the fall of that year, and was engaged in freighting and mining until 1853, then returned to Illinois, residing two and a half years in McDonough Co., engaged in agricultural pursuits; thence removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he spent one year as an assistant in the U. S. Land Office, and two years in operating a saw-mill in the vicinity of that city. In May, 1860, he emigrated to Colorado, and settled upon a ranche of 320 acres on Left Hand Creek, ten miles distant from Boulder. In 1863, he removed his family to Colorado, and has since resided on his farm, to the improvement and cultivation of which, and to his mining interests, his attention has been chiefly devoted. His long acquaintance and familiarity with the Indians of Colorado, with whom he has attained great favor, renders his frequent trips among them safe. He has a family of six children—five sons and one daughter.

MERITT L. HINMAN.

Mr Hinman was born in Illinois March 11, 1853. While yet an infant, he was taken by his parents to Des Moines, Iowa, whither they removed where his early life was spent in attending school. In his tenth year, he crossed the plains, with his father, to Colorado, bringing with them a herd of three hundred cattle, and located at Ni Wot, Boulder Co., where he remained on his father's farm until his twenty-second year. Reared a farmer, it was but natural as well as wise for him to begin life for himself by following in the footsteps of his father. He engaged in farming on rented farms two years, and subsequently purchased a farm of 160 acres, three miles west of Ni Wot, on which he removed, and continued in that occu-

pation until November, 1878. He then rented his farm and removed to Leadville, where he engaged in the dairy business fifteen months, after which he returned to his farm and resumed agricultural pursuits. Mr. Hinman was married, Jan. 3, 1875, to Miss Sarah E. Cavey, daughter of Thomas Cavey, of Left Hand.

P. M. HINMAN.

The above-named gentleman is well known as one of the early settlers of Boulder Co., Colo. He was born in Millersburg, Coshocton Co., Ohio, Aug. 9, 1844, and is descended from the Hinman family, of the old Plymouth Colonists. His father, Porter T. Hinman, who now resides in Boulder Co., was also one of its pioneers. Previous to settling in Colorado, he lived at home with his parents, a part of the time in Indiana, and afterward in Iowa, from which State he emigrated to Colorado, and has since been one of its active business men and influential citizens.

ROYAL M. HUBBARD.

Mr. Hubbard is a fair type of what energy and perseverance, linked with an indomitable will, will accomplish. Coming to Longmont in 1871, without sufficient means to establish himself in business, he began work in a brick-yard. His industry and frugal habits, however, soon began to command the attention of the business men, and Mr. E. F. Beckworth, then Postmaster of that town, tendered him the position of Deputy Clerk. From that position he has advanced step by step until he is at present one of Longmont's leading grocery men, and one of her worthy and honored citizens, who is ever ready to further all laudable enterprises for the advancement of the interests of the town and surrounding community. He is of New England parentage, and was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 29, 1847. In his twelfth year, he removed with his parents to Madison, Wis. His early life, until his sixteenth year, was

spent in school, after which he clerked in a post office in Madison, Wis., five years. He then went to Chicago, Ill., where he held the office of special Revenue Collector one year, and subsequently was shipping clerk for the Great Western Railroad, at Decatur, same State, one year. In 1871, he joined the Chicago Colorado Colony, and came to Longmont, Colo. During the succeeding six months, he worked in a brick-yard, then accepted the position of Deputy Clerk in the post office, under E. F. Beckworth, who at that time began the publication of the *Longmont Press*. At the expiration of six months, having so faithfully and honorably filled that position. Mr. Beckworth resigned in his favor, and, through Mr. Beckworth's recommendation and that of other citizens, he was appointed Postmaster, which office he still holds. Shortly after his appointment he in connection with H. C. Woodworth opened a grocery in connection with the post office, which partnership existed eighteen months, when it was dissolved. He then formed a partnership with H. W. Preston, with whom he continued in the grocery business until September 1879, when they were burned out. He immediately re-built on the same site, and fitted up a post office department and opened a grocery, in which business he is still engaged. Although often urged to accept official positions, he has preferred rather to devote his attention to business affairs. Mr. Hubbard was married, Nov. 2, 1873, to Miss Addie M. Easton, of Lake Co., Ill., and has a family of three children—two sons and one daughter.

GEORGE HANSBROUGH.

This gentleman was one of the early pioneers of the West, and his history is an example of the enterprise of Western men. He is one of the substantial miners and business men of Boulder Co. He is a native of Virginia, and was born in Hampshire Co. of that State Feb. 1, 1825. He is descended from German and

Irish ancestry, and his parents were natives of Virginia. His father, John Hansbrough, was a farmer and stock-grower by occupation. The subject of this sketch is the oldest of a family of five children, and, at the age of eighteen, left home for the West, and located in Clarke Co., Ohio, where he spent one year as superintendent of a farm owned by Oliver Clark, a banker of Springfield, and now a part of the city of Springfield. During the following year (1843), he was married, Oct. 30, to Miss Sarah A. Swallow, daughter of Levi Swallow, of Charleston, Ohio. He then located at Springfield, Ohio, and became a member of the firm of Grant, Lute & Co., pork-packers, but, shortly after, sold out and purchased two farms in Marion Co., Ohio, known as the Osborne farms, and chiefly grazing lands. There he began purchasing stock to establish a stock-growing business, but, a few months later, sold the entire business and farms to John Elder. He then purchased a steam saw-mill near Yellow Springs, Clarke Co., and operated the same until 1852, meantime furnishing the lumber for the construction of Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, after which he sold his mill to Robert Cheney, and, in company with Jacob Landes, built another mill, southeast of Springfield, which he operated three years. In the spring of 1858, he left Ohio with his family for St. Louis, Mo., but soon after located at Ira Rock, Saline Co., Mo. In the spring of 1859, he removed to Mound City, Lim Co., Kan., where he remained one year engaged in farming and stock-growing, then sold out and removed to Garnet Anderson Co. where he purchased a steam saw-mill in company with Gen. Blunt, and, after locating a town site, organized and began building the town of Mt. Gilead. At the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, in 1861, he temporarily closed his saw-mill and other business at Mt. Gilead, and secured a Government contract at Ft. Scott for hay, grain and provisions for the army. He re-

mained in that business during the war, with the exception of a few months' service in the Kansas militia during Gen. Price's raid through Missouri and Kansas. In 1866, for the benefit of his own and that of his family's health, he removed to Colorado, arriving in Denver Aug. 6 of that year. He spent the remainder of that year and the following year in prospecting in Clear Creek Co. and vicinity, then came down to the plains, and, after outfitting at Golden, proceeded to Cheyenne in December, 1867, to accept the superintendency of the construction of a roundhouse at that place for the Union Pacific Railroad Company. After completing this work, in March, 1868, he returned to Garnet, Kan., where he built a large carpenter-shop and assisted his four sons, whom he desired to establish in business, in learning the carpenter's trade and lumber business. In 1870, he sold his residence there, and removed to Howard Co., locating on Elk River. There he laid out the town of Longton and built a hotel, remaining in the hotel business until 1872, when he removed to Denver on account of his wife's ill health, which, at the end of one year not having improved, he removed, by the advice of physicians, to Plum Station, Douglas Co., on the D. & R. G. R. R., to procure the medical aid of the iron springs in that vicinity. He then purchased a stock ranche, on which he resided two years. In 1875, he removed to Boulder Co., locating in Sunbeam Gulch, in the vicinity of the Yellow Pine mine, since which time he has devoted his attention to mining, having secured and successfully developed a number of valuable mines in that vicinity, among which are the Clipper, Green, Burlingame and Boulder City. In 1878, he bonded the Victoria mine of Mr. Buckingham for \$12,000, and, on Dec. 1, 1879, purchased the same. The Victoria mine yielded \$30,000 during the year 1879, and while working this mine he discovered the Lincoln Lode, both of which he sold in August, 1880,

for \$30,000, to the following company: H. Gove, W. B. Stone, R. E. Watson and E. S. Garner. Mr. Hansbrough still resides at Summerville, in Sunbeam Gulch, a very pleasant and thriving camp in the midst of a beautiful surrounding country, and rich mining district, and situated midway between Gold Hill and Salina. His life has been one of activity in business, although his policy has been to support all measures for the advancement of the interests of the community in which he has lived.

JOHN H. HAGER.

Mr. Hager, one of Colorado's early pioneers, and an esteemed and worthy citizen of Boulder County, was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 21, 1826. His early life, until his fourteenth year, was spent in attending school, after which, he remained on his father's farm until attaining the age of manhood, and subsequently served six years in the army. In 1853, he came to America and worked on a farm on Staten Island one year. From there he went to Kendall Co., Ill., where, during the succeeding five years, he was engaged in farming. In the spring of 1859, he came to Colorado and during the succeeding four years followed mining at Gold Hill, Boulder Co., and at Gregory Point, Gilpin Co. In 1863, he pre-empted 160 acres of land on St. Vrain Creek, five miles west of Longmont, on which he has since resided, engaged in farming and stock-raising, and at present owns 320 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Hager has been twice married, first in 1863, to Mrs. Mary M. Mason, who died in December 1878, and again in July, 1879, to Miss Catharine M. Atkinson.

WILLIAM C. HAKE

Mr. Hake is one of the enterprising pioneers of Colorado, who came at a very early date, and remained amid the hardships and disadvantages of frontier life, and have witnessed her development into a rich and prosperous State.

He is of German descent, and was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, in January 1831. In his twelfth year, he removed with his parents to Grant Co., Wis., where he remained on his father's farm until attaining his majority, after which he worked on farms by the month during the succeeding eight years. In the spring of 1860, he came to Colorado, and located at the town of Arapahoe, on Clear Creek, three miles below Golden, where he followed sluicemining eight months. He then took up 160 acres of land, on Coal Creek, in Boulder County, eight miles southeast of Boulder City, which he afterward pre-empted and on which he has since resided, engaged in farming, stock-growing and dairying, having since added, by purchase, 80 acres of adjoining land. Mr. Hake took an active part in the construction of the South Boulder and Coal Creek Irrigating Ditch, of which he became a stockholder and was elected the first President of the company in 1872, holding that office until 1874. In the spring of 1880, he was again elected President, which office he still holds. He was married in October 1858, to Miss Emeline Davis, of Grant Co., Wis.

GEORGE B. HOLSTEIN.

The above-named gentleman is one of Boulder's representative merchants. Previous to his coming West, he was engaged in the fur business in Utica, N. Y., where his parents had settled soon after emigrating to the United States. He removed to Detroit, Mich., in 1862, and in July of that year was married to Miss Frederica Lovine. He was then engaged in the mercantile business until 1867. Thence removed to Cheyenne, where he opened a clothing and general merchandise store, doing business under the firm name of Holstein & Bro., but after a few months moved his stock to Central City, and again moved late in the fall of that year to Boulder, but still continued business in Black Hawk and Central City until 1872, then closed out that business, and has since resided

in Boulder and continued the clothing business exclusively until early in 1876, then added the grocery business, and in the spring of 1880, added the liquor business. He is a worthy member of Columbia Lodge, No. 14, Masonic Order; Boulder Lodge, No. 9, Odd Fellows' Order; Knights of Pythias Encampment, No. 11, at Black Hawk, Colo.

NORMAN R. HOWARD.

Among the pioneers of Colorado, who have, during the past twenty-one years, been engaged in farming on South Boulder Creek, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Brown Co., Ill., Nov. 18, 1834. His early life, until attaining the age of manhood, was spent on his father's farm, after which he worked by the month on farms four years. In the spring of 1859, he came to Colorado, and followed mining on Chicago Bar, near Idaho Springs in Clear Creek County, a short time. He then took up 160 acres of land on South Boulder Creek, four miles east of Boulder City, on which he has since resided, engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Howard was married in 1862, to Miss Mary Dawson of Hancock Co., Ill., who deceased in 1873, leaving four children to his care, one son and three daughters.

JOHN M. HEWES.

This gentleman was one of the early pioneers of Colorado, and, aside from an extensive experience in the transportation of supplies across the plains in the early days, has been prominently identified with the farming and stock business in Colorado. He was born in Herman Maine, in 1833. At the age of thirteen, removed with his parents to Beaver Dam, Wis. In 1852 returned to Maine, and spent three years in operating a saw-mill, thence went to Lawrence, Mass., remaining two years in a cotton-mill. In 1857, returned to Beaver Dam, Wis., where he was engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business two years. He was married

there, in 1858, to Miss Mary J. Hartford; shortly after he removed to Hastings, Minn., and conducted a real estate business until the spring of 1860, then emigrated with his family to Colorado, crossing the plains with ox teams. Soon after his arrival in Boulder, he began mining at Gold Hill, but, finding mining unsatisfactory, returned to Boulder and settled on a ranche of 160 acres near Boulder, and followed the stock and dairy business until 1867. During which time, although having lost one train on the plains by Indian depredations, he was successful in his ventures, often realizing large profits on flour. In 1867, he sold his farm in Boulder Co., and purchased another of 1,100 acres on Platte River, in Weld Co., where he resided eight years, engaged in the dairy and stock business during the greater portion of which time he carried on a grocery business in Boulder. In 1876, he purchased a half interest and subsequently the entire business of the Great Western Omnibus line at Boulder, and conducted the same until the spring of 1879; then sold out and went to Silver Cliff, Custer Co., Colo., where he was engaged in the livery business, continuing the same until June, 1880. Mr. Hewes has for a number of years been largely interested in thoroughbred and fine horses of Colorado, and has perhaps as large acquaintance in that branch of the stock interests as any other man in Colorado. He is at present largely interested in mining at Bonanza, Saguache Co.

THOMAS J. JONES.

Thomas J. Jones was the first settler at Valmont, in Boulder Co. He was born in Madison Co., Ill., in 1820. His father and family early removed to Jacksonville, in the same State, being the third family to settle in the county. When twenty-two years old, Thomas J. emigrated to the Platte purchase, then occupied by Indians. After a short residence in Iowa and Nebraska, he took the Pike's Peak gold fever, and came to this country, arriving in Boulder



Wm. O. Wise

the 14th of May, 1859, with the wagon loads of goods, which he sold off immediately, and went to mining in Gold Run. Returned in the fall of that year, and the following spring brought out his family and went to Gold Dirt, where he sold goods, and built the big Gold Dirt Hotel. But, before going to the mountains, in July, 1859, he took up his Valmont ranche, to have something to fall back on, and he fell back to it in 1862, where he is living at present, most of the time keeping the only hotel of the place, having, also, a valuable farm that has never known the "ornament" of a mortgage. Having always lived on the border, he is a true type of the pioneers of the West.

ALBERT E. JOAB.

The above-named gentleman, Principal of the Public Schools of Longmont, Boulder Co., is a man thoroughly qualified for the responsibilities incident to the work of education and the proper maintenance of the standard of public instruction. He was born in Pomeroy, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1856. Early in life, he removed with his parents to Terre Haute, Ind., where he received an education in the public schools, and graduated at the high school of that city in 1876, after which he entered Phillips' Academy, at Exeter, N. H., where he completed his preparatory course, and the following year, entered Yale College, but left that institution during his sophomore year, to enter the educational work of Colorado, in which he has since been engaged, and is at present at the head of the public schools of Longmont, an efficient and active worker and close student.

JOSHUA P. JOHNSON.

Mr. Johnson, an enterprising farmer of Boulder Co., was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Sept. 28, 1818. In his eighteenth year, he removed with his parents to Clark Co., Ill. His early life, until attaining his majority, was spent on a farm and in attending school, after

which he spent two years on the border, in Missouri and Kansas. He then returned to Clark Co., Ill., and followed farming two years and subsequently removed to Winnebago Co., same State, where he engaged in farming eight years. He then removed to Winneshiek Co., Iowa, and continued in the same occupation. In the spring of 1833, he came to Colorado, and located in Central City, Gilpin Co., where he followed mining five years. He subsequently worked on a farm on Left Hand Creek, in Boulder Co., one year, then went to Cache la Poudre, Larimer Co., and engaged in the dairy business one year. In 1871, he returned to Boulder Co., and homesteaded 160 acres of land, three miles west of Ni Wot, on which he has since resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits.

JAMES N. JONES, M. D.

J. N. Jones, one of Colorado's pioneer physicians, and a member of the medical profession at Longmont, is of English and Welsh descent, and was born in Uniontown, Fayette Co., Penn., Jan. 1, 1840. His early life, until he was fifteen years of age, was spent on a farm and in attending district school, after which he attended high school at Sweetley, same State, two years. He then decided to adopt the profession of medicine, and with that view, during the succeeding three years, read under Smith Fuller, M. D., of his native town. He then entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and on March 8, 1860, received the degree of M. D. During the spring of that year, he came to Colorado, arriving in August, and located in Nevadaville, Gilpin Co., where, during the succeeding three years, he was engaged in the practice of medicine. He subsequently practiced in Empire, Clear Creek Co., one year, and in Denver six months. He then pre-empted 160 acres of land on Boulder Creek in Weld Co., five miles southeast of Longmont, on which he resided two years, engaged in practice, when he again

removed to Denver, where he practiced until 1869. In August of that year, he removed to Burlington, Boulder Co., where he continued practice until the Chicago Colorado Colony located where Longmont now stands, when he removed thither and became a member of the colony, and erected one of the first residences built in Longmont. He has since resided there, engaged in the active practice of his profession, and is one of Longmont's honored and worthy citizens. Dr. Jones was married in June, 1869, to Miss Mary Bailey, daughter of J. C. Bailey of Weld Co., and has one son.

DAVID KERR.

Among the early settlers of Colorado who have secured for themselves good homes and a decent competency, by hard work and frugal habits, it is proper to mention David Kerr, who has, since the fall of 1864, resided on Coal Creek, Boulder Co., near the present site of Louisville. He was born in Madison Co., Ky., Dec. 28, 1833. While yet an infant, he was taken by his parents to Jackson Co., Mo., where his early life, until his twenty-fifth year, was spent with his father, who was engaged in taking various contracts to carry U. S. mail, until the fall of 1850, when he removed to Kansas City, and there continued the same business until he was married, Jan. 6, 1858, to Miss Mary A. Clark, of that city, after which he followed teaming three years. In the spring of 1861, he came to Colorado, and after mining a short time in California Gulch, removed to Buckskin Joe and engaged in freighting between that place and Cañon City, during that fall. The following spring he purchased a dairy, in which business he continued that season. In the fall of 1862, he removed to Cañon City, where he spent the winter. The following spring he removed to Black Hawk, Gilpin Co., where he purchased and ran a dairy until the fall of 1864. He then bought the improvements on 160 acres of land, on Coal Creek,

which he afterward pre-empted, and on which he still resides. He has since added 180 acres of adjoining land, and was engaged in stock-growing and dairying until July, 1879, when he sold his stock, since which time he has devoted his attention principally to agriculture. C. C. Welch & Co.'s coal mines at Louisville, are located on his farm, for which he receives a royalty.

FREDERICK W. KOHLER.

Among the farmers of Boulder Co. who merit more than a passing mention in the history of the new State, and who have demonstrated that agricultural pursuits can be successfully carried on in Colorado, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Saxony, Germany, Oct. 24, 1832. His early life was spent on a farm and in school. In his eighteenth year, he came to America and located in Tioga Co., Penn., where he worked on a farm during the succeeding six years. In 1856, he went to California via the isthmus route, and engaged in mining six years. In the spring of 1862, he returned to the States by the same route, and immediately came to Colorado. He shortly afterward purchased 160 acres of land two miles south of Boulder City, to which he has since added 400 acres of adjoining lands, and has since been devoting his attention chiefly to farming and stock-raising. He has also devoted some attention to mining, and is a member of the Corning Tunnel Company of Gold Hill. Mr. Kohler was married in June, 1868, to Miss Rosa Viele, of Boulder.

HON. ALFRED E. LEA.

Prominent among the pioneer miners of Colorado is the gentleman whose name appears above. His activity in both public and private enterprises during his many years' residence in Colorado is illustrative of the honorable success to be attained, and the advantages accruing through one such resolute and public-spirited man. He was born in Cleveland,

East Tenn., March 26, 1845: while yet a child, he was taken by his parents to Jackson Co., Mo., where his early life was spent upon a farm, receiving a liberal education in the public schools. In 1862, being then in his seventeenth year, he emigrated to Colorado, and went immediately into the mountains to engage in mining. He located at Black Hawk, Gilpin Co., then the center of the mining district, and there continued mining during the succeeding eight years. He became prominently identified with the affairs of the district, and, in 1869, was elected to the Lower House of the Territorial Legislature, where he introduced the first and only bill to extend the right of suffrage to women, and which was one of the principal features of that session. Early in the spring of 1870, when the excitement occurred, on the discovery of the Caribou mine, at Caribou, Boulder Co., he removed thither, and, in company with Gov. McCook and J. U. Marlow, began mining operations at that place. In the fall of 1871, he was elected County Clerk and Recorder of Boulder Co., and removed to Boulder City. In 1873, he was re-elected to that office, which position he honorably filled during his terms of office. Since 1876, he has been engaged in the abstract, real estate and brokerage business. Mr. Lea has always taken an interest in all enterprises for the advancement of the interests of the county, an illustration of which was afforded during the construction of the Colorado Central Railroad, when \$200,000 of said company's stock, which had been taken in lieu of Boulder Co. bonds, had been, upon solicitation of the road, surrendered by the County Commissioners. Mr. Lea, supported by a few other citizens, came forward on behalf of the county, and to his efforts is due the return of said stock, through the courts to the county. Mr. Lea was married, Dec. 13, 1871, to Hersa Coberly Soule, of Denver. Although Mr. Lea did not participate in the late civil war, he was one of Colorado's brave soldiers in the contest with the Indians during

the year 1864, which succeeded in effectually terminating the hostilities and liberating the State, culminating at the battle of Sand Creek.

JEREMIAH LEGGETT.

Mr. Leggett, one of Boulder County's enterprising citizens, and a successful farmer and stock-grower, was born in Licking Co., Ohio, May 16, 1837. In his fourteenth year, he removed with his parents to Henry Co., Ind., thence, in 1854, to Polk Co., Iowa. His early life was spent in attending district school. When he was sixteen years of age, his father died, after which he remained on the farm with his mother until the spring of 1860. He then came to Colorado and spent the season traveling over the State, and in making a number of trips across the plains. The following fall he returned to Iowa, and, during the succeeding five years, was engaged in farming. In the spring of 1866, he again came to Colorado and located on Left Hand Creek, Boulder Co., where he farmed that season. The following spring he purchased 240 acres of land on Boulder Creek, eight miles below Boulder City, where he has since resided, engaged in farming, stock-growing and dairying. During the years of 1877-78, he was President of the Boulder County Industrial Association, of which he is at present Vice President. Mr. Leggett was united in marriage in Oct. 31, 1861, to Miss Augusta Hinman, of Polk Co., Iowa.

PORTER D. LEARNARD.

This gentleman, station agent for the Colorado Central Railroad Company at Louisville, Boulder Co., was born in Fairfax, Franklin Co., Vt., Nov. 6, 1847. He is of English and Scotch descent. In 1852, he removed with his parents to Dane Co., Wis., where his early life was spent in attending district school. Aug. 15, 1862, when not quite fifteen years of age, he enlisted in Company E, 23d Wis. V. I., and remained with his company through its various

engagements until the close of the war, and was honorably mustered out of the service at Mobile, Ala., July 1 1865. He then returned home, and, during the succeeding four years, worked on his father's farm a portion of the time, and the remainder with his brother Perry B., at the jeweler's trade. In 1869, he followed railroading one year, after which he came to Colorado, and, in connection with his brother Perry B., opened a jewelry store in Boulder City. At the expiration of one year, he sold out, and, during the succeeding two years, was engaged in farming. During the winter of 1874-75, he learned telegraphy in the Rocky Mountain Telegraph Company's office in Boulder. The following spring, he took charge of an office at Davidson Station, on the Colorado Central Railroad, six miles below Boulder. After remaining in charge of that office six months, it was closed up, and he was sent by the company to their office in Denver, where he remained until March, 1876, when he was appointed agent at Denver Junction, by the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company. Nov. 1, 1878, he resigned that position to accept that of Ticket, Freight and Station Agent for the Colorado Central Railroad, at Louisville, Boulder Co., in which office he has since remained. Mr. Learnard was married, Oct. 19, 1871, to Miss Alice Pound, daughter of Ephraim Pound, of Boulder City.

PETER A. LEYNER.

Among the pioneer farmers of Boulder Co., who still reside in Boulder Valley and have passed through the varied experiences of frontier life and become familiar with the history and growth of the State, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 16, 1822. At an early age, he came with his parents to America, and located in Butler Co., Ohio, where his early life, until his nineteenth year, was spent on his father's farm, after which he engaged in farming for himself

four years. In 1851, he removed to Hagerstown, Ind., and embarked in the mercantile business, continuing the same three years. He then removed to Des Moines, Iowa, and engaged in the real estate business. In the spring of 1860, he came to Colorado and located in Left Hand Cañon, Boulder Co., where he was engaged in raising vegetables, until the spring of 1863. He then rented a farm of W. A. Davidson, on Boulder Creek, on which he remained two years. He then purchased 160 acres of land on the same creek, ten miles below Boulder City, on which he has since resided, engaged in farming and stock-raising, and has, from time to time, purchased additional land, until he at present has 700 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Leyner was married in September, 1859, to Miss Maria A. Dock, of Columbiana Co., Ohio, and has a family of seven children—four sons and three daughters.

PETER D. LUDWIG.

This gentleman was born in Schuylkill Co., Penn., March 17, 1850. His early life was spent in attending school. In his nineteenth year, he served an apprenticeship at the milling trade. In 1873, he went to Philadelphia, and engaged in the manufacture of mattresses and bedding, continuing in the same three years. In 1877, he came to Boulder City, Colo., and took charge of, and ran, Sternberg's Flour Mill about eighteen months. In the fall of 1878, he went to Leadville and engaged in the manufacture of mattresses and bedding, remaining, however, but a short time. He then returned to Boulder City, and embarked in the furniture and undertaking business, opening a store on Pearl street, where he has since continued in business, and, by close attention and fair dealing, is building up a good trade. He was married, Nov. 28, 1878, to Miss Isabella Smith, daughter of Hugh Smith, of New Sharon, Iowa, and has one son.

GILBERT LEHMER.

Owner of the Seven-Thirty mine, at Caribou, Boulder Co., is one of the enterprising mining men of that district. He is a native of Ohio, and was born at Cincinnati, Oct. 13, 1852. His father is a commission merchant of that city. Gilbert Lehmer was educated at Phillips Academy, in Andover, Mass., and graduated from that institution in 1870. After which he went to Europe and attended the Universities of Bonn, Leipsic and Paris, remaining there until 1875, then returned to the United States, and came to Colorado, where he spent his time more as a tourist than in business pursuits until 1877, when he leased and bonded the Seven-Thirty mine, at Caribou, of which he is now the owner. The mine has a main shaft of 100 feet in depth, and 3,000 feet of levels; a shaft-house 30x60 feet, and steam hoisting works and machinery.

HENRY B. LUDLOW

Henry B. Ludlow is one of the pioneer farmers of Boulder Co., who was among the first to take up a homestead in the beautiful Boulder Valley, where he still resides. He was born in Huron Co., Ohio, June 8, 1834. At an early age, he removed with his parents to Cass Co., Mich., where his early life, until his seventeenth year, was spent on his father's farm and in attending school after which he worked on a farm, by the month, seven years. In the fall of 1859, he came to Colorado and spent the winter in Boulder City. The following spring, he went to Breckenridge, where he followed mining six months, after which he returned to Boulder City, and spent the winter. In the spring of 1861, he took up 160 acres of land on Boulder Creek, near White Rock, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Ludlow was married, May 6, 1867, to Miss Mary Gage, of Cass Co., Mich.

JAMES A. MAXWELL.

In the chronicles of pioneer life, is revealed the fact that the successful founding and estab-

lishing of the nucleus, around which have grown up the great industries of Colorado, was due to the efforts of a few hardy men, whose ardor and energy were not lessened by the toilsome journey across the great plains or the hardships incident to frontier settlements. Without a sketch of the life of James A. Maxwell in this history, would be to omit one of Colorado's most active pioneers, one who has witnessed the transition, step by step, of an almost unknown region into an empire, rich in resources, and dotted with populous cities and towns. James A. Maxwell was born in Guilford, Windham Co., Vt., Dec. 28, 1812. Leaving Vermont at the age of twelve, he entered the Manual Labor Institute, at Utica, N. Y., and two years later, began an apprenticeship to the mason's trade, which he subsequently followed until 1833, having removed in the meantime to Utica, Fountain Co., Ind., where he was married to Susan B. Clark, daughter of B. T. Clark, of New York City. In 1837, he removed to Walworth Co., Wis., where he purchased a section of land, and during the succeeding ten years, was extensively engaged in farming and the stock business. After selling his farm, he removed to Baraboo, county seat of Sauk Co., near which he purchased a quarter-section of land, covering a water power. Here he built and operated a saw-mill, and tub and pail factory. Three years later, he built a flour-mill, and operated the same twelve years. After operating the tub and pail factory five or six years, he sold the same with one-half of the water-power, for \$10,000 and in 1857 leased his flour-mill. He conducted an extensive lumber business until his removal to Colorado, in 1860, and soon after his arrival in Denver, went into the mountains, where he remained one year, having built a house at Central City, and one at Nevada, the latter having been destroyed by fire soon after its completion, and the entire town shared the same fate. During that year, he also made several trips across the plains with trains of

supplies. In the spring of 1862, he purchased a ranche ten miles below Denver, on the Platte River, whither he removed, and remained there improving the same until the fall of 1863. He then rented his ranche and went to Iowa, where he purchased a large herd of cattle for Smith & Tyler, with which he returned to Colorado and located in Boulder Co. He spent the succeeding year looking after his cattle and superintending Tyler & Maxwell's saw-mill and lumber business. After which he removed to Boulder, and, in company with C. M. Tyler, built a saw-mill three miles above Boulder, and continued in the lumber business, under the firm name of C. M. Tyler & Co., until 1868, meanwhile shipping large quantities of lumber to Cheyenne. From 1868 to 1870, he operated a number of wood saws along the line of the Union Pacific Railway, from Cheyenne to Promontory. During which time, his son sold his interest in the South Boulder Mill and purchased Mr. Tyler's interest in the mill, near Boulder, which he and his son operated two years, since which time he has continued to reside at his present residence at the entrance of Boulder Cañon, leading a retired life.

MARTHA A. MAXWELL.

Mrs. M. A. Maxwell, whose success as an artist-taxidermist and naturalist called forth so much admiration at the Centennial Exposition, and subsequently in the East is one of Colorado's most prominent and enterprising ladies. She was born near Westboro, Penn. When she was but little more than two years old, her father died leaving her to the sole charge of her mother, who from the time of her birth, for nearly seven years, was an invalid helpless child, but developed into a woman of remarkable character. In religious faith—in unswerving devotion to her ideas of right, whether popular or otherwise—Amy Sanford, her maiden name, indicated the independence, energy and native refinement of her Puritan, Connecticut ancestors.

The maternal grandparents of the subject of this sketch, came to live with her parents, and the little girl found in her grandmother a delightful companion. She was an eccentric old lady, intensely fond of nature, and the two spent days together, rambling among the rocks and woods, until the child, who was frail, and unable to endure confinement in the school-room, became far more familiar with and fond of the birds and squirrels and all the little wild folk of the forest than with children of her own age.

When Martha was about ten years of age, her mother married Josiah Dartt, her former husband's cousin. He was a man who cared little for business, but was devoted to books and study in preparation for the ministry, with the design of becoming a missionary to the Indians in Oregon. He recognized the independence and originality of his step-daughter, speaking of her as a "diamond in the rough," and many were the hours spent by them in the discussion of themes connected with science and metaphysics, topics usually avoided by children, because dry and uninteresting to them.

It was with this missionary work in view that the family left Pennsylvania two years later, but upon reaching Illinois a long sickness caused the project to be given up, and they settled near Madison, Wis., where Mr. Dartt pursued civil-engineering and surveying. It was in making their home in this place, then so wild, that Mrs. Maxwell fired her first shot and killed her first game—a huge rattlesnake. Her father's profession called him often from home, and, one day in his absence, she and her mother were alarmed by a peculiar noise, coming apparently from the unfinished corner of the building. Going to look, they discovered a large rattlesnake in one corner, his rattles in rapid motion, and his body coiled as if about to spring upon her little sister, who was unconsciously playing a few feet from him. Quick

as thought she caught the child away, seized her father's ever-ready rifle, and, steadying it across some rails, fired—the ball sending the snake mortally wounded into the cellar. After this adventure, shooting seemed an art which it was necessary for her to practice.

From the time of their removal to Wisconsin, for some years, her parents were her only teachers—her two little step-sisters, to whom she was largely mother as well as companion, and sundry pets chosen from the woods, her only playmates. Owing to her mother's frail health, after she was twelve years old, the dressmaking of the family devolved upon her. She used no patterns, but fitted garments nicely—cutting simply by her eye. At nineteen, she was sent to Oberlin, Ohio, that she might see life in different surroundings, and have better opportunities to pursue her studies. Then her unvarying kindness and thoughtfulness for every one, her pleasant face and modest ways, won multitudes of friends among the students and teachers.

Her love of study was a passion, and it was with keen regret that, in her junior year, she left school and gave up the hope of completing her course of study. A little later, however, she had the opportunity of attending Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., for a year, at the end of which time she married Mr. James A. Maxwell. After seven years of the unceasing domestic care and labor which necessarily devolve upon a woman at the head of a large family (for Mr. Maxwell was a widower with several children when Miss Dartt married him), her husband's finances became involved, and they left their only child, then two years old, with Mrs. Maxwell's mother, and went to Pike's Peak. That was the name by which all the gold-bearing region east of the Rocky Mountains was then known, and was the El Dorado of everybody's dreams.

They located at Mountain City, and Mrs. Maxwell was one of the first half-dozen white

women known at the mines. Without a murmur she exchanged her beautiful home in Wisconsin for, first a tent, then a log-house, with dirt roof and floor, and, after she had helped to earn the money, and lumber became obtainable, a more comfortable house. Here she kept boarders, sewed, and did any kind of work needful to accomplish the end for which she came. But vigorous manhood or womanhood finds material for growth and happiness wherever it is placed. So, in the midst of these surroundings, she found abundant material to feed her artistic tastes. The mountains were an unfailing source of delight to her, and when, after three years of hard work, privation and adventure, she was recalled to Wisconsin by the serious illness of her mother, she brought back a yearning love for the cloud-capped summits and grand solitudes of the mountains, and some oil-sketches by which, without instruction, she had attempted to preserve some of the scenery she admired. She returned a developed woman. The incidents of her frontier life had taught her the real value of external surroundings and conventional society. She had looked life and her own real soul in the face, and could never again be satisfied with a routine lived in only for the sake of living.

Her sisters were now young ladies at school. She entered into their pursuit of knowledge with full sympathy. The institution where they were was new. The principal was anxious to collect a cabinet for the study of natural history and she volunteered to assist him, and with him, and for this purpose, she stuffed her first birds. They had very little instruction from any one. What they lacked in knowledge she supplied by invention.

At length she returned with her sisters to the old home at Madison. Its rooms were low and bare, but her genius made them beautiful. Her mother, with a passion for flowers had a profusion of roses, fuchsias and geraniums, and a magnificent English ivy. This she

trained over book-shelves and cabinets, windows and doors, perched among its dark-green leaves scarlet tannius, golden orioles, and many other less brilliant, but not less graceful birds. A large engraving of Stuart's Washington was framed in leatherwork by her skillful fingers, while bits of landscape-engraving and of distinguished faces cut from magazines, were framed in mullein stalks, which had upon them the dried seed-capsules. The invention was her own, but when finished with stain and varnish, the oval frames, suspended in groups with red cord and acorn tassels, were as beautiful as the design was unique. Dainty squirrels and humming-birds perched upon, or slyly peeped from behind them, the flowers seemed growing from a pyramid of moss, while underneath her father's pet cabinet of geological specimens, on mossy rocks, a group of young downy wildwood ducks sat in lazy contentment or stretched their wings in happy delight all but one—one had caught sight of a cunning white weasel just stealing around the corner of their ledge and was the very picture of fright. Her little May was inconsolable over the accidental death of her pet rabbits, but had them restored to her so perfect in form and attitude that she thought they ought to eat as before.

In less than a year the house was the admiration of all who entered it—the very ideal home of an artist and naturalist. From the first, her success in giving a life-like attitude and expression to her specimens was wonderful. The family remember, with no little amusement the usual remarks of strangers about those rabbits. "How tame your rabbits are." "Yes," would be of course, replied. After noticing a few other things, they would say again: "I never saw such rabbits; do they never move?" and, coming nearer, they would discover how the artist's skill made the dead live again. Her sister who had often helped her, found one day a dog lying curled up so

naturally in an easy chair, that she cuffed it with an order to get down, only to find herself deceived by Mrs. Maxwell's skill. Rosa Bonheur never studied horses and cattle more faithfully and lovingly than Mrs. Maxwell studied animated nature. So far it was mere recreation, however, and a means of satisfying the artist-longing of her soul.

Mr. Maxwell was still struggling with adverse fortune in Colorado. She had the care and education of her little daughter, and her share of the household work upon her hands. In that household even hours of work were also hours of study and thought. When the sisters were together one would read aloud while the others were occupied, and, in this way, many authors were read and discussed. At length it was deemed best for her to return to Colorado, and, accompanied by her eldest sister and daughter, she and her husband once more found themselves a home on the frontier—this time at Boulder. It was there, in the spring of 1868, that she conceived the idea of making a collection of the fauna of that region for scientific purposes.

At first she depended upon her husband and the boys of the neighborhood for specimens, but, as she saw many that were rare when there was no one near to shoot them, she revived her long-ago acquired knowledge of firearms. Once having taken the resolution, nothing daunted or discouraged her. She accompanied her husband on his business trips, camping out and sharing every hardship, that she might secure new specimens and the better study their habits and attitudes. Many of her adventures were amusing—some nearly tragic. Once, in driving across the country, they discovered an eagle soaring over its nest in the upper branches of a cottonwood tree. She felt sure from the bird's movement that the nest contained eaglets, and was very anxious to get them, but the tree was large and its lower branches a considerable distance from the ground. Mr.



Sylvanus. Hellman

Maxwell declared his willingness to climb it, and made the attempt, but failed. What should be done? Eaglets were rare. "Could you only put me upon your shoulders, I believe I could reach the lowest limb, and then I know I could get them," she said. Mr. Maxwell is six feet high and broad in proportion, she hardly five, and by no means heavy. He laughingly declared that no great feat for him, if it would be any advantage to her. The nest was reached, and she returned to his arms in triumph, with one downy eagle in her bosom and an unhatched egg. That night, a hen, upon maternity intent, completed the incubation of another king of birds. Unless destroyed, they are still in a nest in the collection sold in St. Louis, for she was compelled, for pecuniary reasons, to sell the most of her first collection when she had prepared about twelve hundred specimens.

The collection exhibited in the Kansas and Colorado building at the Centennial Exposition, was commenced about ten years previous—the one sold being made before that time. No one intimately acquainted with her can form any idea of the labor and self-denial it has cost her. The work of preparing and arranging so many specimens would in itself be considered a great undertaking, including as it does the whole fauna of Colorado, from baby humming-birds to buffaloes and grizzly bears. The Centennial was not in her thoughts when making the collection. In addition to the mounting of all these, she has spent months in the mountains, hunting and studying the habits of her specimens, also six months or more in California for the purposes of her collection.

It is a fact, deserving of mention that Mrs. Maxwell's activity, robust health, and elastic vigor are not in any way due to the use of stimulating food or beverages. Although she has endured all conceivable exposures and hardships in her long life in the mountain wilds, she has

subsisted entirely upon vegetable food, and drank no coffee, tea, or wine of any kind. The fact that she was of delicate constitution in early life helps to sustain the illustration which she now presents of the physiological virtue of hygienic habits. In physical activity, as well as in the availability of her mental culture, she is the admiration of her acquaintances.

Hers has been, indeed, a busy life; in the midst of great obstacles, she collected her museum, and exhibited the same at the Centennial Exposition of industry and genius, into which were gathered the products of the world, and won there a name of which she may be proud. Distinguished foreigners, appreciating her work, have delighted to notice her with honor. She illustrates what a woman can do who is devoted to something, having a capacity for it, and a purpose to achieve it—can do and still be womanly.

Mrs. Maxwell has prepared and arranged with her own hands a most elaborate collection of animals and birds to be found in Colorado. In all of her exhibitions, she has displayed a remarkable amount of taste and artistic skill in their arrangement. Each one in his native mountain home—the mountain sheep perched high up the mountain side, free as the brilliant air of his cliff-like home, with the elk and mountain lion, deer, fox, and beaver below him and so down to the huge buffalo on the plain, even the prairie dog and its accompanying owl, and so down to the minutest thing—all are beautifully represented.

Colorado will ever be indebted to Mrs. Maxwell for her untiring devotion to her State in thus gathering together so rare a collection from her domain, one of the most wonderful and interesting fields for the art of taxidermy and the study of natural history. Mrs. Maxwell is a highly cultivated and refined lady, unassuming and modest in manner, and thoroughly versed in natural history, geology and botany, and an ardent admirer of science.

NEIL D. MCKENZIE.

The above-named gentleman occupies a place among the real and substantial representatives of Colorado's chief industry, and since coming to Colorado, his attention has been chiefly occupied by the multiplicity of business cares incident to mining operations. With an experience dating back over a period of fifteen years, his success and place in mining circles have been attained deservedly and worthily. He is a native of Nova Scotia, and was born at Cape Breton, Nov. 29, 1843. His parents were Highland Scotch, and emigrated from that country in the early days of emigration to the American continent. His father, Donald McKenzie, was a teacher by occupation in Nova Scotia. Neil D. McKenzie remained there upon a farm until twenty years of age, when he emigrated to the New England States, engaging in the lumber business until his removal to Colorado in 1866, in June of which year he arrived in Denver, and shortly after went into the mountains to engage in mining, which business he has followed, with success, up to the present time, having begun first in Summit and Gilpin Cos.; but, upon the breaking out of the excitement in the Caribou mining district, in Boulder Co., in June, 1870, he moved thither and purchased one-half of the Boulder County and Poorman mines, the latter having been discovered in 1869, by Samuel P. Conger, George Lytle and William Martin. Himself and partners continued working both of these mines, with marked success, until February, 1880, when they sold the Boulder County mine to a New York Company, called the Boulder County Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company. During the year 1880, Mr. McKenzie purchased the other half of the Poorman mine. This mine has a main shaft of 210 feet in depth, and about 300 feet of levels, and has produced, up to the present time, \$35,000. It is considered in value one among the first in the district, and at the head of its affairs and

management, the present owner enjoys the reputation of one of the most careful and practical of miners. As a citizen of Caribou, Mr. McKenzie has taken an active part in the establishment of her schools. In politics, he is found in the front ranks of the Democracy. He was married in Boulder, Nov. 19, 1878, to Miss Isabel M. Backus, daughter of Benjamin Backus, of Illinois, and has one son.

HON. JAMES P. MAXWELL.

Mr. Maxwell is an able and distinguished representative man in the public affairs of Colorado. As in this relation he has merited universal esteem by his honorable record, so in his official capacity, as Treasurer of Boulder Co. and one of her pioneer citizens, his character and integrity are unblemished. He was born in Walworth Co., Wis., June 20, 1839. He passed his early life on his father's farm, and in 1847, accompanied his parents to Baraboo, Sauk Co., Wis. In 1854, he entered Lawrence University, at Appleton, Wis., and graduated from that institution in June, 1859, after which he emigrated with his father to Colorado, locating in Gilpin Co., where he was engaged in mining, chiefly in Lump Gulch, until 1868. Meanwhile, in 1863, in company with Capt. C. M. Tyler, he built and operated a steam saw-mill on South Boulder Creek, Boulder Co. In 1867, he sold his interest in this mill and purchased Capt. Tyler's interest in the saw-mill located near Boulder, in company with his father. They operated this mill two years. Mr. Maxwell has taken a prominent part in the political affairs of Colorado for the past ten years. He was elected, on the Republican ticket, to the Territorial Legislature in 1871, and served two terms. After the admission of Colorado, as a State, into the Union, he was elected to the Senate, of which he was made President, which position he now holds. His attention, of late years, has been devoted to civil engineering. Employed on Mineral and

Governmental surveys, while absent on a surveying expedition in 1879, without his knowledge, he was elected Treasurer of Boulder Co., and has since continued in the honorable discharge of the duties of that office. He was married in Gilpin Co., Jan. 24, 1863, to Miss Francelia O. Smith, second daughter of Mr. N. K. Smith, now of Boulder.

HON. WILLIAM McKAY.

Judge McKay was born in Jefferson Co., Ind., Dec. 8, 1813, and is descended from Irish and Scotch ancestry. His parents were natives of the South, his father of Maryland, and his mother of Kentucky. Until 1829, the subject of this sketch was at his father's home on the farm. In the main, he obtained his own education by hard and constant labor, stimulated by his natural fondness for books, and thirst for knowledge. In his youth he learned the carpenter's trade at Bloomfield, Ky., and in 1833, removed to Evansville, Ind., where he followed his trade one year, after which, he served as clerk in the post office there; also Deputy Clerk of the court, until 1837. He then spent the year 1838 in the Southern States, returning to Indiana again, he began the study of law at Rockport, in the office of Judge Goodlet, and was admitted to the bar in 1849, and there remained in practice until 1843; thence removed to Fairfield, Iowa, and was there occupied in his profession until 1846. Thence to Des Moines, Iowa, where, in 1848, he was elected Judge of the district court, which office he held about five years. In 1854, he was elected Commissioner of the Des Moines River improvement, and held it until he resigned, in 1856. Thence removed to Leavenworth, Kan., and remained in the real estate business there, and at Wyandotte, Kan., until 1859; also practiced law at the latter place, then was elected by the Legislature, one of the Commissioners to codify the laws of Kansas. During that session the Legislature passed an act to appoint an attorney

to take an account of the property of Free State men, which had been destroyed by the Pro-Slavery men. He received the appointment and served one year. At the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, he entered the mercantile business and continued the same until the close of the war. Then sold out and removed to Topeka and entered the hotel business, but removed soon after to Manhattan, same State, where he was engaged in the practice of law, a greater portion of the time, until 1871. Thence removed to Colorado, and settled in Boulder, where he conducted the Colorado House, one and a half years, then was engaged in mining for the succeeding four years, and still owns a one-fourth interest in the Ellen and Springdale in Boulder County, since which time he has resided in Boulder, having been engaged in the practice of law, until elected Justice of the Peace in 1878, which office he now holds. In politics he has always been a staunch Republican, and helped organize the Republican party in the State of Iowa in 1856, and afterward was a member of the convention in Kansas in 1859, for the same purpose. He was married in 1848, to Miss Martha Kirkbride, of Des Moines, Iowa.

A. J. MACKY.

The above-named gentleman was one of the first permanent settlers in Boulder and has devoted his best energies to the upbuilding of its institutions. He is a native of the State of New York. He was born in Herkimer Co. of that State, Nov. 11, 1831 and remained upon the home farm until eighteen years of age, then learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he followed several years. During 1857-58, he was engaged in filling large lumber contracts in Wisconsin, and employed a large number of men. In the fall of 1858, hearing of the Pike's Peak gold diggings, he closed up his business and started West in the winter of 1859 in company with Hiram Buck and others. Their outfit consisted of three ox teams, two cows, and a

year's provisions. They traveled by way of Dubuque and Omaha, and, after reaching Boulder, Colo., rested a few days; then went to Gold Hill, taking a limited supply of provisions with them. Before returning, they visited Deadwood, now Rollinsville, thence to Black Hawk and Central City, at all of which places they found the gulch claims taken up, and also a few lode claims. After visiting Golden City and Denver, he returned to Boulder, having invested all of his money in mining claims and lots in Golden City. Necessity then compelled him to again work at his trade, that of carpentering, until the spring of 1860, when he visited California Gulch, now Leadville, and purchased a gulch claim in company with other parties for \$2,000. This venture proved a failure; although carbonates were found, they contained no free gold, and were regarded worthless. After exchanging his claim for a mule, he returned to Boulder and entered the butchering business in company with Mr. Hiram Buck, and at the same time, worked at his trade. In August, 1861, he was appointed Postmaster of Boulder, which office he held until 1869, six years of which time, he also honorably filled the office of County Treasurer, Justice of the Peace, one term, and School Secretary and Treasurer of Boulder. In August, 1870, he was appointed Clerk of the District Court, for that District, by the Hon. James B. Belford, and filled that office in a highly creditable manner, until December 28, 1878, when he resigned. During 1873-74 he was Deputy Internal Revenue Collector for the counties of Boulder, Larimer and Weld. During the past eight years, he has held the office of Secretary of the Boulder Co. Industrial Association, and while not Secretary, was Treasurer of that Association. In 1872, he was elected Town Clerk and Treasurer and has held that office ever since, honorably discharging the duties of his office. He has devoted much attention during the past eight years, to real estate investments and loaning money, and is

regarded as a man of great integrity and fine business qualifications. Mr. Macky has been always among the foremost in building up and improving the city. He was the first to build a frame house in the fall of 1860, and the first subsequently to build a brick business block, and a block with iron front. From the early days of Boulder to the present time, he has exercised his utmost endeavors and influences, in all the leading enterprises for the improvement and advantage of county and city. He was married March 8, 1870, to Miss Adalida B. Dickeson, a lady of rare culture and refinement.

GEORGE R. MCINTOSH.

This gentleman is one of the enterprising pioneers of Colorado, who came at an early date and remained amid the hardships and disadvantages of frontier life, and have witnessed her development into a rich and prosperous State. On the breaking-out of the late rebellion, when the first call for troops was made in Colorado, he responded to that call, and took up arms in his country's defense and served until the close of the war. Mr. McIntosh is one of Boulder Co.'s worthy and honored citizens, and a successful farmer and stock-grower, which is attested by the purchase from time to time of additional land, until he at present owns 1,000 acres in Boulder Co. He was born in Portage Co., Ohio, May 12, 1837, and is of English and Scotch descent. During his early life, he was severely afflicted with asthma, but managed to devote some attention to acquiring an education in the public schools. In his nineteenth year he decided to try the climate of Wisconsin and went to Shelby, Wis., in that State. After spending two years in the attempt at regaining his health and receiving a little relief he taught school and clerked in a store two years. In the spring of 1860, his disease becoming worse he again decided to try another climate, and started across the plains for Colorado with an ox-team. On the way across he

began to receive relief, and, shortly after arriving here, entirely recovered, and has not since, with one exception, had an attack of his old disease—asthma—and that was during a trip East. After arriving in Colorado, he spent a short time in the mountains, then went to where Greeley now stands, and took up 160 acres of land, on which, however, he remained but a short time. He then returned to the mountains, and followed mining eight months, on the Kent Co. Lode, on Quartz Hill, near Central City. During the summer of 1861, he went to the Cache la Poudre Valley, and engaged in putting up hay, which he hauled into the mountains. Late in the fall of that year, he enlisted in Company G, 1st Colo. V. I., and remained with his company until the close of the war, and was honorably mustered out of the service in the fall of 1865. The following winter he spent on a farm, near Ft. Collins, Larimer Co. During the spring of 1866, he began freighting across the plains, between the Missouri River and Denver, continuing the same one year. He then pre-empted 160 acres of land near Ft. Collins, which he farmed one year, then sold it. In 1868, he purchased 160 acres of land four miles west of Longmont, on which he has since resided, engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. McIntosh was married, July 21, 1872, to Miss Amanda J. Noble, of Iowa, and has a family of three children, two sons and one daughter.

PARKER MERRILL, D. D. S.

Dr. P. Merrill, successor to Williams & Merrill, was born in Massachusetts July 8, 1847. At an early age, he removed with his parents to Kalamazoo, Mich. His early life was spent in attending public school. In his ninth year, he began an apprenticeship, under his father, at the jeweler's trade, continuing to attend school during the winter seasons. In his eighteenth year, while continuing work at his trade, he began the study of medicine and dentistry. In 1876, he went to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he

attended the dentistry department, in the Ann Arbor Medical College, one term. He then engaged in the jewelry business, at Greenville, same State, until the fall of 1878. The following spring, he came to Colorado, and located in Boulder and formed a co-partnership with Dr. A. P. Williams, with whom he continued one year. He then purchased Dr. Williams' interest, and has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession. Oct. 24, 1866, Dr. Merrill was united in marriage to Miss Gazella Brinks, daughter of Ervin Brinks, of Ionia Co., Mich.

STEPHEN MCBARNES.

The above-named gentleman is intimately connected with the mining interests of Boulder Co., and is now working successfully in company with Mr. Stoddard, the well-known Horsfall mine, one of the first discovered in Boulder Co. He is a native of Ohio, and was born in Wooster, Wayne Co., Nov. 19, 1840. His early life was passed upon his father's farm until sixteen years of age, when he went to Kendallville, Ind., and was there engaged in the lumber business until 1863, at which time, he entered the army, in Company B, 4th Iowa Cavalry, serving until the close of the war, after which he removed to Denver, Colo., and eight months later, began mining at California Gulch, chiefly working the Tabor placer mines, and afterward became the owner of the Rob Roy claim, which he also worked, until his removal to Boulder Co., in 1875, since which time his attention has been devoted principally to developing his mines at Camp Crisman, on Four Mile Creek. His operations have attained considerable magnitude and success. He is the owner of several valuable mines, among which are the Eclipse, Scott and Chicago, the latter two of which he owns in partnership with other parties. In 1878, he leased and bonded the Horsfall Mine, in company with Mr. Stoddard, for five years. This mine has been considerably developed, with several well-timbered shafts, and numerous

levels, aggregating many hundred feet, well equipped with hoisting machinery, and first-class engine and boiler. This mine yielded to the former owners, about \$250,000, and is now being worked successfully by the present owners.

HARMON MINCKLER.

Harmon Minckler is a native of the State of New York. He was born in Schoharie County Aug. 1, 1836 and is of Holland descent. His parents settled upon a farm in Sullivan Co., N. Y., when he was about nine years of age. He was there engaged in farming until attaining manhood. In 1856, he was married to Harriet E. Divine of Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y. During the succeeding five years, he was engaged as foreman in a tannery. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, he was employed by the Government to purchase provisions and mules for the army, and at its close purchased large numbers of horses and mules from the Government, which he sold in the Eastern market. From 1868 to 1875 he resided upon his farm in Sullivan Co., N. Y., devoting his attention chiefly to farming and the stock business. Thence removed to Colorado and located at Canon City, Boulder Co., where he was employed as top manager of Fullerton mines, and others, until 1878, when he became top manager of the mines there purchased by R. G. Dunn and held that position until the sale and consolidation of the mines in June, 1880, except the Sherman mine, of which he is still manager. At his home at Fremont Center in Sullivan Co., N. Y., where his family still reside, he has filled various offices of public trust, having held the office of Justice of the Peace twelve years, and County Commissioner several years. He now holds and has held for ten years, the position of Postmaster of that town.

JEREMIAH M. MORTON.

This gentleman was born in Washington Co., Me., Jan. 2, 1828. His early life was spent on

a farm, and in fishing along the sea-coast. In his eighteenth year, he went to Boston and served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, at which he continued to work until 1851. He then went to California, by way of the Nicaragua route, and followed mining a short time, after which, engaged in contracting and building, at San Francisco and Sacramento. In the spring of 1853 he returned to Maine, by the same route, and engaged in contracting and building in his native county, three years. He then went to Wisconsin and engaged in contracting in St. Croix County, three years. In the fall of 1859, he went to Mississippi and continued in the same business, until the breaking-out of the civil war in 1861. He then returned North to Tennessee, within the Federal lines, where he remained in the Government employ until the close of the rebellion, a part of the time in the engineer department, and the remainder, as military conductor. In 1865, he returned to Maine and ran a packet between Eastport and New York City, eight years. In 1873, he came to Colorado and engaged in contracting and building in Denver six years. In January, 1879, he removed to Boulder City, and opened a lumber yard and general building supplies' store, in which business he still continues. He was married in March, 1851, to Miss Emily I. Thurston, of Boston.

GEORGE M. McCURE.

This enterprising young business man, and one of Boulder's honored and worthy citizens, is a member of the firm of Bradley & McCure. He is of Scotch descent, and was born in Middletown, Vt., Aug. 22, 1845. His early life, until attaining the age of manhood, was spent in acquiring an education, completing the same in the high school of his native town. He subsequently clerked seven years in a dry goods store, in Poultney, Vt., for J. Jay Joslin—now of Denver. In 1873, he came with Mr. Joslin to Denver, and clerked for him one year. In the

spring of 1874, he came to Boulder, and in connection with H. N. Bradley, opened a dry goods store, on Pearl St., where they now have one of the finest retail establishments in Boulder. Mr. McClure was married, in the spring of 1867, to Miss Edilda Burnham, of Middletown, Vt., and has a family of four children, two sons and two daughters.

OSCAR A. McFARLAND.

Oscar A. McFarland, senior member of the firm of McFarland, Hubbell & Co., of Longmont, was born in Russell Co., Va., in 1831. He is of English and Scotch descent. His early life, until his seventeenth year, was spent on a farm and in district schools. After which he taught school two years in Virginia. In 1851, he went to Missouri and continued to teach until 1853, when he embarked in the mercantile business. In 1860, he located in Richmond, Mo., where he continued the mercantile business until 1869, when he organized a savings bank of which he was cashier for the succeeding four years. In 1872, owing to failing health, he came to Colorado, and in 1874, having recovered his health, he located in Longmont, Boulder Co., and has since been engaged in business at this place. Mr. McFarland was married in October, 1855, to Miss Kate Hubbell, at Liberty, Mo., and has a family of six children, three sons and three daughters.

MATTHEW L. McCASLIN.

The subject of this sketch was one of a party of adventurers, who, in 1849, crossed the plains and journeyed through the wild, mountainous regions, and across the range into California, in search of gold and afterward, one of the first pioneers of Colorado. Coming here in the fall of 1858, he passed through the hardships and deprivations of frontier life, and has witnessed the wonderful change and development of a barren waste, into a rich and prosperous State. He was born in Butler Co., Penn., Feb. 16, 1822. His early life was spent on a farm. In 1839,

he removed with his parents to Des Moines Co., Iowa, where he engaged in farming two years. During the succeeding eight years, he followed boating on the river. In 1849, he went to California by the overland route, and followed mining four years, and farming two years. In 1855, he returned to the States, and purchased an interest in a grist and saw mill, which he continued to run until the fall of 1858. He then came to Colorado, and spent the winter in Auraria—now Denver—and the following spring went to Gold Hill, Boulder Co., where he followed mining the succeeding four years. In 1862, he purchased a claim for 160 acres of land, on St. Vrain Creek, five miles west of the present site of Longmont, which he subsequently homesteaded. In 1863, he removed on his farm, where he has since resided, engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has from time to time purchased additional land until he at present owns 750 acres, all well improved. Mr. McCaslin was married in 1856, to Miss Maranda Hagerty, of Emlenton, Penn.

W. O. MORGRIDGE.

manager of the drug house of H. N. Morgridge, of Boulder, was born in Corinth, Me., Oct. 15, 1843. At an early age he learned the watch-maker's trade, and followed the same several years. At the breaking-out of the war he entered the army in November, 1861, in Company B, 3d Mich. V. I., and served three years. Returning to Grand Rapids, Mich., he entered the drug business, continuing the same until his removal to Boulder, Colo., in 1871, where he purchased a drug store and remained in business until 1877, then sold out, and has since been in charge of his uncle's drug business, at his present place of business.

THOMAS McALL.

This gentleman, one of the pioneers of St. Vrain Valley, Boulder Co., and an honored and successful farmer, was born in Carroll Co.,

Ohio, May 2, 1830. He is of Scotch and Irish descent. His early life, until attaining the age of manhood, was spent on a farm and in attending district school. In 1851, he removed to Hamilton Co., Iowa, where, during the succeeding nine years, he was engaged in farming. In the spring of 1860, he came to Colorado and took up 160 acres of land, on St. Vrain Creek, two miles below the foot-hills, on which he resided until 1879, when he purchased 160 acres of land near the entrance to St. Vrain Cañon, where he at present resides. Since coming to Colorado he has successfully devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising, which is attested by the purchase, from time to time, of additional land, until he at present owns 560 acres of land on St. Vrain Creek, and 320 on Little Thompson Creek. In the fall of 1862, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he honorably filled eleven years. Mr. McCall was married in January, 1866, to Miss Eliza Jones, of Webster City, Iowa, and has a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters.

HON. JAMES M. NORTH.

The ability and high standard of excellence maintained by the judiciary and bar of Colorado, needs no higher compliment than has been accorded to it by the ablest and most eminent jurists of the older States and seats of learning. The legal profession of Colorado is her chief professional ornament, and, as a part and parcel of which, the legal and judicial talent of Boulder Co. holds by no means an inferior rank. As a representative of the acknowledged excellency of her bar, and the impartial justice maintained by her court, mention can here honorably and justly be made of the gentleman whose name is written at the head of this sketch, the late Judge of the County Court of Boulder Co. Judge North is a native of Illinois. He was born in Williamson Co., of that State, March 29, 1845, and passed the early years of his life upon

a farm. His father was a native of England, and emigrated to America when a young man, settling in Southern Illinois in 1820. His mother was a native of Tennessee, and removed to Williamson Co., Ill., with her parents, in 1815. When the subject of this sketch was eleven years old, his mother was left a widow, with a family of five children, and in limited and dependent circumstances, but, being a persevering and industrious Christian woman, she managed, with the assistance of her only son, James M., who toiled hard and constantly, to secure the comforts of life for the family; James M. managed to defray the expenses of his own education, and assisted in the education of his four sisters. He received his early education in the district school of his native place, and, at the age of nineteen, entered McKendree College, at Lebanon, Ill., from which institution he graduated in 1867. During his course, he assisted himself by teaching a portion of the time, and, after graduating, obtained the position of Professor of Mathematics in an academy. Afterward, he became Professor of English Literature, in the Southern Illinois College, at Carbondale, his native town. In 1868, he began the study of law, and in September, 1869, entered the Union Law School of Chicago, from which institution he graduated in July, 1870, with the conceded and well-deserved honors of a large class. Soon after, he was admitted to the bar of Illinois, by the Supreme Court, but deferred entering the practice of law for one year, accepting instead, the position of Principal of the High School of Carbondale. He then began the practice of his profession, and afterward settled at Jacksonville, Ill., where, at the same time, having been one year Lecturer on Law, before the business department of the Illinois College, he remained in an active and successful practice, commanding universal respect for his admirable qualifications and legal ability, and a prominent rank at the bar, until compelled to seek relief from asthma, an inher-



G. D. Wood

ited affliction, by a change of climate. Leaving Illinois in the summer of 1876, he came to Colorado and settled in Boulder, and a few months later, having regained his health somewhat, he opened a law office, and continued in practice until elected County Judge of Boulder Co., in the fall of 1877. Although having been a resident of Boulder for so short a time, his popularity secured for him a large majority of the votes of the county. Judge North is a man of fine culture and legal education, ranking high at the bar and on the bench, as has been shown by the universal acceptance of his decisions, while on the bench, as eminently just and impartial. He is a devoted student of history and political economy, and has one of the largest and best-appointed libraries in the county. In politics he is a man of unswerving principles, and has always been a staunch Republican. Apart from other interests, educational matters have always received his most earnest support and active co-operation. He is at present Secretary of the Board of Education of Boulder. He has been twice married, first in September, 1870, to Miss Mattie McCoy, of Lebanon, Ill., an accomplished and talented woman, who died at Boulder, Dec. 2, 1877. He was again married, June 2, 1879, to Miss Sarah C. White, of Boulder, an accomplished and able teacher, who had taught in the Boulder public schools for several years. With his estimable wife and children—now two—the Judge lives happily among his books and pictures in his beautiful home in Boulder.

HON. HENRY NEIKIRK.

Henry Neikirk was born in Elkhorn, Carroll Co., Ill., Nov. 27, 1839, and is descended from German ancestry, who were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania and Maryland. His father, Manasses Neikirk, was a farmer by occupation, and a pioneer of Illinois. The subject of this sketch was educated at the Mt. Carroll Seminary, at Mt. Carroll, Ill. In the

fall of 1859, he began the study of law in the office of Miller & Smith, and, one year later, removed to Nebraska. In the spring of 1862, pushed on to Colorado, and went immediately into the mountains. During the first six months he worked on lode No. 6, of the Bobtail mine. From that time until 1864, was foreman on the Bobtail No. 1, Gregory mine, and Smith & Palmer mine, respectively. During the Indian outbreak in 1864, he entered the hundred-days service, and passed through the Indian war. From 1865 to 1867, he was engaged in mining and prospecting in Gilpin and Boulder Counties, during which time he discovered the Hoosier mine, at Gold Hill, Boulder Co., and devoted his attention to developing the same. In 1872, he became foreman for Bela S. Buell, and remained until 1875, having charge of the entire mining and milling business. In May, 1875, he removed to Boulder County and resumed work on the Hoosier mine, of which he was the owner. In June, 1876, he purchased a half-interest in the Melvina mine, which he has since been engaged in opening and developing, and is also the owner of a ten-stamp mill at Criswell, in connection with other parties. He is one of the principal mining and milling men of Boulder County. In the fall of 1878, he was elected to the Upper House of the Colorado Legislature. He is now Vice President of the National State Bank of Boulder, which was organized in 1878. Mr. Neikirk was married, Dec. 13, 1868, to Miss Emily Virden, daughter of John Virden, of Jamestown, Colo., and has a family of five children—three sons and two daughters.

ROBERT NIVER.

Mr. Niver is one of the pioneers of Boulder County, whose early settlement on the small tract of land which he had selected as his home, among the rich agricultural and pastoral lands of Coal Creek Valley, was beset by many difficulties and privations. Yet, through all,

his increased lands attest his prosperity, and the reward of his industry. He was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., April 22, 1832, and is of Holland descent, his ancestors having been among the very early settlers of that county. In 1844, he removed with his parents to Dodge Co., Wis., where his early life was spent on a farm, and in attending district school. In his twenty-third year he was married to Miss Rosalia M. Spear, of the same county, and during the succeeding four years, was engaged in farming. In April, 1859, he joined the tide of emigration then crossing the plains to Pike's Peak, arriving in Boulder City, with an ox team, July 24. He went immediately to the mountains and engaged in mining, until November, then returned to Boulder City, where he spent the winter. In February, 1860, he took up 160 acres of land on Coal Creek, ten miles southeast of Boulder City, which he afterward pre-empted, and where he has since resided. During the following July his wife joined him, having crossed the plains with a brother-in-law, bringing with her two cows, with which he began the large dairy business, which he afterward carried on, increasing his dairy from time to time, with the money he realized by selling butter at \$1 per pound, and, soon afterward, also engaged in stock growing. He has since added 640 acres of adjoining lands, on which he has successfully carried on dairying and stock growing, and since 1870, has devoted considerable of attention to agriculture. In 1877, he purchased a steam threshing machine, which he has since run during the threshing season. In 1872, he conceived the idea of building an irrigating ditch to convey water from South Boulder Creek down the Coal Creek Valley, which resulted in the building of the South Boulder and Coal Creek ditch. After the organization of the South Boulder and Coal Creek Ditch Company, of which he became a large stockholder, he was elected to the office of Superintendent, to superintend the

construction of the ditch, which office he continued to hold after the completion of the same, until 1877, and to which he was again elected in 1878, and still holds. Mr. Niver is a live, energetic man, who is ever awake to the agricultural and pastoral interests of this county.

CAPT. DAVID H. NICHOLS.

Few of the pioneers of Colorado are so well known, as the subject of this sketch, and few have been more active and prominent in the measures undertaken for her material improvement, which have made possible her present brilliant achievements. He was born in Hardwick, Caledonia Co., Vt., March 16, 1826, and is descended from Scotch and German ancestry. His father, Ethan Nichols, was a farmer by occupation, and removed to Whiteside Co., Ill., in 1836, where he died one year later, leaving the subject of this sketch, then in his tenth year to make a start in life by his own exertions. David H. left home two years afterward, rather unceremoniously. Being of an intrepid nature and fond of adventure, he went into the wild pine-lands of Minnesota and Wisconsin and remained in the employ of lumber merchants until seventeen years of age, then returned to Illinois and entered the employ of a Baptist minister in Warren Co. While there, he became interested in revival meetings, and united with the Baptist Church. Two years later, he entered Shurtleff College, at Alton, Ill., to prepare for the ministry; but, after remaining two years, abandoned his studies, and entered the army of the Mexican war, in the independent mounted volunteers, of Warren Co., Ill., under Capt. Stapp. They were mustered into the service in Ohio, in Col. Geo. B. Wright's Brigade, and left for Mexico in April, 1847. He served thirteen months, and received his discharge June, 1848, with the rank of Second Lieutenant after which he went overland to California and was engaged in mining there until 1853, then returned by way of the Isthmus to Illinois, and

entered mercantile business, under the firm name of Nichols & Harriman, continuing the same until his removal to Colorado in 1859. Upon his arrival in Colorado, he located in Boulder, engaging in the blacksmith's business one year, then removed to Golden, where he kept the Simpson House, now one of the old landmarks of that city but returned to Boulder at the end of eight months, and exchanged his interest in the Tourtellote & Squires saw-mill, for 160 acres of land adjoining the town, where he has since resided, having built a neat residence, and added other improvements to beautify and make his home attractive. During the Indian troubles in 1864, he entered the hundred-day service, in Co. D, 3d Regiment Colo. Cavalry, and was commissioned Captain by Gov. Evans. He remained until the close of hostilities, having participated in the battles of Buffalo Springs, Beaver Creek, and Sand Creek. While absent in this service he was elected to the Territorial Legislature, and returned in time to be present at the session held in the winter of 1864-65. At that time he was Sheriff of the county, and resigned when elected to the Legislature. In 1873, he was again elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, of which he was made Speaker. In 1878, he was appointed by Gov. Pitkin, one of the Commissioners of the State Penitentiary at Cañon City, for a term of six years, and has rendered valuable service to the State in that capacity. For a number of years, he has given his attention chiefly to stock-growing, and at present owns, in company with his brother, Gay Nichols, a herd of cattle and horses in the Grand Encampment Creek Valley, Wyoming Territory. Capt. Nichols was married in 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Atkinson, of Warren Co., Ill., and has a family of three children—two sons and one daughter.

DAVID L. NESBIT

D. L. Nesbit, of the firm of Roper & Nesbit, proprietors of the Great Western Omnibus

Line, and livery, feed and sale stables, on Pearl St., Boulder City, was born in Nicholas Co., Ky., July 7, 1841. In his tenth year—his father being deceased—he removed with his mother and sisters, to Memphis, Scotland Co., Mo., where he entered business life, by clerking in a drug store during the succeeding three years, and subsequently clerked in a dry goods store until 1857. He then went to Doniphan City, Kan., and clerked in drug, dry goods and grocery stores four years; thence, in 1861, to Atchison, same State, where, during the following seven years, he continued in the same capacity, in wholesale grocery houses. In 1868, he formed a partnership with Joel Roper, and embarked in the grocery business in that city, continuing in the same until 1875. They then removed their stock of goods to Boulder City, and after carrying on the grocery business in this city one year, they sold out to J. Berlin, and succeeded F. A. Squires in the livery, feed and sale business, on Eleventh St. In 1877, they moved their stock to the stable on Pearl St., then occupied by William Arnett, whose stock they had previously purchased, and combined the two, continuing the same until February, 1879, when they purchased the business of the Great Western Bus Co., and removed to the stables which were occupied by that company where they have since built up a large business. Mr. Nesbit was married Oct. 28, 1869, to Miss Jennie Davis, of Atchison, Kan.

ALBERT OSBORNE.

Among the men who came to Colorado after the close of the war, to settle permanently within her borders, none have maintained a higher standard of citizenship and business integrity, or evinced a nobler spirit of generosity toward his fellow men, than Albert Osborne, of whom it can be said that no hungry man was ever turned from his door unaided or unfed. He is a native of Ohio and was born in Huron Co., of that State, Feb. 15, 1828. He is of English

and Scotch descent. Until eighteen years of age, he remained at home on the farm, after which he was engaged in farming for himself until 1852, when he emigrated to California, traveling overland, and arrived in that State Sept. 10, of that year. He remained there, engaged in placer mining, until 1856, then returned by way of the Isthmus, to Ohio, and was engaged in farming in Wood Co., Ohio, until the breaking-out of the rebellion. He then entered the army in Company C, 7th V. I., and on Aug. 26, of that year, was taken prisoner at the battle of Summerville, W. Va. After one month of prison-life at Richmond he, with about 500 others, were removed to New Orleans and held as hostages for the return of thirty privateers, captured without letters of marque and held by Lincoln as pirates. In February, 1862, they were again moved to Salisbury, and, at the end of four months, were paroled. His long confinement in the prison pens of the Confederacy having entirely unfitted him for service, he was discharged and returned home. In the fall of 1863, he re-enlisted as a veteran recruit, in Company A, 14th Ohio V. I., being first under the command of Gen. Stedman, then under Gen. Sherman, and remained with his army during all his battles and his eventful march to the sea. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged from the service in June, 1865, at Cleveland, Ohio. In January, 1866, he left Ohio for Colorado, and arrived on August 20, at Big Thompson, a stream in Larimer Co., and, in November following, went to Jamestown, Boulder Co., where he spent the winter, then located permanently at Sugar Loaf. In those early days he was engaged in prospecting and placer mining on Four Mile Creek. In 1869, his wife joined him at Sugar Loaf, and they then settled on a ranche at the base of Sugar Loaf, since which time he has been engaged in farming and mining. He is the owner of the Stromboli, and discovered Rico Alto mine, of which he is half-owner; also

discovered the Ben Lomond, New Eldorado, Washington, and has various other mining interests. He was married, Oct. 16, 1847, to Miss Amelia M. Hull, of Huron Co., Ohio, to whom was born one daughter.

HIRAM PRINCE.

Mr. Prince at an early age manifested a desire to travel in foreign lands and become acquainted with foreign customs and habits, and to see the stupendous works of nature. In his thirteenth year, not having the means with which to carry out that project, he conceived the idea of becoming a sailor, by which means he would be enabled to visit various foreign parts; so, leaving the comforts of a home pleasantly surrounded by friends and relatives, he went to New York City, and his first voyage was on a whaling vessel bound for the Arctic Ocean. He subsequently visited various European, African and South American ports, and numerous islands. He was born in Mobile, Ala., May 18, 1826. In his thirteenth year, he went to New York City and shipped on a whaling vessel bound for the Arctic Ocean via Cape Horn and Behring's Straits. After a voyage of three years, having during that time reached the high latitude of 76° north, he returned to New York City, and from there went to Boston, where, during 1842, he attended a navigators' school six months. During the succeeding three years, he shipped as second mate on merchant vessels trading between the United States and European ports. As he had started out to see various parts of the world, he made it a rule never to visit a port the second time. From 1845 to 1848, he shipped as first mate on merchant vessels trading between the United States and African and South American ports and the West Indies. During the years 1849-50, he ran a schooner on Mobile Bay, and the following year was second mate on the steamer Polar Star, on the Mississippi River. In 1852,

in connection with James Warfield, he began trading with the Big Osage Indians, continuing the same two years. Then, as he had no trade except that of sailor, he determined to learn a trade or two, on which, in case of necessity, he could fall back to, and, during the succeeding three years, served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade, and subsequently two years at the carpenter's trade. In 1859, he engaged in mercantile business, hotel-keeping and farming in Cooper Co., Mo., continuing the same four years. In 1863, owing to failing health, having contracted asthma, he came to Colorado and located in Denver. The following year, he was engaged in hotel-keeping and in making hay for the Government, for which he had taken a contract. In 1865, he opened a blacksmith-shop in Denver, which he ran until 1868. He then sold it and purchased a farm of forty acres one mile from Denver, which he cultivated two years, and during that time, in 1869, again opened a blacksmith-shop in Denver. In 1866, he and Miss Ellen Patterson, Mr. McClure and Thomas Pomeroy established a Union Sunday school in West Denver, of which he was Superintendent until 1868, and to which office he was again elected in 1869. In 1867, he was elected a member of the School Board, of which he was made President, holding that office by re-election until his removal to Boulder Co. in 1870. In the fall of that year, he purchased a farm of 140 acres on Boulder Creek, seven miles below Boulder City, on which he removed and followed farming two years. He then sold it and purchased a farm of 320 acres, known as the Barker farm, on the same creek where he farmed four years. In 1876, he disposed of that farm and purchased another of 240 acres, ten miles east of Boulder City, to which he has since added 160 acres, where he still resides, engaged in agricultural pursuits. In the fall of 1879, he was elected Justice of the Peace of Precinct No. 6, and in June, 1880,

was appointed by Gov. Pitkin Water Commissioner of that precinct. Mr. Prince was married, in 1856, to Miss Mary Lindsey, of Cooper Co., Mo.

HON. BENJAMIN F. PINE.

The above-named gentleman is a native of the State of New Jersey, and a member of one of the old families of that State. He was born in Camden Co., Oct. 5, 1818, and is descended from English and French ancestry. His early life was passed in acquiring an education in the public schools and academies preparatory to entering the activities of business life. In 1840, his attention was devoted to agricultural pursuits, as his first venture in business, but shortly after mercantile life appeared to him to be a more favorable field and better suited to his tastes. Accordingly, he entered mercantile business at Salem, N. J., which he continued three or four years. He then removed to Philadelphia, Pa., and was engaged in manufacturing lamps and fixtures in that city from 1843 to 1857, during which time he also established and operated both a chair and cutlery factory at Beverly, N. J. Removing then to Chicago, he became Manager in Chief of the office of United States Marshal for the State of Illinois, of the affairs of which office he had the entire charge and responsibility during the absence of his brother, C. M. Pine, until 1859. Early in 1860, he emigrated to Colorado and brought with him a nine-stamp mill, arriving at Boulder, then a small hamlet of log cabins, in April of that year. After visiting the few mining camps in the mountains, among which Gold Hill was the oldest and most important, where he saw workings of the placer mines and also the Horsfall Lode, he returned to Boulder and proceeded with his stamp-mill to Gilpin Co., which he set up and operated in Nevada Gulch, taking in Benjamin Burrows as an equal partner. After operating the mill in connection with the Burrows mine, two and one-half years, he sold his interest in the mill

to Mr. Burrows. In this operation they realized large returns, not only because of the richness of the mines, but in the success achieved by Mr. Pine in milling the ore so as to save a larger percentage of the gold. He then associated with him William H. Russell, and operated a ten-stamp mill successfully in Russell Gulch about eight months, then sold out to John Beverley. At this time he had gained a reputation as the most successful mill man in Colorado. Accompanied by Mr. Russell, he then went to Empire, Clear Creek Co., where he operated a mill until 1864, having established the first prospecting and developing company in Colorado. In 1864, he discontinued milling and gave his entire attention to prospecting in the vicinity of where George town now stands, and extended his exploration in the fall of 1864, over a large section of country. He had attained popularity among the people, and the same fall was elected to the Territorial Legislature, serving one term, during which time he had discovered rich silver lodes and made the first discovery of the value of silver ore. These lodes were situated on McClellan and Brown mountains. He there organized a company called the Pine Co. and started a town, which he named Argentine. After securing a large amount of valuable mining property there, he returned to Empire. While in the Legislature, he originated and secured the passage of a bill repealing the old district mining law, entitling the location of claims of 100 feet by pre-emption and 100 feet by discovery, to 150x1,500 feet, which has since remained in force. After operating a short time on his property at Empire, he sold two lodes, to a Philadelphia Co. In December, 1865, he removed to Philadelphia, where he continued to reside during the succeeding ten years, devoting his attention to learning and investing money, and was also interested in the oil business, with the firm of Bennie, Long & Co. In 1874 he returned to Colorado and has

since resided in Boulder, chiefly engaged in mining and selling mining property to companies, although ill health has compelled him of late to retire from active business. He was married in January, 1838, to Miss Priscilla Smith, of New Jersey, who died Jan. 20, 1880. Mr. Pine has a family of six children living, two sons and four daughters. B. Frank Pine, his oldest son, is associated in the grocery business with his father in Boulder, as the firm of B. F. Pine & Son. He was married in August, 1878, to Mrs. Sarah E. Stinchfield, widow of George Stinchfield, of Michigan. Isaac S. is engaged in mining in Boulder Co., as Superintendent of the Lady Franklin mine, and was married, Feb. 13, 1877, to Miss Cora E. McManus. Elizabeth was married in 1860, to Caleb W. Hamill, who died in 1863. Mrs. Hamill now lives in Chicago. Emma was married in 1865, to Joseph W. Williams, and now resides in Chicago. Mary was married in 1862, to George Satchell, who died, April 14, 1862. Rebecca was married in 1866, to Henry C. Burgstresser, and resides in Boulder.

COL. IVERS PHILLIPS.

This gentleman hails from the State of Massachusetts, and the greater portion of his life was spent in active business pursuits, manufacturing and railroad enterprises in that State. He participated prominently in the political affairs of Massachusetts, and held official positions of great responsibility and public trust, having borne the reputation as one of the most honorable of men, always maintaining a high standard of excellence and ability. He was born in Ashburnham, Worcester Co., Mass., July 28, 1805, and is a descendant of New England ancestry. His parents were early settlers of Plymouth Co., Mass., and his father, Amos S. Phillips, followed the occupation of a farmer. The subject of this sketch, after passing through the grammar schools, was engaged in farming and teaching alternately, until nine-

teen years of age, when the failing health of his father necessitated his assuming charge of the farm, in which capacity he remained until 1832. He was then appointed Deputy Sheriff of Worcester Co., and held that position seventeen years; however, during the greater portion of that time, he discharged the duties of Sheriff. In 1849, he embarked in cotton and woolen manufacturing at Fitchburg, and remained at the head of that business about six years; then leased his factory, although he still remains the owner. During his residence in Fitchburg, he was prominently connected with its municipal affairs, and served in nearly all of the principal offices of the city and county. In 1853, he was elected to the upper branch of the State Legislature, serving one term. From 1855 to 1873, he was prominently identified with various railroad enterprises in Massachusetts. He first became President of the Fitchburg & Worcester Railroad, and, after finishing the construction of that road, organized and built the Agricultural Branch, now a part of the Northern Division of the Old Colony Railroad. He was then made President of the Boston, Barre & Gardiner Railroad Company, and completed the construction of that road in the spring of 1873. He has always taken an active part in military affairs, and was identified with various military organizations in Massachusetts from 1823 until the close of the war. At the age of twenty-seven, he was elected Colonel of a regiment of State militia, serving until 1865. In 1862, he was appointed United States Revenue Collector for the Eighth District of Massachusetts, by President Lincoln, and served in that capacity seven years. In the summer of 1873, he left Massachusetts for Colorado, and extended his trip to California, although, in 1866, he had visited Colorado to examine and report upon certain mining property. After his return East from his second visit, he removed to Boulder, Colo., where he has since resided, devoting his attention to mining and

the concentration of the low-grade ores of Boulder Co. In May, 1880, Col. Phillips, in connection with other able and prominent gentlemen, organized the Boulder Mining & Concentrating Company of Colorado, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, of which company he is now President; Judge James M. North, Vice President; Joseph Wolfe, Secretary; Lewis Cheney, Treasurer, and A. M. Rouse, Superintendent. The principal office of the company is at Boulder.

Col. Phillips served as President of the Agricultural Society of Boulder Co., and is at present a Director of the Colorado Central Railroad. He was married first in 1828, at Fitchburg, Mass., and the second time in 1869, at Worcester, Mass., to Mrs. Abby R. Haynes, daughter of D. Sewell Richardson.

A. J. PANNOCK.

Mr. Pannock, a well-known and worthy pioneer of Colorado, who, during the early Indian troubles, took an active part in suppressing the various outbreaks, having been Captain of a militia company at Burlington, Boulder Co., and in 1864, 1st Lieutenant of Company D of the 3d Colo. C., which participated in the strike for the liberty of the State, in the famous battle at Sand Creek. The subject of this sketch was born in the State of New York Aug. 19, 1828. When he was five years of age, he removed with his parents to Portage Co., Ohio, and from there in his tenth year, to Cuyahoga County, near Cleveland, same State, and thence, five years later, to Rockford, Ill., where he followed farming until 1854. During the succeeding year, was engaged in butchering, then, in connection with his brother, built a steamboat, which they ran on Rock River four years. During the years of 1860-61, he was Marshall of Rockford. In 1862, he came to Colorado and located in Burlington, Boulder Co., and followed farming the succeeding year. He then opened a hotel in that town which he

ran one year. Meantime, shortly after settling there, he was appointed Captain of a militia company, and from that time to 1864, took an active part in protecting the town of Burlington and surrounding country, from Indian raids. In October, 1864, he enlisted in Company D 3d Colo. V. C., for the hundred-day service, and was appointed 1st Lieutenant of the company, which was stationed a portion of the time at Valley Station, near Julesburg, and, during the service, participated in the Sand Creek fight, and was honorably mustered out of the service in December of that year. He then returned to the States, and in 1866, again came to Colorado and purchased 160 acres of land on Boulder Creek, in Weld County, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. During the fall of that year he was elected Probate Judge of Weld County, but at the expiration of one year, resigned that office and returned to Rockford, Ill., where he spent the three succeeding years. In 1871, owing to failing health, he again removed to Colorado, and located in Longmont, Boulder Co., and engaged in mercantile pursuits, continuing the same two years. From 1873 to 1878, he was engaged in mining at Sunshine, same county, and still owns an interest in the American Star and Seward mines, at that place. In January, 1878, he opened the City Hotel in Longmont, which he has since continued to run. Mr. Pannock was married Dec. 25, 1847, to Miss Henrietta E. Chandler, of Rockford, Ill.

JOHN H. PICKEL.

John H. Pickel left the associations and comforts of a flourishing settlement in one of the States east of the Mississippi River and emigrated to Colorado during the gold excitement more than a score of years ago and remained through all of the phases of pioneer life. He was born near Knoxville, Tenn., August 2, 1821. He is descended from English and German ancestry, his father's family being among the

first settlers in the State of Virginia. His early life was spent upon a farm until eighteen years of age, meantime having removed with his parents to Monroe County, Tenn. In 1842, he went to Iowa, but owing to the continuous rains and floods he became discouraged, and returned to Tennessee, where he was married a year later, and resided in Monroe County, engaged in farming, until 1855; then was engaged in the mercantile business, in company with John C. Vaughn, at Sweetwater, same county, until 1858, when, owing to the warm political differences which prevailed at that time, just previous to the war, being himself a strong Whig and his partner of the opposite party, he withdrew from his business partnership and removed again to Iowa, and, six months later, settled in Gentryville, Gentry County, Mo., from which place he removed to Colorado in the spring of 1860, locating in Gilpin County, near Black Hawk, in June of that year. He remained there, engaged in prospecting during the summers and cutting wood during the winters, until 1869. In August, 1869, he was one of the discoverers of the Caribou mine, in Boulder County, and the first ore was taken out in October of that year. The company then formed for developing the mine was composed of the following men: Samuel Mishler, George Lytle, William J. Martin, Hugh C. McCannan, Samuel P. Conger and John H. Pickel. In 1870, they sold one-half of the mine to A. D. Breed, of Cincinnati. In 1873, Mr. Pickel removed to Nederland, where he resided and built a large portion of that town, until 1875, when he removed to Denver, and became the owner of two farms in Boulder County. Has since been engaged in merchandising and mining in Nederland, and is now the owner of valuable mining property twelve miles from Caribou, Boulder County, among which are the Evergreen, Bonanza, Ready Cash, Oro, Cash and others. He is working the mines and owns and operates a free gold amalgamating mill successfully at that place.



George R. Williamson

FREDERICK PHILLIPPI.

F. Phillippi, dealer in harness, saddles, whips, etc., on Pearl St., Boulder, was born in Germany in January, 1846. At an early age, he came with his parents to America, and located in Lancaster, Ohio, where he remained three years, then removed to Chillicothe, same State, thence, shortly afterward, to Findlay, Ohio, where he attended school until sixteen years of age. He then served an apprenticeship at the harness-maker's trade, at which he worked in the last-named town, until 1860. During the succeeding eight years, he traveled over the States and worked at his trade in various places. In 1868, he opened a shop, in Jackson, Mich., and engaged in business for himself. In the spring of 1872, he came to Colorado, and worked at his trade in Denver, for Gallop & Galleton six months. He then came to Boulder, and engaged in the harness business with his brother, C. Phillippi, which partnership existed two years, when he purchased his brother's interest, and has since continued in that business. By fair dealing, and close attention to business, he has succeeded in building up a large trade. Mr. Phillippi was married, Sept. 2, 1870, to Miss Alice Hayner, of Jackson, Mich., and has one son.

JOHN REESE.

Mr. Reese, one of the early pioneers and substantial farmers of Colorado, who have endured the hardships and privations of frontier life, was born in York Co., Penn., Jan. 12, 1831, and is of German and Welsh descent. His early life, until his eighteenth year, was spent on a farm; after which he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade. In 1852, he went to Greene Co., Ohio, where he followed his trade two years; thence, in 1854, to Champaign Co., Ill., where he worked at his trade one year, and subsequently four years in Lucas Co., Iowa. In the spring of 1859, he followed the tide of emigration to what was then known as the "Pike's Peak country," and located at Central City,

where, during the succeeding five years, he was engaged in mining and working at his trade. In 1864, he purchased a claim for 160 acres of land in St. Vrain Cañon, near the entrance, in Boulder Co., which he subsequently pre-empted, and where he has since resided engaged in agricultural pursuits, and on which he has some fine meadow lands. In the meantime, he has purchased 200 acres of fine agricultural and meadow land, on St. Vrain Creek, below the foot-hills. In the fall of 1871, he was elected Assessor of Boulder Co., which office he honorably filled one term. Mr. Reese was married, in 1871, to Miss Kate C. Gifford, and has two children—a son and daughter.

EBENEZER ROWLAND

was born in Monmouthshire, England, March 16, 1831. His parents emigrated to the United States, before he reached the age of manhood, and settled in Portage Co., Ohio, where he followed the carpenter's trade several years, and subsequently was connected with the iron mines on Lake Superior, remaining as superintendent of various large iron mining companies until 1875, among which was the Iron Mountain Mining Co., known as Jones, Laughlin & Co., and the Iron Cliff Co., and others. In February, 1875, he removed to Colorado, and located at Boulder, where he has devoted his attention to mining, chiefly at Summerville, on the Black Cloud mine, where he built a mill, and is the principal owner of this property, also owns valuable mines at Pennsylvania Gulch and elsewhere. He was married in 1861, to Miss Jane E. Jones, and has a family of two children—a son and daughter.

ANDREW REED.

This gentleman, one of the early pioneers of Colorado, was born near Vexjo, Sweden, Dec. 14, 1828. His early life was spent on a farm, and in attending school. In 1854, he came to America, and located in Kane Co., Ill., where he

followed farming two years. He then removed to Steele Co., Minn., and there continued to farm six years. In the spring of 1862, he came to Colorado, and spent the season mining at Russell Gulch, Gilpin Co., after which, during the fall and winter, he ran a boarding house on Bobtail Hill, same county. The following spring, he removed down on Clear Creek, four miles north of Denver, where he followed farming one year. In the spring of 1864, he purchased 160 acres of land, on South Boulder Creek, three miles east of Boulder City, to which, he has since added thirty acres of adjoining land, where he still resides, engaged in farming and stock-raising. He also owns a farm of 320 acres, five miles west of Longmont, and is one of Boulder County's enterprising farmers and stock-growers. Mr. Reed was married in 1858, to Miss Cornelia Newberge, of Steele Co., Minn.

JOHN ROTHROCK.

In the fall of 1858, when the news of the rich discoveries of gold at Pike's Peak was heralded throughout the States, such a stream of immigration began to pour into the then almost unknown country as had rarely been witnessed, even in the palmiest days of the California gold excitement. Among the first to join this throng and to unite his destiny with the Far West was the gentleman whose name is written above. He is of German and Scotch descent, and was born in Center Co., Penn., where his early life, until attaining his majority, was spent on a farm and in attending school. In 1855, he went to Nebraska City, Neb., and, during the following year, was engaged with a Government surveying party, after which he followed carpentering and contracting. In the fall of 1858, he came to Colorado, and erected the cabins known as the eleven cabins, sixteen miles below Denver, on Platte River. He then came to Boulder City, and spent the winter. The following spring, he was one of the discov-

ers of Gold Run, Boulder Co., where he spent the season engaged in placer mining. During the fall of 1859, he joined John Gregory's party, and made a prospecting tour through North Park. After returning, he purchased, in connection with G. R. Williamson, several placer claims in Spring Gulch, Gilpin Co., which he engaged in working during the winter. In the spring of 1860, he went to California Gulch, where he mined during the summer. The following fall he returned to his ranche, on Boulder Creek, ten miles below Boulder City, which he had taken up the preceding fall, and on which he had erected a house, and engaged in making hay. Mr. Rothrock has since resided on his ranche, engaged in farming and stock-raising, and has erected a good residence, and has gathered about him the comforts of life. He was married in January, 1867, to Miss Eliza C. Butler, of Lancaster, Mo., and has two sons.

J. ALDEN SMITH.

The subject of this sketch was born in Kennebec Co., Me., on the 19th of May, 1830. At the age of fourteen, after having acquired a very thorough education, he was apprenticed, according to the custom of those days, and having a taste for the printing business, entered the office of the *Hallowell Gazette*, where he remained three years, meanwhile mastering all the details of the trade. At the end of this time, he was apprenticed to a woolen manufacturer, with whom he served the same period of time. At the age of twenty, being convinced that for a young man without capital the opportunities for advancement, commensurate with his aspirations, were not to be found in either profession, he took up that of stone-cutting, which was pursued four years, when he drifted back to the printing business. He established a job office in the city of Lewiston and conducted it with gratifying success for three years, when he purchased the *Bethel Courier*, which he conducted for the ensuing two years. Having an

intense love for geology, mineralogy and metallurgy, he took up these studies at an early period of life, and applied himself to them with earnest devotion, under private tutors, during all the leisure hours obtainable from other pursuits, until, in the course of years, he acquired considerable local celebrity, by his careful researches into the geological and mineralogical formations of the sections examined. This led to his being sent to Colorado, in 1864, by a party of capitalists to examine and report upon certain mining properties. Becoming enamored of this country, he decided to locate here permanently, and fixed his residence in Gilpin Co., then the great mining center of the State, and entered enthusiastically upon the enlargement of his studies and experiences in the new and varied forms there presented. He was at once offered the responsible position of mining editor of the *Miner's Register*, and in a short time made it the first authority on the mineral resources of this country. Later, he opened an assay office, which was provided with a complete laboratory for the assay and analysis of minerals. For the succeeding ten years, his time was wholly occupied with assaying, the examination of mines, and the study of the different mineral belts throughout the State, finally extending these researches to Utah, Nevada and California. In 1874, was appointed Superintendent of the American mine, in Boulder Co., in which position he remained, with great profit to the owners, until the fall of 1879, when he resigned. Came to Denver, and, in connection with Gen. Frank Hall, opened an agency for the exclusive business of examining and reporting upon mines. Throughout his career, Mr. Smith, by his integrity and wide reputation as a scientist, has secured the respect of the best citizens of the country. In 1872, the office of Territorial Geologist was created by the Legislature, and tendered him by the Governor. He accepted, and has held it from that time to the present. Soon after the State University, at Boulder, was

opened, he presented that institute with a large and valuable cabinet of minerals, gathered in his tours through the country, and from valuable exchanges received from the scientists of Europe and America.

MARINUS G. SMITH.

It is unnecessary to comment upon the practical benefits which have accrued to the beautiful city of Boulder and vicinity through the commendable efforts, enterprise and public spirit of some of its earliest pioneers, notwithstanding losses and difficulties which would have staggered less hardy men. Among these there are few who can present a more interesting and worthy record than Marinus G. Smith. He was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., May 6, 1819, remaining at home on the farm until fifteen years of age. Meanwhile he attended school as opportunity was afforded from his farm duties. Thence going to Pulaski, Oswego Co., he entered an apprenticeship to the tinner's trade, remaining until 1838, when he emigrated to Knox Co., Ill., to pursue his trade. In 1840, he removed to Warren Co. and established himself in the stove and tinware business. Three years later, he changed his business to that of running a mail and stage line. During 1846-47, he served in the Mexican war as Orderly Sergeant under Gen. Wool, after which he emigrated overland to California, taking with him five yoke of cattle, and, after a toilsome journey of five months, reached his destination. He remained there one year, during the first part of which he made \$8000 in the stock business, and then was engaged in mining until his return to Illinois in the spring of 1851, going by way of the isthmus. He then purchased a farm, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits during the succeeding six years then carried on a grain and commission business until April, 1859, when his attention was directed to the gold-mining excitement in the Rocky Mount-

ains, of which Pike's Peak was the central attraction. He crossed the plains with two teams, and arrived in Boulder, then a small hamlet, in June of that year, but his previous experience in California mining led him to engage in a line of business other than that of mining. He established an express and mail line between Denver and Boulder and the mountain towns, and conducted the same until 1871. Meanwhile he became interested in various business enterprises in Boulder, having secured a ranche of 220 acres adjoining the town, a portion of which he subsequently platted as an addition to Boulder. In 1871, his son, Walter H. Smith, succeeded him in the express business, since which time he has devoted his entire attention to his ranche and real-estate interests. During the Indian troubles in 1863-64, he was commissioned by Gov. Evans to organize a home guard for the protection of Boulder Co., and was made Captain with A. A. Brookfield and F. A. Squires as Lieutenants. Mr. Smith has always taken a lively interest in the affairs of Boulder, and was active in securing the establishment of the State University at Boulder, and contributed liberally toward its support. He has served as Town Trustee and County Commissioner. He was married, in Mercer Co., Ill., in 1841, to Anna M. Woodruff, who died in 1873, and has a family of eight children living and nineteen grandchildren.

HON. EBEN SMITH.

Of the early pioneers of Colorado few have been more actively identified with her mining and milling interests than the subject of this sketch, or have more deservingly merited the honor of saving Colorado's chief industry from failure by his timely efforts, in 1860, in inaugurating measures for working and properly developing some promising gold lodes in Gilpin County, in company with Hon. Jerome B. Chaffee, with whom he was intimately associ-

ated from the first; and their enterprise and success, with a few others, in this, the nucleus of Colorado's mining, and the impetus then given the same, were undoubtedly the means of securing the capital for the proper development of her mines and the successful treatment of her ores which have subsequently been attained. Mr. Eben Smith was born in Erie, Penn., December 17, 1832, and is descended from English and Scotch ancestry. He remained in Pennsylvania until 1850, in October of which year he started for California, going by vessel by way of the isthmus. Upon his arrival there, in January, 1851, he settled in Grass Valley, Nevada County, and resided there until 1859. During the first two years, his attention was devoted to placer mining in Sierra County, near Downersville, after which he built a hotel at Grass Valley, Nevada County, and during the same year formed a partnership with William S. McMertrie and William Walsh to engage in mining in Placer County, where they built the largest quartz-mill then in California, employing over 300 men. One year later, he, in company with Mr. R. D. McClellan, purchased the entire property, including the Mammoth lode, from which he had already realized large returns. He then continued working this mine and operating the mill until May, 1859, when he sold his interest to his partner and returned East. After spending the summer in traveling, he visited his brother, Dr. S. D. Smith, at St. Joseph, Mo., and while there met, for the first time, Mr. Jerome B. Chaffee, an intimate friend of his brother, and soon after met John Gregory and Green Russell, prospectors from what was then known as the "Pike's Peak" country, whose accounts of the discoveries of gold in that country led him to abandon his contemplated return to California and visit the new country. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Chaffee, who started for Colorado in February, 1860, taking with him a twelve-stamp quartz-mill. Mr. Smith followed him in May,

and together they proceeded to erect their mill, in what is now Gilpin County, called the Smith & Chaffee Stamp Mill. Mr. Smith, being a skillful mining expert, had the principal management of the mill and of the work of developing their gold lodes. They continued this enterprise successfully until 1863, then sold out. Afterward he and Mr. Chaffee repurchased the same and consolidated it with other lodes, the whole constituting what has since been famous as the Bobtail Lode and Tunnel. The history of this famous lode is more fully given elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Smith continued mining in Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties until 1876. In the fall of 1876, he was elected to the Legislature and served one term. In 1865, Mr. Smith, in company with Mr. Chaffee and other prominent Colorado gentlemen, organized the First National Bank of Denver, with which he continued his connection for several years. He has been constantly associated with Mr. Chaffee, since coming to Colorado, in all his large mining and milling operations, with the exception of that gentleman's mining operations in Leadville. In October, 1876, he and Mr. Chaffee became interested in the Caribou mine, in Boulder County, of which he became superintendent and manager, and continued thus until April 23, 1879. On June 25, 1880, a consolidation was effected between the Caribou mine and the No Name, Spencer and Columbia mines, the latter three being the property of Mr. R. G. Dunn. This consolidation is known as the Caribou Consolidated Mining Company and has a capital stock of \$1,000,000, of which company Mr. R. G. Dunn was made President, Mr. John T. Graham Secretary and Treasurer, and Mr. Eben Smith Superintendent and General Manager, who has since remained in charge. The developments of the Caribou mine comprise seven shafts. The main shaft has now attained a depth of 800 feet, and is covered by a structure of large size, containing steam hoisting machinery of the most efficient

character. The company also own a silver mill, which is located at Nederland, four miles from the mine, in order to secure abundant fuel and water facilities. The character of the mill is, stamping, chloridizing, roasting and amalgamating, and has a "plant" of fifteen stamps, four cylinders, roasters and ten amalgamating pans. They reduce all their own ore, obtaining 90 per cent of the assay value of the same. During the year 1879, the mine yielded to the stockholders \$60,000, notwithstanding the destruction of their mill by fire and the consequent delay of three months while building a new mill. Mr. Smith came to Colorado an able and skillful miner and mill man, and has accomplished as much for the mining interests of Colorado as any other one man. He has resided in Boulder since 1876, and enjoys the universal esteem and honor of his fellow-citizens. He was elected and served as County Commissioner of Boulder County for the year 1878. He was married in 1864 to Miss Henrietta L. Randall, of the State of New York, and has a family of two children, a son and daughter.

WALTER H. SMITH.

Walter H. Smith, son of M. G. Smith is one of Colorado's pioneers, who has been connected with the mail express line of Colorado since the earliest settlement. He is a native of Illinois, and was born in Warren Co. of that State, in 1843. In 1860, he emigrated to Colorado to join his father, who had emigrated hither one year previous, and settled in Boulder Co. He was engaged in the express business with his father until 1871, when he purchased his father's interest and continued the business until 1878; then took charge of the mail and express line between Silver Cliff and Cañon City, in which he has since continued.

FREDERICK A. SQUIRES

Frederick A. Squires is a native of Massachusetts. He was born in Granville, Hampden

Co., of that State, May 19, 1819, and is descended from an old and highly respected family of Connecticut. His father, Anthon Squires, was a farmer by occupation. Until the age of sixteen, the subject of this sketch remained at home, and was educated in the public schools; thence went to Berlin, Conn., where he learned the tinner's trade, and followed the same there until 1838, then removed to Hampton, same State, and took charge of a tinshop and business owned by Newton Clark; one year later, he became a partner in the business, under the firm name of Clark & Squires. In 1840, they removed to Chepachet, R. I., and continued business until the breaking-out of the Dorr war, which necessitated his removal to Sag Harbor, Long Island. After remaining there in business three years, he removed to Scituate, R. I., but, shortly after, returned to Chepachet, where he remained until 1856. He then sold out, and turned his steps Westward, establishing himself in the hotel and livery business at Geneseo, Ill. In 1860, he removed to Boulder, Colo., where he was engaged in the hotel business and merchandising, in company with Jonathan A. Tourtellote, until 1865, then sold out and again started business, in 1866, continuing from that time until 1871, in the lumber, mercantile and mining business. After the death of Jonathan Tourtellote, in 1871, he discontinued the lumber business and sold his saw-mill, since which time he has devoted his attention chiefly to mercantile pursuits. His life in Colorado has been one of activity, and large business associations. Coming as a pioneer, accompanied by his wife, who was also one of the early settlers of Boulder City, he was made the first President of the Town Board of Trustees, and has since been one of Boulder's substantial business men and merchants. His mining operations were chiefly carried on at Gold Hill where, for many years, he was connected with the Corning Tunnel Company, as President. He was married in Chepachet, R. I., in 1841 to Miss Marietta

Wade, daughter of James Wade, of that State. They have one son, George Squires, who is associated in business with his father. Mrs. Squires is a sister to Mrs. Tourtellote, both of whom are highly esteemed ladies in Boulder's society and were among the first women who settled in Boulder City.

GEORGE C. SQUIRES.

This gentleman, in company with his father, Frederick A. Squires, is at the head of one of the most substantial boot and shoe houses of the city of Boulder. He is a native of Connecticut, and was born in Northampton, Nov. 14 1842. He came to Colorado with his father in the early settlement of Boulder, and has since been one of her active citizens and merchants.

NELSON K. SMITH.

Nelson K. Smith is one of Colorado's most worthy and honored pioneers. He is a man of sterling ability and integrity in business affairs, and in official capacity, has always borne the reputation of a strictly honest, careful, and trustworthy man. He is a native of New York, and was born in Chenango County of that State Sept. 16, 1810. Until eighteen years of age, he remained at home on his father's farm, and from that time until twenty-three years of age, he was engaged in farming and teaching. From 1833 to 1854, he was engaged in farming; first in Cortland Co., N. Y.; then in La Porte Co., Ind.; then in Waukesha Co., Wis. In the latter place he was one of the first settlers, and homesteaded a farm of 160 acres. Meanwhile, in March, 1850, he started overland for California in company with the "Big Bend" Company, consisting of sixteen men and arrived at his destination, in September following. He remained two and a half years engaged in mining, returning to his home in Wisconsin in 1853, by the Nicaragua route. In June, 1854, he again started for California, accompanied by his family, but, owing to the Indian and Mor-

mon outbreak, after proceeding as far as Iowa, he abandoned his journey and remained in Carroll County, of that State, until the following August, then returned to Wisconsin and was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Baraboo, Sauk Co., until 1860. Early in the spring of 1860, he left Wisconsin for Colorado and settled in Gilpin County, opening a tavern on the route between Golden and Black Hawk. During the same season he, in company with his brother, E. B. Smith, built a toll road, known as the Smith Toll Road, from Black Hawk to his tavern, midway between Black Hawk and Golden Gate. In 1861, he in partnership with his brother, E. B. Smith, and Capt. C. M. Tyler, purchased a saw-mill, and operated the same until the fall of 1864, devoting a portion of his time to repairing his toll road. In 1863, he moved his family to Black Hawk. He spent the years 1861-65 in building a wagon road in company with his brother, E. B. Smith, and Mr. W. A. H. Loveland, from Golden City up Clear Creek, to connect the Smith Road, and also in keeping the toll road in repair. In 1870, in company with his son-in-law, Edward J. Temple, he constructed the Black Hawk water works, bringing water into town through log pipes from springs on the Dara Hill road, two miles distant. In the spring of 1875, he was elected Mayor of Black Hawk, and served until the fall of that year, when he removed to Boulder City. Previous to this, however, in 1869, he was elected County Commissioner of Gilpin County, and served until his removal to Boulder, in 1875. He was elected and served as Assessor of the city of Black Hawk, from 1866 to 1869. After his removal to Boulder, he erected a fine residence on Thirteenth Street, where he has since resided, living in retirement from active business, and in the enjoyment of pleasant surroundings and associations of many warm friends. He still takes an active part in all matters of public interest, and in the advancement of the affairs of the community.

He is a man of great public and personal honor, and one of the chief characteristics of his life, both in former years, in the East, and in Gilpin and Boulder Counties, has been his honest efforts and valuable services in rectifying the accounts of County Treasurers and securing honesty and purity in handling public funds. He is also a stockholder and director in the National State Bank of Boulder. He was married, June, 6, 1832, to Miss Helen M. Campbell, daughter of Benj. S. Campbell, of Cortland Co., N. Y. During the past summer, he has been in charge of the Boulder County treasury, during the absence of the Treasurer, his son-in-law, Hon. James. P. Maxwell.

JAMES STEVENS.

The above-named gentleman was born in Greene Co., Penn., April 24, 1816, and is descended from the old Revolutionary stock. At the age of fourteen he was first employed upon the steamboats on the Ohio River, and afterward continued largely interested in that business until thirty years of age, then removed to Pittsburgh, Penn., where for ten years he was engaged in the steamboat supply business, under the firm name of Stevens & McCammon, after which he removed to St. Louis, and was engaged in contracting on the Iron Mountain Railroad, during its construction, thence removed to Burlington, Iowa, where he carried on a wholesale and retail grocery business, under the firm name of Stevens & Kidding, from 1856 to 1860. In the spring of 1860, removed to Colorado and located at Central City, Gilpin Co. He was there the owner and engaged in working No. 2, on the Gunnell mine, which he sold in 1864, and afterward one-fourth owner of the Cincinnati mine, which he was engaged in working from 1872 to 1874. He then removed to Sunshine, Boulder Co., where he became the owner of several valuable mines, which he has since sold. He is still largely interested in mining property in Boulder and

Gilpin Cos. For several years he has resided in Boulder. He was married, in 1843, to Miss Sarah M. Redding, of Burlington, Iowa, and has a family of four children living.

EDGAR SAWDEY.

Mr. Sawdey, an enterprising farmer of Boulder Valley, was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Dec. 4, 1844. In his ninth year, he removed with his parents to Jo Daviess Co., Ill., where his early life was spent on a farm. In his seventeenth year, he enlisted in the 12th Ill. V. C., with which he served one year, after which he re-enlisted in the 142d Ill. V. I., and remained with his company through its various engagements, until the close of the war, and was honorably mustered out of the service in January, 1865. He then went to Douglas Co., Neb., where he followed farming one year, and subsequently worked on the Union Pacific Railroad one year. In the fall of 1868, he came to Colorado and worked on a farm in Boulder Valley until 1870. He then homesteaded 160 acres of land on Boulder Creek, ten miles below Boulder City, on which he resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits, until 1874, when, owing to failing health, he removed to Boulder City, where he spent four years regaining his health. In the spring of 1878, he returned to his farm, where he still resides, engaged in farming and stock-raising. In the spring of 1880, he purchased 400 acres of land one mile west of his farm, and now has 560 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Sawdey was married, in 1870, to Miss Emma C. Wellman, of Iowa Co., Wis.

CHAUNCEY STOKES.

Mr. Stokes was born in Mentz, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Feb. 12, 1824. He is of Dutch and Irish descent. Being the son of a carpenter it was but natural as well as wise for him to begin life for himself by following in the footsteps of his father, and in his twelfth year

began an apprenticeship at that trade. In his twenty-first year, he engaged in contracting and building, continuing the same in his native county eight years. In 1853, he removed to Walworth Co., Wis., where he followed the same business nine years, and subsequently eight years at Evanston, Ill., whither he removed. In 1871, he came to Colorado with the Chicago company that formed a colony in the northern part of Boulder Co., and aided in locating the land, and erected the first building in Longmont. In 1873, he removed to Denver, where he worked at his trade and engaged in contracting and building two years. He then removed to Boulder City and engaged in the lumber business, at which he has since continued. Mr. Stokes has been twice married—first, on March 12, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Stanley, daughter of A. Stanley, of Cayuga Co., N. Y., and again Nov. 15, 1855, to Miss Lucy Wylie, daughter of J. P. Wylie, of Walworth Co., Wis.

HENRY R. SACKETT, D. D. S.

Dr. Sackett is a son of James Sackett, one of the early pioneers of Madison Co., Ill., who immigrated to that county in 1818, and was one of the founders of Marine, and subsequently aided in laying out Chicago. The subject of this sketch was born in Marine, Madison Co., Ill., Aug. 14, 1844. His early life was spent on a farm and in attending district school. In his sixteenth year, he engaged in school teaching, by which he acquired sufficient means to complete his education at the McKendree College at Lebanon, Ill., after which he resumed teaching. In 1868, he decided to adopt the profession of dentistry, and began study preparatory to entering that profession. In 1869, he went to Farmington, Mo., and opened an office, remaining, however, but a short time, after which, he returned to Marine, Ill., where he continued in the practice of dentistry until 1877. He then came to Boulder City, Colo., and opened an office on Aug. 1, of



B. P. Wells

that year, and has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession. Dr. Sackett was united in marriage Dec. 17, 1873, to Miss Mary Glass, of Edwardsville, Ill.

JAY STERNBERG.

Mr. Sternberg, proprietor of the Boulder City Flouring-mill was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Sept. 12, 1835. He is of German descent, and spent his early life until his twentieth year on a farm and in attending district school. In 1855, he went to Sioux City, Iowa, where he engaged in the real-estate business. In the spring of 1859, he came to Colorado and, during the succeeding two years, traveled over this State, New Mexico, Texas and Arizona, after which he returned to Iowa, and engaged in running a flouring mill ten years. In the fall of 1872, he again came to Colorado, and, after spending a short time in Denver, removed to Boulder City. The following spring, he purchased a mill site and erected the Boulder City Flouring-mill, which he has since continued to run. Mr. Sternberg was married in 1865, to Miss Sarah E. Harris, of Hamilton Co., Iowa.

WILLIAM STODDARD.

This gentleman, although having resided in Colorado but a few years, is one of the owners of one of the oldest mines in Boulder Co. known as the Horsfal mine, and located at Gold Hill. Mr. Stoddard is a native of the State of New York, and was born in Vernon, Oneida Co., of that State, July 14, 1818. His parents removed to Vermont when he was about two years of age, and there he remained during his youth employed in agricultural pursuits on his father's farm. At the age of twenty, he returned to Oneida Co., N. Y., and entered the profession of civil engineering, in which profession he became prominent. He was first employed on the railroad from Utica to Syracuse, now a part of the New York Central Railroad. Afterward, he was employed on

the Auburn & Rochester and the Erie Railroad. He was then employed by the State of New York in the construction of locks on the State canals. About the year 1844, he embarked in the lumber business as a manufacturer and dealer in pine lumber, which he followed in Western New York, Pennsylvania and Canada until 1878. His last place of residence in the East was at Burlington, Vt., from which place he removed, in the fall of 1878, to Boulder, Colo., and has since devoted his attention to mining, being one of the owners of the Horsfal mine, as above mentioned.

HON. RIENZI STREETER.

The above-named gentleman is prominently known as a Representative from Boulder Co. in the legislative halls of the State, and ranks high among the substantial and enterprising business men of Longmont. He was born in Susquehanna Co., Penn., Feb. 11, 1838, and is of New England parentage. His father, Joseph B. Streeter, is still living at the age of ninety-four and was for many years a prominent physician of Susquehanna Co., Penn. The subject of this sketch entered Hartford University at the age of thirteen, and, three years later, owing to ill health, was compelled to discontinue his studies for two years, after which he attended the Clinton Liberal Institute, New York, one year and then an academy at Homer, N. Y., under the instruction of Prof. S. W. Clark, author of "Clark's Grammar." In 1858, he began reading law in the office of his brother, Ferris B. Streeter, who was afterward for many years Judge of that judicial district, at Montrose, Susquehanna Co., and was admitted to the bar in 1860, and practiced law with his brother a few months. His brother Joseph E. was then appointed by President Lincoln as one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court for the Territory of Nebraska, and was assigned to the Southern or Second District. He then accepted

ed the position under his brother as Clerk of the Court of that district, which position he held until Nebraska was admitted as a State into the Union. After the death of his brother, he remained in that position under Judge Dundy until in the fall of 1867. He then returned East, and, while there, purchased an interest in the Manitou Springs property at Manitou, Colo. In the spring of 1868, he came West, and, after visiting Manitou Springs and various other places in Colorado, decided to locate at Burlington, Boulder Co., where, in January, 1869, he entered the drug and grocery business in company with J. W. Turrell, and there remained until the town of Longmont was established, when he removed thither, and continued in the same business until burned out in the large fire of September, 1879, in which he, with many others, suffered heavy loss. Shortly after, he, in company with George A. Starbird, built the Longmont grain elevator, and was engaged in the grain business until August, 1880, since which time he has devoted his attention to the improvement of his real-estate and farming interests. In the fall of 1878, he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature on the Republican ticket, which office he has since honorably filled, having been elected Speaker of that body. He was married, in 1873, to Lydia S. Owens, of Chicago.

JOHN H. SIMPSON.

Mr. Simpson, senior member of the firm of Simpson Bros., proprietors of a general mercantile store, at Louisville, Boulder Co., was born in Cumberland, England, May 13, 1843. His early life was spent in school, until his thirteenth year, and from that to his eighteenth year, he attended school a portion of the time, and the remainder ran an engine at a coal mine. He then ran an engine three years, and in 1861, was employed as deputy overseer of a coal mine, continuing in that capacity two and a half years. In 1867, he came to America, and

located at Youngstown, Ohio, where he ran an engine at a coal mine, seven years. In 1874, he returned to England on a visit, remaining six months, after which, in the spring of 1875, he came to Colorado, and followed mining at Gold Hill, Boulder Co., two years. In the spring of 1877, he went to the present site of Louisville, and, in connection with his brother William, erected the first building in that town, in which, during May of that year, they opened a general mercantile store, and have been quite extensively identified with the building of the town, owning at present quite an amount of property. He continued in charge of the store until March, 1880, when he took his brother's place as engineer at the coal mine of the Welch Coal Mining Company, of that place. In the fall of 1878, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he still holds. He was married in 1865 to Miss Isabella Twentyman, of Allonby, England.

MERRIMAN SEVERNS.

Mr. Severns, better known to the citizens of Boulder Co., as a contractor and builder, was born in Allen Co., Ohio, May 27, 1844. His early life, until his twenty-first year, was spent on a farm and in attending school, after which he followed farming and working at the carpenter's trade eight years. In 1873, he went to Tip-ton, Mo., and worked at his trade six months, thence to Union Co., Iowa, where he remained a short time. He then came to Colorado, and has since been engaged in contracting and building and bridge building in Boulder and Larimer Cos., with headquarters at Boulder City.

WILLIAM SIMPSON.

This gentleman, junior partner of the firm of Simpson Bros., proprietors of a general mercantile store, at Louisville, Boulder Co., was born in Cumberland, England, March 16, 1852. He attended school until his sixteenth year, then came to America and ran an engine

at a coal shaft at Youngstown, Ohio, nine years. In the spring of 1877, he came to Colorado, and followed mining at Gold Hill one year. He then went to Louisville, as engineer for the Welch Coal Mining Company, continuing in that capacity until March, 1880, when he took charge of the store which he and his brother John H. had opened in May, 1877, and his brother succeeded him as engineer at the mine. He was Secretary of the School Board during 1879. Mr. Simpson was married in February, 1879, to Miss Mary A. Jones, of Youngstown, Ohio.

ALVIN M. SAWYER.

The above-named gentleman is at the head of the book and stationery business of Boulder, a live and enterprising business man, and an esteemed citizen in the community. He was born in Fitchburg, Mass., August 8, 1839. His parents were natives of the New England States. He acquired his own education by teaching and studying alternately, and was engaged in teaching afterward until 1862, when he entered the army in the Fifty third Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, under Gen. Banks. He remained in the army until the fall of 1863, then returned home and was married September 24, same year, to Miss S. Augusta Collins, daughter of James H. Collins, of Lempster, N. H. From that time until 1872 he was engaged in teaching, after which he entered business at Fitchburg as a wholesale and retail lumber merchant, continuing the same until 1877. Leaving Massachusetts in July of that year, he came to Colorado, and has since been engaged successfully in the book and stationery business at Boulder, having purchased the long-established business of W. G. M. Stone, in that city, in which business his wife, Mrs. Sarah A. Sawyer, is his partner.

CAPT. CLINTON M. TYLER

In the early history of the section of Colorado then known as the "Pike's Peak" country,

and the center of the first mining and milling enterprises, few men were so well known as the subject of this sketch, and fewer have entered more heartily and actively into the work of developing and establishing, on a profitable basis, her pastoral, agricultural and other resources, which have subsequently grown into large industries. In these, to such men as Capt. Tyler, as well as to her prominent mining and milling men, is Colorado much indebted for her present prosperity and celebrity. Capt. C. M. Tyler was born in Livingston County, N. Y., January 16, 1834. His father, George W. Tyler, was a native of Vermont, and his mother of Pennsylvania. The latter's parents, Norton by name, were early settlers of Livingston County, N. Y. His early life was passed upon his father's stock farm there (wages were then 12½ cents per day), and afterward went to Jackson County, Mich., whither his parents had removed when he was about eleven years of age. He began his education in the public schools, and afterward attended Michigan Central College, at Spring Arbor, which is now located at Hillsdale, as Hillsdale College. Upon attaining the age of manhood, he entered the stock business, and from that time until 1858 was engaged chiefly in buying and selling cattle in Illinois and Wisconsin. He resided in Baraboo Sauk County, Wis., from 1854 until 1860, and was there associated with Mr. N. K. Smith, in the hardware business. In February, 1860, he started for Colorado with nine ox teams and one team of horses, bringing with him a six-stamp quartz mill which upon his arrival at Black Hawk, Gilpin County, he set up and operated until late in the fall of that year, at which time he returned to his home in Iowa, and again came out to Colorado in the spring of 1861, with supplies. He then purchased a saw-mill at Black Hawk, in partnership with Mr. N. K. Smith. Three years later in company with James P. Maxwell, he built a steam saw-mill on South Boulder Creek, and operated

the same until 1867, as the firm of Tyler & Maxwell; then purchased his partner's interest, and one year later sold out. In 1865, he built the Boulder Valley and Central City wagon-road. During the Indian outbreak in the summer of 1864, he recruited a company of "one hundred days" men, and was the first to respond to the call of Gov. Evans for troops, by whom he was appointed Captain of his company. From 1868 to 1874, he was engaged in transferring freight from Cheyenne to Central City, since which time he has resided at his present home, near the city of Boulder, having purchased the same from Judge Decker in 1875. Capt. Tyler began the stock business in Colorado in 1863, in connection with Mr. N. K. Smith, having brought out thirty-three merino sheep from Michigan and for many years was thus engaged in the stock-growing business with Mr. Smith. He is now the owner of 6,000 acres of land in Jefferson, Weld and Boulder Counties, aside from a large stock-growing business. His grain and other agricultural products are among the largest in the county. His farms have yielded the present year 10,364 bushels wheat, 4,000 bushels oats and 375 tons hay. In the stock business, of his mules and horses, all his own raising, he has sold to the amount of \$6,000, and a wool product of 20,000 pounds. The products of his farms yield him an income of \$35,000, and afford an excellent illustration of the progress and profitableness of agriculture and stock-growing in Colorado, of which a more extended mention is made elsewhere in this volume. Capt. Tyler, although a man whose tastes have confined him almost wholly to business pursuits, has exerted an influence unpretentiously in political and municipal affairs, wherever he has resided. During his residence in Black Hawk, in 1864, he was a member of the city government, and, while absent with his company, to quell the Indian outbreak during that year, he was elected to the Territorial Legislature by a majority larger

than has been accorded to any one man since that time. He was married in Sauk Co., Wis., in 1857, to Miss Sarah M. Smith, daughter of Nelson K. Smith, now of Boulder, and has a family of seven children—five sons and two daughters.

MISS MARY THOMAS.

Miss Mary Thomas, Principal of the public schools of the city of Boulder, is a lady of rare scholarship and long experience in teaching. She has devoted herself earnestly and enthusiastically to the work of her profession, and is admirably qualified for the duties of her present responsible position. Miss Thomas is a native of the State of Michigan, and was born at Battle Creek, Dec. 18, 1852. The youngest of four children, whose father died when she was two years old, thus leaving the education of the children to the care and exertion of a most devoted mother. Her early education was received in the public schools of her native city. At the age of fifteen, she matriculated at the Indiana Female College at Indianapolis, and one year later, her uncle, John Thomas, came to her aid and assisted her through the six years' course of the State Normal School of Michigan. She graduated from that institution in 1873, and received a State diploma and certificate, permitting her to teach in any school of that State. After graduating, she accepted the position of Assistant Principal in the high school in Dowagiac, Mich., and at the close of that year (1874), believing Horace Greeley's saying applied to young women as well as young men, she came to Colorado, where she had neither friend nor relative. Without any difficulty, she obtained a position as teacher in the primary department of the public schools of Central City, and remained there until she obtained the position of Assistant Principal in the public schools of Boulder, in 1876, which position she filled one year during the greater portion of which, the duties of the Principal, Prof. Dow, were intrusted to her charge, whose

absence was necessitated by ill health. In the fall of 1877, she was elected Principal of the Boulder schools, which position she has acceptably and honorably filled up to the present time. Miss Thomas now holds a first grade State certificate of Colorado, the first such granted to a lady by the State.

HON. JONATHAN A. TOURTELLOTE.

This volume would be incomplete without more than a casual mention of the late Jonathan A. Tourtellote. Colorado had but few citizens when he arrived within her borders in 1860, accompanied by Mrs. Tourtellote and his brother-in-law, Frederick A. Squires and wife. They settled in Boulder. Here they found two or three families. The larger portion of the settlers then in Boulder and vicinity, as well as those of Denver, Golden, Central City and other mountain settlements, had left their families in the States. Mr. Tourtellote's early life was passed in the New England States. He was a native of Gloucester, Providence Co., R. I., where he was born Sept. 15, 1812, and is descended from French ancestry. His grandparents were Gabriel Tourtellote and Mary Burnome. His father, Jesse Tourtellote, and mother, Ruth Steere, were natives of Rhode Island. For a number of years his father was engaged in farming in that State and afterward was one of the early business men of Cincinnati. The subject of this sketch grew up on a farm and in 1834 entered mercantile business at Chapequet same State, in company with his brother Daniel K. Tourtellote. In 1836, he was married to Maria Wade, daughter of James Wade, of Chapequet, and four years later returned to the old homestead, and there resided six years, engaged in agricultural pursuits, during which time, in 1842, he was elected to the Rhode Island Legislature. He was then engaged in the mercantile business at Chapequet two years, then removed to Litchfield, Conn., where he was

engaged in woollen manufacturing three years. Returning to Rhode Island, he spent the winter of 1851 in that State then removed to Geneseo, Ill., where he embarked in the hotel business with F. A. Squires, but at the end of one year sold out, and with other parties, operated a flouring-mill two years. In 1860, himself and family, and Mr. Squires and family started for Colorado together. Settling in Boulder, they engaged in the hotel business and merchandising until 1865, when they changed their business to that of lumber, mercantile and mining, and continued the same until Mr. Tourtellote's death, in 1871.

REV. NATHAN THOMPSON.

Rev. Nathan Thompson, Congregationalist, was the first regularly settled Pastor over any church in Boulder, town or county, Colorado, being in charge ten years. He was born in New Braintree, Worcester Co. Mass. Aug. 20 1837, being one of the most delightful farming towns of New England. He was fitted for college at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and graduated from Amherst in 1861 and from Andover Theological Seminary, 1865. Under commission from the American Missionary Society, he arrived in the Boulder Valley, and took charge of the Congregational Church there Oct. 18 1865. Jan. 1 1870, he was married to Miss Mary E. Dart of Barre, Wis. Of Mr. Thompson's many public services in the formation period of Boulder's religious and educational history it is due to record that in 1868, at his own expense, he made a trip to the East, and secured \$550 from benevolent friends and \$500 more from American Congregational Union, to aid in the building of the Congregational Church of this town. He took a very active interest in the public schools of the town and county, being Treasurer of this district for three, and President of the board for four, years, longer service than has been performed by any other person. He also taught

a term or two of select school, possessing a natural aptness for teaching. He was elected a member of the Territorial Board of University Trustees in the spring of 1870, and was made President of the board in 1874. His services here in the interests of religion, temperance, morality and education, can hardly be over-estimated, and should never be forgotten. Mr. Thompson left Boulder for Massachusetts, in November, 1875, took a winter's rest at home, and in the spring came to be acting Pastor of the Congregational Church at Boxboro, and is also connected with the work at South Aton, Mass. and in the first-named town, has been the School Superintendent for four years, and is the author of a history of the town recently published in the "History of Middlesex County."

TASWELL A. TURNER.

This gentleman, one of the pioneers of Colorado, who has been identified with its mining and agricultural interests, was born in Franklin Co., Va., April 16, 1836. His early life, until attaining the age of manhood, was spent on his father's farm. In 1857, he went to Monroe Co., Iowa, where he worked on a farm three years. In the spring of 1861, he joined the army of gold-seekers then wending their way across the plains to Pike's Peak, and, during the succeeding three years, followed placer-mining in Russell Gulch, in what is now Gilpin County. He then returned to Monroe Co., Iowa, and worked at the carpenter's trade two years, after which, he removed to Montgomery County, same State, and during the succeeding three years, was engaged in farming. In 1872, he again came to Colorado and purchased a farm on St. Vrain Creek, three miles west of Longmont, on which he has since resided, principally engaged in farming and at various times has devoted considerable attention to mining in the mountains. In January, 1874, he, in company with his brother, Peter Turner,

began prospecting where Sunshine now stands, and located the Hawk Eye, Golden Eagle, and Valley Claims, which, during the following spring, caused the excitement at, and the laying out and building of, the town of Sunshine. He is at present one of the owners of the Emancipation, a very rich mine, located three-fourths of a mile south of Sunshine, and is otherwise identified with the mining interests in the vicinity of that place. Mr. Turner was married in October, 1864, to Miss Maria Talley, of Monroe Co., Iowa.

R. H. TILNEY.

editor and proprietor of the *Colorado Banner*, Boulder Co., was born at Port Henry, Essex Co., N. Y., in 1842. In September, 1855, he emigrated to Iowa, locating at Maquoketa, Jackson Co. There he learned the art of printing, and, at one time, owned the *Jackson County Standard*. In 1865, he removed to Colorado, and during the first two years worked at the case on the *Mining Journal*, at Black Hawk, Gilpin Co., after which he was employed on the *Miners' Register*, at Central City, until 1868, when he removed to Boulder, and, in the fall of 1869, started the *Boulder County News*, which he disposed of in 1870, and remained out of the printing business until 1872. He was then employed on the *Denver News*, and by his efficiency and faithfulness gained great credit as a practical printer. In September, 1875, he returned to Boulder and started the *Colorado Banner*, in connection with a partner. By close attention to business, this new enterprise, under his management, was put upon a firm and paying basis, taking position with the older journals of the county. In January, 1880, he purchased his partner's interest in the paper, since which he has conducted it in person, and has made it one of the prominent and enterprising Democratic journals of the county. He was married, July, 1868, to Miss Emma A. Wisner, daughter of A. R. Wisner, of Boulder.

CHARLES C. TRUE.

Mr. True, one of Colorado's pioneers, and an enterprising farmer of Boulder Co., was born in Caledonia Co., Vt., Aug. 11, 1833. In his thirteenth year, he served an apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked until 1853. He then went to Boston and clerked in a store eight months, after which he returned to Vermont and clerked in the post office at Derby Centre one year. In the spring of 1855, he went to Marion Co., Iowa, and during that season worked in a steam saw-mill, after which he clerked in a store three years. In the spring of 1859, he went to Plattsmouth, Neb., where he spent the season, then returned to Iowa. In the spring of 1860, he came to Colorado, and followed mining and prospecting in the vicinity of Black Hawk, Gilpin Co., until the following spring; then he, in connection with George W. Webster, purchased a claim for 160 acres of land on St. Vrain Creek, six miles west of Longmont, on which he engaged in farming and stock-raising. In October, 1862, he enlisted in Co. B, 3d Colo. V. I., which, in October, 1863, was consolidated with the 2d Colo. V. I., and formed Co. I, of the 2d Colo. V. C. He remained with his company through its various engagements until the close of the war, and was honorably mustered out of the service in October, 1865. He then returned to Colorado, and the partnership existing between him and G. W. Webster was dissolved, and the land and stock divided. He has since resided on his farm, engaged in farming and stock-raising, and at present owns 140 acres of well improved land. Mr. True was married, Feb. 15, 1867, to Miss Lydia A. Davis, and has a family of three children, two sons and a daughter.

J. W. TURRELL.

Mr. Turrell, proprietor of a drug, book and stationery store in Longmont, was born in Forest Lake, Susquehanna Co., Penn., Aug. 26, 1843. His early life until fifteen years of age

was spent on a farm and in attending district school, after which he went to Montrose, same State, and attended the Montrose Normal School two years. He then removed with his parents to Hammon, N. J., and on Aug. 5, 1862, went to Philadelphia and enlisted in the 13th Penn. V. C., with which he served six months. During the summer of 1863, he returned to Montrose, Penn., and, during the succeeding two years, clerked in his uncle Abel Turrell's drug store, and afterward clerked in a dry goods store one year. During the fall of 1866, he came to Colorado and located in Burlington, Boulder Co. In August, 1867, he went to Cheyenne, Wyo. T., and followed carpentering two months, then embarked in the drug business, continuing the same until Jan. 1, 1869, when he sold out and returned to Burlington and engaged in the drug and grocery business in company with R. Streeter. When Longmont was started they removed thither, and continued in that business until burned out by the large fire in September, 1879. He then rebuilt, and opened a drug, book and stationery store. Mr. Turrell was married, Sept. 29, 1869, to Miss Mary Tiffany, of Montrose, Penn., and has a family of three children, two sons and one daughter.

ALLEN I. TORREY.

Mr. Torrey was born in Centreville, Allegheny Co., N. Y., June 16, 1828, and is descended from Scotch ancestry, who were among the early settlers of Connecticut. While he was yet quite young, his parents removed to Livingston Co., N. Y., where, at the age of nineteen, he learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1846, he removed to Onondaga Co., and there followed his trade until 1849. In the spring of that year, he removed to Marquette Co., Wis., and there continued the same business until the spring of 1864. Thence removed to Colorado, residing in Clear Creek and Gilpin Cos., running blacksmith-shops about three

years, after which and during the succeeding four years, his attention was occupied in placer-mining on North Clear Creek. He then returned to the States, but shortly afterward went to New Mexico, spending four years mining on the Two Ikes mine and others at Silver City Grant. In the spring of 1876, he returned to Colorado, and this time located at Jamestown, Boulder Co. He has since devoted his entire attention to mining at that place and at Golden Age Camp. At the latter place, he, in partnership with James Tourtellote, owns the December mine which they purchased in 1878. This mine is one of the paying mines of Boulder Co., and is now being worked with success. Free gold has been found in the same as high as \$1,000 per ton. Mr. Torrey was elected Justice of the Peace, in 1877, at Jamestown, and served two years. He was married, in Kenosha Co., Wis., in 1854, to Miss Hannah McFarlin, daughter of Norman and Phoebe McFarlin, and has a family of three children, two sons and one daughter.

JOHN B. THOMPSON.

Mr. Thompson, of the firm of J. B. Thompson & Co., of Longmont, dealers in hardware, stoves and tinware, was born in Machias Me., Aug. 21, 1839. His early life, until his fourteenth year, was spent in attending school, after which he clerked in a hardware store three years. In 1856, he went to Oshkosh, Wis., where he clerked in a hardware store until April, 1861. He then enlisted in Company E, of the 2d Wis. V. I., and served with his company one year, and was then appointed Commissary and remained in the Army of the Potomac until June, 1864, when he was honorably mustered out of the service. He was then appointed Chief Clerk, under Col. G. I. Giddings, in the U. S. Mustering and Disbursing Office, at Madison, Wis. In 1866, he was married to Miss Kittie Hubbard, of Madison, Wis., and removed to Janesville, same State,

where, during the succeeding five years, he was engaged as manager of E. S. Barrow's hardware store. In the fall of 1871, he went to Chicago, where he spent the winter, and the following spring joined the Chicago Colorado Colony, and removed to Longmont, Colo., where he has since resided, engaged in the hardware business. Mr. Thompson was appointed by the County Commissioners a member of the first Board of Town Trustees of the town of Longmont, and in 1874 was elected a member of the School Board, of which he was made Treasurer, holding that office until 1879. In the fall of 1877, he was elected County Commissioner, which office he has held three years, and during the past year was Chairman of the board, and during the present fall, 1880, was again nominated on the Republican ticket, for that office. Mr. Thompson has filled various offices with credit to himself and the town and community, and has always taken an active part in the advancement of public interests.

HON. ARCHIBALD J. VAN DEREN.

The history of the above-named gentleman, while it has been closely allied to the history of this section of Colorado for over twenty years, which comprises the present volume, presents a record of an active, busy and successful life. Born in Bourbon Co., Ky., Jan. 15, 1831. Five years later, his father removed with his family to Sangamon Co., Ill., and there died in a few weeks after his arrival, leaving a widow with a family of six children, the oldest then at home being sixteen years old. The subject of this sketch spent his early life on a farm amid the struggles and privations incident to a new and sparsely settled country. At the age of twenty-two, he left the farm and entered mercantile life at Springfield, Ill., where he remained until 1859, attaining fair success as a merchant. He then sold out and removed to Colorado, settling first in what is now Gilpin Co., and immediately engaged in mining pur-

suits. He successfully operated, at the head of Nevada Gulch, one of the first stamp mills brought into Colorado. In 1861, he was appointed by Gov. Gilpin one of the three first Commissioners to organize Gilpin County, and served until his successor was elected. Being an ardent Republican and Union man, he took an active part in the exciting political movements incident to the civil war. In 1863, he was elected a member of the Legislative Council, and served one term. He became prominently identified with the affairs of the county and filled various official positions of public trust. He was also a prominent member of the Masonic Order, and, in 1865, was elected and served the Fraternity as Grand Master of Masons. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Mary W. Lloyd, of De Kalb Co., Ill., and continued to reside in Central City, engaged in mining and other pursuits, until 1876, at which time, having acquired valuable mining property in Boulder Co., removed thither with his family, and has since devoted his attention to his mining interests in Central mining district. He was one of the two men who first discovered the John Jay mine, in 1865, which has subsequently proven to be one of the largest producers of gold bullion in Boulder Co., the aggregate production of which having been upward of \$70,000, from its discovery to the present time. The deepest shaft on the mine is 250 feet, with about 500 feet of levels at various depths, and equipped with first-class hoisting machinery and comfortable buildings. Mr. Van Deren has done perhaps as much, if not more, than any other man in proving the value of tellurium mines, and in successfully treating that class of ore in Boulder Co., having built, and is now operating, one of the most successful mills for the treatment of low-grade ores. As a citizen, Mr. Van Deren is a man of sterling worth in the community, and wherever he has lived has always exerted an influence for the good of the community and State, en-

couraging, in every way possible, educational, moral and religious matters.

HON. CHARLES G. VAN FLEET.

Charles G. Van Fleet, attorney at law and member of the bar of Boulder, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born at Fleetville, Lackawanna Co., of that State, June 3, 1847. His ancestors were Hollanders, and were among the earliest settlers of Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys, Penn. His grandfather, James Van Fleet, was the founder of the town of Fleetville, and was the manufacturer of the first wooden plows in that section of the East, and afterward sent out from his shop the first plows with iron points. He died at the ripe old age of one hundred and one years. The father of the subject of this sketch was a farmer and merchant by occupation, and a man of large influence and wealth in Luzerne Co., where he resided until his death, which occurred when he was sixty years of age. The subject of this sketch began his education in the public schools, and at the age of twelve, entered Wyoming Seminary and Commercial College, and was under the tutelage of the Rev. Dr. Reuben Nelson, an eminent divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He graduated from that institution at the age of eighteen, and then attended Clinton Liberal Institute, of Clinton, N. Y., two years after which he began reading law under Hon. E. L. Merriam, at Wilkesbarre, Penn., during which time, he taught a select class in elocution; going then to Scranton, Penn., he completed his law studies in the office of Hon. E. N. Willard, at the end of two and a half years, and returned to Luzerne Co., Penn., where he was admitted to the bar. He then formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, M. J. Wilson, and entered upon the active practice of law, which firm existed ten years, during which time he also took a prominent part in the improvement of real estate, in Scranton, Penn., having erected a number of fine buildings, including a fine residence for him-

self, and was interested in the coal mines of that section. In 1875, in order to recuperate his health, he left for California, but while en route, stopped for a visit in Colorado, and, after visiting various parts of the State, became satisfied with the advantages, both in climate and business facilities, of the State, and decided to locate permanently in Boulder, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession and in mining pursuits. He was at one time interested in the Smuggler mine, and is at present the chief owner and operator of the Balarat Concentrating Mill, which is located near the Smuggler mine. He is one of Boulder's substantial citizens, and served as Mayor of the city from April, 1879, to April, 1880. He has also added much to her real estate value and improvements, by erecting a fine brick building, known as the Van Fleet Building. During his residence in Boulder, he has made extended trips in Old and New Mexico, Arizona and other Territories on business, and to acquaint himself with those countries.

HON. WILLIAM O. WISE.

William O. Wise, Republican candidate recently elected State Representative from this county, was born in Dodgeville, Wis., Oct. 28, 1848. He came to Colorado for the benefit of his health, in the spring of 1870, arriving without money. As soon as sufficiently recovered, he began work as a farm hand on Lower Boulder, near Canfield, where he now resides. He soon secured a homestead, and devoted his attention to farming. Afterward, discovering coal on land adjacent to his own, he in company with others, purchased the same, and the Star coal mine, now one of the leading and most reliable mines in the State, sprang into existence, Mr. Wise taking a leading part in the enterprise from its inception to the present time.

Business alone, has not, however, absorbed the entire attention of the man. His active

and well-cultivated mind has found time to devote to the higher problems of life and nobler duties of citizenship. Besides cultivating his taste and exercising his talents in a literary direction—contributing many excellent articles both in prose and verse to the press—he has taken an active interest in local politics, and contributed no mean share toward the furtherance of the interests and development of the institutions of Boulder Co. The honesty of purpose and intelligent energy displayed in both public and private relations are bringing just recognition. At present he is Postmaster at Canfield.

HON. RICHARD H. WHITELEY.

The above-named gentleman is one of Boulder's highly honored and esteemed citizens, and a prominent member of her bar. He is an active and enthusiastic worker in the support of all her institutions, both educational, municipal and political, and a man of sterling worth in society and in the upbuilding of the industrial interests of the county and city. His residence, a view of which appears in this volume, is an ornament and credit to the city of Boulder, and is situated upon a hill overlooking the city, and commanding a magnificent view of the Boulder Valley. As in all his other work, so in this contribution to the material improvement and real estate value of the city, is shown the marked spirit of enterprise characteristic of the man. Richard H. Whiteley, of Boulder, was born in the North of Ireland on the 22d of December, 1830. His father having previously died, his mother and three children emigrated to the United States in 1836, and settled in Augusta, in the State of Georgia. Here Richard attended school until 1839, when he was apprenticed to learn the cotton and wool manufacture at Belleville, near Augusta. He remained here until 1848, and from that date until 1860, was engaged in the cotton and wool manufacture in different coun-

ties of the State of Georgia, passing through the different departments from the charge of one to the entire charge and superintendence of the whole manufactory, closing his connection with the business by the erection of the cotton and wool manufactory at Bainbridge, in the State of Georgia, which he completed, put in operation and managed until 1860. While engaged in the management of the manufactory erected at Bainbridge, he pursued the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of that year, and at once commenced the practice at Bainbridge, and continued the same until the opening of the rebellion. In 1861, he took an active part in the issue of secession, and, both through the press and on the stump, opposed the secession of Georgia from the Union, both as a right and as a remedy. Entered the confederate army in 1861, and was with the Western army until the close of the war, surrendering as Major of infantry, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at Durham Station, N. C., in 1865. Returned to the practice of law immediately after the surrender, and, as soon as the question of reconstruction was mooted, took position in favor of the policy of Congress, and in opposition to President Johnson, maintaining through the press and on the stump that the first duty of the Southern people was to unconditionally and in good faith accept the results of the war, recognize that secession was rebellion, and enfranchise and protect the late slaves of the South. In 1867, he was elected to the State Constitutional Convention, and was a member of the Judiciary Committee of that body. In 1868, was nominated by the Republicans of the Second District of Georgia for the Fortieth Congress, and elected after a thorough canvass of twenty-two counties, by a large majority, but was defrauded by a false count. In the fall of 1868, he was appointed by the Governor of Georgia, Solicitor General of the Southwestern Circuit, which position he held until

elected to the Forty first Congress. In February 1870, he was elected by the General Assembly of Georgia, United States Senator, but on a contest before the Senate, the election was held illegal. In the same year he was elected to the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses by the Republicans of the Second District and succeeded in defeating an attempt to again count him out. In the fall of 1870 he established the *Bainbridge Sun*, a Republican newspaper, at Bainbridge, and owned and edited the same until it was destroyed by political incendiaries during the Congressional canvass of 1872. Was a delegate to the National Republican Convention held at Philadelphia in 1872, and, in the same year, was again elected to Congress by the Republicans of the Second District and again succeeded in defeating an attempt to count him out. In 1874 and 1876, he was again a candidate for Congress, and, on both occasions, though elected by large majorities, was defrauded by a false count. In March, 1877, being fully satisfied that there was no hope for a change in the feelings or policy of the South, and that all her material interests were suffering therefrom, he moved to Colorado, for whose admission as a State he had voted in Congress. He settled at Boulder, and at once commenced the practice of law, and has devoted himself exclusively thereto, except taking a part in the financial canvass of 1878, in Boulder Co., as a Republican, in favor of honest money and the resumption of specie payments. Maj. Whiteley's education was obtained in the main by night study while engaged in the manufacturing business, being deprived of the benefits of a common-school education. He began night school among the factory operatives while learning his trade, and pursuing his own studies to improve his mind, and during the whole period of his connection with the manufacturing business, continued a regular system of self-instruction in the most historical reading, modern and modern. In

1850, he was married, in Georgia, to Miss Margaret E. Devine, and has five children living, three boys and two girls.

GEORGE R. WILLIAMSON.

Among the early pioneers who chose the Boulder Valley as their home while all was new and uncertain, having been one of the founders of the town of Boulder, and watched its growth from a transient and straggling camp of tents and huts to a prosperous and beautiful city, is George R. Williamson, born in Mercer Co., Penn., July 14, 1824. His father, Thomas Williamson, was a farmer by occupation, with whom he remained until attaining the age of manhood, at which time he became Superintendent of the Davidson Coal Banks, in Beaver Co., Penn., owned by his uncle, William Fruit, and remained in that capacity three or four years. In the summer of 1855, he removed to Decatur Co., Neb., and was elected Sheriff of that county, in the spring of 1856. He also became the owner of land in that county. He resided there until the fall of 1858, when he emigrated to Colorado, and devoted all his time and energy to prospecting and examining and studying the surface indications and formation of the mineral district of Gilpin Co., and vicinity, gaining a proficient knowledge of the different changes in the character of the mineral in the lodes as depth is attained. He spent the year 1859, chiefly in gulch mining in Spring Gulch, near Central City, and the year 1860, in California Gulch. From that time until 1875 he was engaged in mining in Gilpin and Boulder Counties. In the meantime, in 1861 and 1862 he, in company with H. C. Norton, built the Bear Cañon Toll Road. In 1875, he discovered and located the Yellow Pine mine, Vucleus, Gray Copper, and Duroc Lodes, in Sugar Loaf District, Boulder Co. He then gave his attention to prospecting and examining this property, and, by a careful and economical plan, continued his explorations

until thoroughly satisfied that the mine would yield sufficient to pay the expenses of developing. Immediately upon making the discovery of the value of the mine, he procured Government patents, and has since continued developing the same. The Yellow Pine mine and the others above mentioned have proven to be among the richest in Boulder Co., and yielded \$2,500 in 1877, \$5,000 in 1878, \$10,000 in 1879, \$20,000 in 1880. Mr. Williamson has now 400 feet of tunnels on the Yellow Pine mine, one of which, on the north side, and a little below the discovery shaft, is forty feet in length, the last fifteen feet of which passes into a very rich body of ore, and yielded \$5,000. On the Vucleus Lode, he has 1,000 feet of tunnels, and on the Gray Copper Lode, 300 feet of tunnels. On the latter two lodes, 300 feet of airshafts. The ore has yielded from 150 ounces to 1,900 ounces per ton, with an average of 300 ounces per ton; the larger portion of the ore runs from 300 to 400 ounces per ton. Mr. Williamson is the sole owner of this property, which is considered worth \$500,000, and one of the most practical miners of Boulder Co. Mr. Williamson is a man of great integrity of character, and a valuable citizen. His policy is always liberal in the support of all worthy measures for the prosperity of the institutions and industries of the county.

GARDNER P. WOOD.

Mr. Wood is one of Colorado's pioneer miners and worthy citizens. The reference here given of the salient points of his life, will serve to identify him with the enterprising business men of the West. For over fourteen years he has been a citizen of Boulder Co., residing at Sugar Loaf mining district, where his mining interests have claimed the larger portion of his time and attention. He is a native of New Hampshire, and was born in the town of Chesterfield, Cheshire Co., Aug. 8, 1833. A few years later, his parents removed to Massachu-

setts, but afterward returned again to New Hampshire. The limited means of his parents necessitated his leaving home, at the age of thirteen, to make a start in life for himself, and obtain such education as he might be able to procure by working for wages at the rate of \$35 for seven months' work, and his board. Soon, however, this gave place to more remunerative work in a cotton-factory. Until eighteen, he worked thus and attended school alternately, after which, he spent the summer of 1854 in the city of Fitchburg, Mass., working at the carpenter's trade, and the winter of 1855 in teaching school in a town of New Hampshire. Thence went to Minnesota locating near Winoona, then only a steamboat landing. In December, 1856, he returned to New England and located at Fitchburg, Mass., where he was married in April, 1857, to Miss Sara T. Phillips, daughter of Col. I. Phillips of that city. During the years 1859-60, he was engaged in cotton manufacturing, under the firm name of Coggeshall & Wood. In 1862, he removed to Leominster, Mass., and four years later emigrated to Colorado, arriving in Denver, July 9, 1866. Soon after, he settled permanently where he now resides, as above stated, and is the oldest resident on the road between Boulder and Ward District, a distance of eighteen miles. During the winter and spring of 1867, he aided in constructing a road up Four Mile Creek. Previous to this, all supplies were brought in on pack mules as there were no roads. In July, 1867, he built a saw-mill, the machinery for which and other wood-working machinery, he brought from Massachusetts. In 1869, he built a small stamp-mill for crushing ore, the first such in the district. About that time, silver-bearing ores began to be considered valuable, and the excitement and active prospecting lasted until in the spring of 1870, when everybody deserted the district and he was left alone his nearest neighbor being seven miles distant. Several years later, another ex-

citement occurred over the discovery of tellurium ores during which time the McMoran Lode was discovered, also the Sunshine mines and the Crisman mines. The latter was known as Camp Tellurium. In 1868, he secured the establishment of a post office at Sugar Loaf, of which he has since been Postmaster. He is also Justice of the Peace of that district. During his residence in Boulder Co., his chief pursuit has been lumbering and mining, and his placer mining exceeds that of any other in the county. Mr. Wood has been twice married; his first wife died in Colorado, in 1872. He was married the second time in 1874 to Miss Mary E. Huntington, daughter of Hiram F. Huntington, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and has a family of four children—one son and three daughters.

HON. ALPHEUS WRIGHT

Hon. Alpheus Wright is a fair representative of the hardy men who, during the early pioneer days of Colorado, helped to bear onward the standard of civilization amid deprivations and dangers incident to frontier life, and his interests have subsequently been identical with those of the city of Boulder and vicinity, to whose prosperity he has largely contributed, in common with many other good citizens. Indeed, it may well be said of him as a citizen and as a public servant, and in all his professional life, that he has maintained a high standard of excellence and ability, which is to be attributed more to his own integrity and industry, rather than to any fortuitous circumstances. He was born in Haverhill, N. H., January 15, 1832, and is of New England parentage. He began his education in the public schools, and after the death of his father, which occurred in 1846, he was left to obtain his livelihood and education by his own efforts. Until reaching the age of eighteen, he worked and attended school alternately, then, by teaching school, obtained sufficient means to complete his education in the Central and Western

Academies. In 1853, he went to Australia during the gold excitement in that country, where he was engaged in mining until the fall of 1854. Thence, returning to the United States, taught school during the following winter in his native State, and, early in the spring, removed to Prairie du Chien, Wis., where he prepared himself for admission to the bar, meanwhile supporting himself by teaching. In 1856, he was elected County Clerk, and afterward Justice of the Peace. He took an active part in politics, stumping that district for Gen. Fremont. After being admitted to the bar, in 1857, he remained in the practice of law until spring of 1859, when he emigrated to Colorado, and was engaged in mining in Gilpin Co., during the following year. He was also occasionally employed as counsel in mining cases. In the fall of 1860, he returned to Wisconsin, and moved his family to Colorado. After three years more successful operations in mining in Gilpin Co., he removed to Boulder City, and has since been identified with the mining interests of Boulder Co. In 1865, he again resumed the active practice of his profession, to which he has since chiefly devoted his attention. In 1865, he was elected to the Lower House of the Territorial Legislature, and was an ardent supporter of the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State. Although the bill was passed at that time by Congress, it was vetoed by President Johnson. At the expiration of his term, he was appointed County Attorney for Boulder Co., and afterward elected to that position, which office he still holds. He was married in November, 1857, to Miss Sarah J. Hutchinson.

EUGENE WILDER,

editor-in-chief and one of the proprietors of the *Boulder County News and Courier*, was born at Manchester, near Canandaigua, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1840, and at the age of two years, went with his parents to Wilmington, Ill. Thence, in 1850, to Joliet, where he was educated, and in

1856, entered the Joliet *Signal* office, at that place. Removed to St. Louis in 1860, thence to Colorado, in 1863. He resided at Black Hawk three years, then removed to Central City, and, in 1874, to Boulder. On May 29, of that year, he became associated with Mr. Amos Bixby in publishing the *Boulder County News*, continuing the same until the consolidation of the *News* and *Courier* was effected, Nov. 1, 1878, at which time he, in company with Mr. Shedd, purchased Mr. Bixby's interest, and have since conducted the journal prosperously, acquiring a large circulation and influence in Boulder and adjoining counties.

THE WELLMAN BROTHERS.

The history of the three brothers, Sylvanus, Henry L. and Luther C. Wellman, is almost parallel from the time of their coming to Colorado, in 1839, until within the past few years. They have been closely allied with the agricultural interests and other business affairs of Boulder Co., from its earliest settlement. They are all natives of Pennsylvania, and are descended from an old and influential family of that name, in that State. Sylvanus Wellman was born in Susquehanna Co., Penn., Sept. 19, 1834. Henry L. Wellman was born there, Dec. 28, 1821, and Luther C. Wellman, March 20, 1826. They all remained at home on their father's farm, engaged in farming and lumbering, until 1845, when Henry L. went to Hamilton, N. Y., where he served an apprenticeship to the tanner and carrier's trade, which business he followed there until 1851. Luther C. left the farm at the same time, and was engaged in bridge-building on the New York & Erie Railroad until the fall of 1847, then removed with William, an older brother, to Towanda, Bradford Co., Penn., with whom he was engaged in butchering and stock business until in the spring of 1850. In 1848, Sylvanus left the home farm and joined his brothers in Bradford Co. In 1850, Luther C. Wellman went to Cal-

ifornia by way of the isthmus, and one year later Henry joined him there, both remaining in that State until 1856, having been engaged in mining, ranching and stock growing. Returning, then, to Bradford Co., Penn., where they were all three engaged in the stock business until 1859, in March of which year they left for Pike's Peak, Colo., and after outfitting at Dixon, Ill., they started across the plains with three yoke of oxen and one wagon loaded with provisions for one year, and mining tools. They traveled to the Missouri River, in company with B. F. Porter, and there met hundreds of parties returning, who gave such discouraging accounts of the Pike's Peak country that they resolved to go on through to California, and threw away their mining tools. Upon their arrival at Ft. Laramie, they met Horace Greeley on his way to Colorado, who, after visiting and examining the mines in Colorado, advised them to locate there and prospect, which they did, accompanied by other parties, among whom were G. F. Chase, Mr. Butler, Charles Gardner, Mr. Belcher, Dr. Hunt, Dr. Saville, Mr. Slade, William Barney, George Savary and Henry Ludlow. After prospecting along the foot-hills, they arrived about Aug. 1, 1859, at Boulder, then a town of about twenty log houses. Here they decided to settle, as the country presented the appearance of a fine farming country, and, in company with B. F. Safford, took up 640 acres of land, situated two and one-half miles east of Boulder, where they made the first attempt at farming in Colorado, having sown an acre of turnips. They there built the first two log cabins outside of Boulder, for the finishing of which they purchased whip-sawed lumber at \$150 per 1,000 feet, the first such used in building in Colorado, and the first house with doors, windows and floors. During the following year, they inclosed their land, then sent East and purchased seed and farming tools. In 1862, they harvested 10 acres of wheat, which averaged sixty

bushels per acre—Virginia weight, sixty-three pounds per bushel—and during those early days, one year grew and sold hay, grain and vegetables, to the amount of \$29,000. In 1863, they sold hay for \$80 per ton. In 1874, Sylvanus Wellman built a stone residence on the farm where he has since resided and still is the owner of 240 acres of the original section. He was married, in October, 1865, to Miss Romelia A. Towner, daughter of Reuben E. and Lucinda Towner, of Boulder, whose family were formerly from the State of New York. Henry L. Wellman was married in 1864 to Miss Electa Bennett, of Dixon, Lee Co., Ill., and continued to reside on the farm until 1876, when he sold his interest in the farm and removed to Jamestown, Boulder Co., where he has since been engaged in stock growing and mining. Luther C. Wellman was married, in 1872, to Miss Mary Hopkins, daughter of Isaac Hopkins of Valmont, Boulder Co., and, in 1874, built a stone residence on the farm and resided there until 1879, when he sold out to D. K. Sternberg, and has since been engaged in mining in the Gunnison country.

PERRY WHITE

Mr. White, one of the early pioneers of Colorado, and one of Boulder Co.'s honored and worthy citizens, who has done much to encourage the fruit-growing interests, is of German descent, and was born in Gallia Co., Ohio, Feb. 22, 1820. His early life, until seventeen years of age was spent on a farm after which he followed boating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers four years. In 1841 he married Miss Rachel Irvine, and the following year removed to Wapello Co., Iowa, where, during the succeeding eighteen years, he was engaged in farming and stock-raising. In the spring of 1860, he joined the tide of immigration then pouring into Colorado, and spent the season mining at Central City, Gilpin Co. The following fall, he took up 160 acres of land on

St. Vrain Creek, five miles west of Longmont, to which he subsequently added 240 acres, on which he resided until the spring of 1875, engaged in farming, gardening, fruit-growing and stock-raising. Meantime, in the fall of 1862, he sent a team back to Iowa and removed his family to Colorado. In the spring of 1875, he purchased a one-half interest in the J. Alden Smith mine at Springdale, Boulder Co., and subsequently exchanged a portion of his farm for a residence in Boulder, and sold the remainder of the farm. In July, 1875, he removed to Boulder, and, during the succeeding two years, was engaged in mining. He then sold his interest in the mine, and has since devoted his attention to farming and gardening. Mr. White has a beautiful residence in the suburbs of Boulder, and has his property, consisting of several lots, nicely ornamented with fruit-trees of various kinds, including a fine garden, to the cultivation of which he has devoted much care and attention.

REV. GEORGE WALLACE.

Rev. George Wallace is a very popular and able minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has attained a very high degree of eminence as a divine, because of his marked ability as a theologian, logician and metaphysician, and is well and favorably known as a fluent and eloquent speaker. He is a native of Great Britain, and was born in Northumberland July 17, 1825. His ancestors are believed to have been of Scotch origin, and claim affinity to Sir William, the hero of Scotland. Owing to the limited means of his parents, his early education was dependent largely upon his own efforts in the field of reading and writing. Upon attaining manhood, his fondness for books and insatiate thirst for knowledge became the ruling element of his life and ambition, and to gratify this desire he spent his evenings in close study of the best authors in the leading branches of knowledge, continuing his studies

often until midnight. At the age of twenty-five, he began the study of Greek, his first book being Dr. Parkhurst's Grammar and Lexicon of the New Testament. At the age of twenty-eight, studied medicine and afterward practiced the same successfully until, at the age of twenty-nine, he emigrated to America and settled in Jo Daviess County, Ill. After six months' residence in America, at the election of the society of which he was a member, he was called to the work of the ministry. But before he entered the ranks as a Methodist itinerant, contrary to the advice of his friends and spiritual advisers, he entered Mt. Morris Academy, where he pursued such branches of study as would best fit him for the work to which he had been called. After leaving school, he was married to Miss T. M. Battis, of Chemung, Ill., and for the fifteen years succeeding was a member of the Rock River Conference. Failing health then compelled him to seek a change, and, at the suggestion of Bishop Kingsbury, he was transferred to Colorado in the spring of 1869. He was stationed at Black Hawk first, and remained as Pastor two years, since which time he has served several churches in different parts of the State. As age and scope of knowledge have increased, his sectarian principles have given place to broad and liberal views and the practice of brotherly fellowship as he interprets the teaching of the New Testament. Hence, his evangelical work and writing are at present equally acceptable in the pulpits of other orthodox churches as in his own denomination. As a minister and Biblical critic he takes rank with the eminent and authoritative commentators and scholars of the times. As a lecturer on philosophical subjects and in the temperance cause, he has merited the highest honor and praise, and the success of this latter work in Gilpin and Boulder Counties is due as much to his advocacy as any other living man. He has resided permanently in Boulder for the past four years, and by economy and good business

judgment has become the possessor of valuable property in the city, together with a fine ranche owned by Mrs. Wallace on Left Hand Creek. For five years he was the owner of one of the finest farms on St. Vrain Creek, and evinced the same successful tact in its management as in all other departments of his active life. He occupies a position of influence in the community, and is an important factor in the social and moral progress of Colorado.

ARTHUR L. WILLIAMS.

A. L. Williams, senior member of the mercantile firm of Williams, Griffith & Co., is of Welsh descent, and was born in Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada, Jan. 30, 1853. At an early age, he removed with his parents to Shullsburg, Wis., where his early life was spent in acquiring an education. In 1872, after graduating from the high school of that place, he entered the Greenwich Academy, at Greenwich, R. I., where he remained two years. In 1874, he came to Colorado and clerked one year, then went to Boston, Mass., and continued in the same occupation two years. In 1877, he again came to Colorado, and located in Longmont, Boulder Co., and, in May, 1878, engaged in the mercantile business in company with R. G. Griffith. Mr. Williams was married, in 1877, to Miss Adelaide Makinster, of Boston.

GEORGE W. WEBSTER.

Mr. Webster, one of Boulder Co.'s pioneers, has done much to advance her fruit-growing interests, having made two trips to California for the purpose of shipping fruit trees to this State, a portion of which he sold to the surrounding community, and with the remainder started a nursery. The subject of this sketch was born in Ashland Co., Ohio, Oct. 30, 1834. He remained at home on his father's farm until his eighteenth year, then served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade. In 1855, he went to Mahaska Co., Iowa, where he

worked at his trade one year, and subsequently four years in Marion Co., same State. In the spring of 1860, he came to Colorado and located in Central City, and during that season followed mining and prospecting. The following winter, he carried on blacksmithing in Quartz Valley, north of Central City. In April 1861, he, in company with C. C. True, purchased a claim for 160 acres of land on St. Vrain Creek, six miles west of Longmont, which he afterward pre-empted, and during the succeeding four years followed farming and stock raising. In 1865, the partnership was dissolved, and the land and stock divided. He has since resided on his farm, principally engaged in farming and stock raising, and has, to some extent, carried on blacksmithing, and, during the past ten years, has devoted considerable attention to the nursery business. Mr. Webster was married, April 22, 1866, to Miss Mary E. Wisner, and has two daughters.

JOHN G. WHITE.

Mr. White was born in Carroll Co., Ohio, Nov. 20, 1834. At the age of fifteen, he removed with his parents to Benton Co., Iowa, where, after attaining manhood, he settled upon a farm, and remained in that pursuit until 1867; then emigrated to Colorado, and selected a farm in the beautiful valley of the St. Vrain, near the town of Longmont, where he has since resided. He is a model farmer and an enterprising and worthy citizen in the community. He was married Nov. 18, 1860, to Miss Rhoda Van Camp, of Benton Co., Iowa,

HON. JOHN H. WELLS.

This gentleman, a member of the legal profession of Longmont, and one of her honored and worthy citizens, was born in Waterfield, Ill., March 28, 1842. His father died when he was two years of age. His mother shortly afterward removed to Galesburg, same State, where his early life, until he was fifteen years

of age, was spent in school. He then served an apprenticeship at the printer's trade. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, 17th Ill. V. I., and in 1863, was promoted Second Lieutenant. He remained with his company through its various engagements in the Army of the Tennessee, under Gen. Grant, until July, 1864, when he was honorably mustered out of the service. He then returned to Galesburg, Ill., and decided to adopt the profession of law, and during the succeeding two years, read under Carr & Chambers, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar. In May of that year, he came to Colorado, and after spending six months in Denver, located in Burlington, Boulder Co., and began the practice of law. In 1867, he was appointed County Attorney, which office he held one year. During 1868-69, he was Postmaster of that town. In the fall of 1869, he was elected to the Lower House of the Territorial Legislature, and served one term of two years. In 1871, when Longmont was started, he removed thence, where he has since resided, engaged in the active practice of his profession. In 1875, he was again appointed County Attorney, which office he filled two years, and when the Longmont & Erie Railroad Company was organized, was elected President of the company, which position he still holds. Mr. Wells has honorably, and with credit to himself and the community, discharged the duties of all offices to which he has been called, and is an upright and public-spirited man, and an able counselor. He was married in 1875 to Miss Romelia Smith, of Nashua, Iowa.

JOSEPH WOLFF.

The subject of this sketch was born of German parentage, in Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Penn., Aug. 5, 1825. While an infant his parents removed to Carroll Co., Ohio, where he remained till the age of seventeen, having the advantage of but a brief period in the district school, then was apprenticed for three years to

the printing business, in the office of the Steubenville *Herald*, Steubenville, Ohio. Shortly after the expiration of his term of service, in March, 1847, he became a partner with M. R. Hull in the publication of *The Clarion of Freedom*, at Cambridge, Guernsey Co., Ohio. The fiery indignation of Mr. Wolff at the atrocity of slavery, added to the marked ability of Mr. Hull, made the *Clarion* a power that attracted the attention of the pro-slavery elements of the Whig and Democratic parties, to such an extent as to result in fierce and blood-thirsty mobs, which continued for nineteen nights in succession, almost demolishing the building in which the paper was printed, and during which both the partners were assaulted with deadly weapons, eggs, and other missiles that error always hurls at truth. To save the material of the office and the lives of its owners, the paper was moved to Concord, Muskingum Co., Ohio, where it was continued till it met the fate of too many anti-slavery publications—a torturing death, by starvation. Then Mr. Wolff moved to Wheeling, W. Va., where he worked at his trade for eight years—four years of that time as foreman of the book and job department of the *Wheeling Daily Intelligencer*, using his pen as a weapon against slavery so effectively in various anti-slavery publications, as to bring down upon his head the ire of that then pro-slavery stronghold. He then, in 1856, moved to Keokuk, Iowa, where he was foreman of the *Keokuk Daily Post* book and job department till 1858, when he moved to the frontier, in Nebraska, and engaged in farming near Columbus, in that State. Here he remained for two years, and was caught in the Pike's Peak tide of 1860, and landed on California Gulch, near the present site of Leadville, where he gulch-mined during July and August of that year. Returning to Denver in September, he took a position on the *Rocky Mountain News* and held it for a few months, during the time when the office was an arsenal and all employees expected to

shoot on occasion, which was presented more than once, as the *News* was then engaged in a deadly struggle with gamblers, murderers and thieves. During this time his voice, pen and double-barreled shot-gun were used in defense of law and order. About the commencement of 1861, he moved into Boulder County—of which he has been a continuous resident ever since—and started a stone-ware manufactory on Rock Creek. Remaining in this long enough to make it a success, but seeing greater profit in wheat at 15 cents per pound, he tore down his factory and opened a rancho on Coal Creek, adjoining the present farm of Robert Niver. Here he farmed for one year, but scarcity of water in that creek induced him to move again, and he bought 160 acres of land adjoining the town of Boulder, where he has remained continuously, engaged in farming, dairying and fruit-raising, his exclusive attention being now paid to the latter branch of industry, which he has made a success after many years of labor and experiment, and the expenditure of many hundreds of dollars. In the early history of Boulder County, when the outside world did not know of such a place, and the county had no newspapers to advertise the fact, Mr. Wolff's pen contributed weekly articles to the *Central City Register* and *Rocky Mountain News*, setting forth the advantages of this county, in the hope of attracting the attention of the public and inducing capitalists to lend their aid in the development of our vast resources, which the good sense of Mr. Wolff could see plainly awaiting the hand of enterprise. These contributions continued over a period of three years, and until the advent of the first newspaper of the county, the *Boulder County Pioneer*, when his pen largely aided that enterprise. He aided, by his time, money and persistent efforts, in getting the Boulder Valley Railroad extended from Erie to Boulder, and was one of a few citizens who aided in saving to the county, the \$200,000 of stock held by it in the

Colorado Central road. Politically, of course, he was an original Republican, and remained such till the panic of 1873 opened his eyes to the vicious legislation of his party, when he left it and remained out in the cold, as it were, till the crystallization of the Third, or Greenback Labor Party, which result he helped to produce. He organized the first Greenback Club in Colorado; was largely instrumental in the call of the first Greenback County Convention in the State, which met at Boulder, Sept. 18, 1877, and was at that time made chairman of the Greenback State Central Committee, which he held for a year and labored like a beaver to unite all the forces of opposition to both the old parties. In 1878, he was put on the ticket for the State Senate, and, though defeated, had the satisfaction of coming in ahead of his Democratic competitor. He stumped the county thoroughly that year, as well as doing a large amount of work in the State campaign. Mr. Wolff has wielded his pen faithfully in behalf of Colorado's institutions and industries, his articles for the press attracting general attention, and embracing every matter of advantage to the community or of general public interest.

ANTHONY M. WYLAM.

This gentleman, who has for the past eleven years devoted his attention to farming and stock raising on Coal Creek, Boulder County, was born in Kanawha County, W. Va., August 3, 1835. His early life until his twenty-third year was spent on a farm. He then removed to Jo Daviess County, Ill., where he followed lead mining during the winter and farming during the summer seasons. In the fall of 1863, he came to Colorado and spent the winter at Central City, Gilpin County. The following spring he went to Montana and was engaged in placer mining during the succeeding eighteen months. He then returned to Illinois and embarked in the mercantile business at Galena. In the fall

of 1867, owing to failing health, he again came to Colorado and followed mining at Central City eighteen months. In the spring of 1869, he homesteaded eighty acres of land on Coal Creek, one and a half miles southwest of the present site of Louisville, on which he removed and has since resided, engaged in farming and stock-raising.

CHARLES O. WEBB.

Mr. Webb, one of Colorado's experts in milling, was born in Bombay, Franklin County, N. Y., September 20, 1842. He enjoyed the usual advantages of public schools, and after spending twenty-two years under the parental roof, he started West and came as far as Minnesota, where he was variously engaged until 1872, when he came to Colorado and located at Littleton, where he was employed at the Rough and Ready mill about two years; then he came to Longmont, where he remained about one year; then was attracted by the glowing accounts of quickly made fortunes in the mining districts, but after one year's experience in mining he returned to Longmont, contented with a miller's life, and formed a partnership with J. W. Denio. They are now turning out the best grades of flour to be found in the markets. Mr. Webb is unmarried, but enjoys life in every respect.

JOHN J. WALLACE.

Among those who settled in Colorado to engage in agricultural pursuits, and have found that it can be carried on successfully and profitably, is John J. Wallace. He was born in Jefferson Co., Ind., Dec. 29, 1827. His father owned and resided upon a farm, but was engaged in the work of the ministry, and was a well-known and able divine of the Baptist Church. The subject of this sketch remained in charge of the farm until twenty years of age. In the spring of 1848, he emigrated to Wisconsin and spent several years in different parts of the State, finally settling in Grant Co., and there was engaged in farming and lumber-

ing until 1860. In the spring of that year, he removed to Colorado, and was located at Gold Hill, Boulder Co., until the fall of that year. Thence removed to Gold Dirt, Gilpin Co., where he remained one and a half years, and helped build the town there, which has in late years been abandoned. Thence removed to Boulder Co., and was engaged in farming in the vicinity of Valmont until 1864. In the spring of 1864, he purchased a farm of 160 acres near Valmont, and lived there until 1875, with the exception of one year spent at the carpenter's trade at Black Hawk and at Cheyenne. In 1875, he removed to Weld Co., where he spent two years in the stock business and farming, then returned to Boulder Co., and has since been engaged in farming and the stock business. He was married, in 1853, to Miss Mary A. Johnson, daughter of Farnam Johnson, of Grant Co., Wis., and has a family of five children living, three sons and two daughters.

O. H. WANGELIN.

O. H. Wangelin, editor and proprietor of the *Boulder County Herald*, was born in Lebanon, St. Clair Co., Ill., March 2, 1850. His parents were natives of Prussia. He was educated at McKendree College, at Lebanon, Ill., from which institution he graduated with the honors of his class, after which he was engaged in teaching until 1870. He meanwhile studied law, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1871. From that time until October, 1872, he was engaged in the practice of his profession at Evansville, Ind. Thence, in December following, he removed to Colorado to accept the position of assistant editor on the *Rocky Mountain Leader* at Denver, and filled that position until the suspension of that paper in August, 1873. Removing to Evans, Colo., he remained in charge of the *Journal* of that place until May, 1874, then purchased the *Times* at Watseka, Iroquois Co., Ill., whither he removed with his

family, but, owing to his wife's ill health, sold out in August, 1875, and returned to Colorado, located in Boulder, and, on Sept. 30 of that year, started the *Colorado Banner*, of which he was editor and sole owner until February, 1878, when R. H. Tilney became his partner, having purchased a half-interest. This firm existed until January, 1880, when he sold out to Mr. Tilney, and, on the 18th of February, established the *Weekly Herald*, and issued the daily, the first in the place, April 17, 1880. Mr. Wangelin has been twice married, first on Oct. 15, 1874, to Miss Emma Heimberger, of Belleville, St. Clair Co., Ill., who died of consumption Dec. 3, 1875. He was again married, in 1878, to Miss Emma Holbrook, of Du Bois, Washington Co., Ill., a highly cultured lady, and a graduate, in 1872, of Monticello Seminary, at Godfrey, Ill. By his last marriage he has had one child, a son, who, at the age of seven months, died Feb. 21, 1880.

THOMAS L. WOOD.

This enterprising young miner and one of the founders of the town of Sunshine, Boulder Co., was born on Staten Island, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1858, and is of Dutch and Welsh descent. His early life was spent in attending school and in his seventeenth year completed his education at the Basle Gymnasium at the town of Basle, Switzerland. He then returned home, and during the succeeding year was in the employ of the Equitable Life Insurance Society of New York City. In 1872, he came to Colorado and followed mining at Gold Hill, Boulder Co., during the succeeding two years. In May, 1874, when the excitement occurred on the discovery of gold, at the place where Sunshine now stands, he removed thither, and erected the first house in that town. After mining there one year, he returned to New York City, and the following year was again spent in the employ of the Equitable Life Insurance Company. In 1877, he returned to Sunshine as Superin-

tendent for the Mountain Chief Mining Company, of New York City, of which he was a stockholder, and has since been engaged in developing their property. In May, 1880, when the Silver Dale Mining and Milling Company, of Denver, was organized, of which he also became a stockholder, he was employed to superintend the development of their mines, which he is now rapidly pushing forward. Mr. Wood is also otherwise extensively identified with the mining interests of Sunshine.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

Mr. Williams, junior member of the mercantile firm of Williams, Griffith & Co., was born in Philadelphia, Penn., Nov. 7, 1852. His early life was spent in acquiring an education, first attending private schools until ten years of age; he then entered the Downingtown Academy at Downingtown Penn., where he remained three years. He then spent eighteen months in the Milton Classical Institute, at Milton, same State, and subsequently three and a half years in the private school of Prof. C. S. Locke, at Dedham, Mass. In April, 1871, he came to Colorado with the Chicago Colorado Colony, and from 1874 to 1879, clerked for C. H. Gloyd, then accepted a position as clerk in the mercantile firm of Williams & Griffith, with whom he remained until May 1880, when he entered a partnership with said firm, since known as Williams, Griffith & Co.

OLIVER E. WISE.

This gentleman is of English descent, and was born in Kennebec, Me., Oct. 20, 1819. His early life until attaining his majority was spent on a farm, after which he served an apprenticeship at the black-smith's trade. In 1845, he removed to Iowa Co., Wis., where he followed his trade until 1870; then, owing to the failing health of his wife, he came to Colorado, and homesteaded eighty acres of land on Boulder Creek, twelve miles east of Boulder City, on

which he removed his family, and where he has since resided. He then came to Boulder and worked at his trade two years, and subsequently followed it four years in Erie, Weld Co., after which he erected a shop on his farm, where he continued at his trade two years.

GEORGE W. WILSON.

G. W. Wilson, Station Agent, Postmaster, and senior member of the firm of G. W. Wilson & Son, grain merchants and proprietors of the steam feed-mill, at Ni Wot, Boulder Co., was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Nov. 13, 1828. His early life, until attaining his majority, was spent on a farm, after which he worked in a woolen-mill five years. He then rented a woolen-mill, which he ran five years, and subsequently ran a flour and grist mill ten years. In 1869, he again engaged in running a woolen-mill, continuing the same three years. In 1872, owing to failing health, he came to Colorado, and located at the mouth of Left Hand Cañon, Boulder Co., where he spent one year in regaining his health. He then removed to Ni Wot, same county, and spent the following year in erecting the store building now occupied by Wright Bros., and other smaller buildings. In 1874, he was appointed station agent at that place, by the Colorado Central Railroad, and also engaged in buying grain. In 1879, he was appointed Postmaster and soon afterward took his son, L. W. Wilson, in partnership, and opened a steam feed-mill. In 1875, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he still holds.

CHARLES A. WRIGHT.

C. A. Wright, senior member of the firm of Wright Bros., proprietors of the general mercantile store at Ni Wot, Boulder Co., was born in Du Page Co., Ill., Jan. 23, 1840. While yet an infant, his parents removed to Rochester, N. Y., where his early life was spent in attending school. In his sixteenth year, he worked one year at the cooper's trade, after which he

clerked two years in his father's store, and subsequently, two years in a general mercantile store. In 1860, he removed to Summit Co., Ohio, and in December, 1861, enlisted in Company I, 1st Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and remained with his company through its various engagements until honorably discharged in July, 1865. He then returned to his home in Summit Co., Ohio, and shortly afterward engaged in the grocery business at Hudson, same State. In the spring of 1867, he removed to Omaha, Neb., and engaged in taking contracts to build streets, and ran a number of teams. In 1874, he removed to Denver, Colo., and embarked in the commission business, continuing the same three years. He then removed to Ni Wot, Boulder Co., and, in connection with his brother, G. W. Wright, succeeded Dobbins & Gullick, in the general mercantile business, in which he is still engaged. During the same year, he was appointed Postmaster of that place, which position he held two years.

EDWIN WILLIAMS.

Edwin Williams, agent of the Boston and Colorado Smelting Company for Boulder County, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., July 15, 1849. His early life, until his nineteenth year, was spent on a farm, after which he traveled as salesman for a nursery three years, and subsequently worked on a farm three years. In 1874, he went to Moline, Ill., where he was employed to take charge of one of the departments in the malleable iron manufactory of that place, continuing the same two years. In the spring of 1876 he came to Colorado, and was variously engaged in quartz-mills in Boulder County until September, 1879, when he was employed as agent for the Boston and Colorado Smelting Company, which position he still holds.

GEORGE ZWECK.

The above-named gentleman is one of the early pioneers of Boulder County, and has be-

come largely interested in stock-growing, farming and mining. He is of German descent, was born in Rhine Province, Prussia, December 6, 1829, and emigrated to the United States in 1854. Until 1860, he resided in Floyd County, Iowa, engaged in farming. Thence emigrated to Colorado during the noted "Pike's Peak" gold excitement. After spending two years prospecting and mining at Gold Hill and vicinity, he settled on a farm near Longmont, in the St. Vrain Valley, and there, in a small way, began building up a stock-growing and farming business. Through industry, his acquisitions now embrace several fine farms and valuable herds of cattle. He is also the owner of property in the town of Longmont, and has contributed much to its real estate improvement by

recently erecting a large hotel. In 1860, he discovered the Elk Horn and Gray Eagle mines. The latter he still owns, also the Gravelly mine. In 1861, he and two others—A. D. Gifford and David Pestly—who are still his partners, discovered the famous Prussian mine, but did not begin active development of the same until May, 1879. They now have on it a main shaft 175 feet in depth and five tunnels of various length, measuring altogether about 700 feet, and also three ore houses. This mine is regarded as among the most valuable and productive in the county and is located on Left Hand Creek, in the midst of a very rich mining district. Mr. Zweek was married in 1866 to Miss Mary Greube, of Boulder County, and has a family of three children.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATHAN B. COY.

Nathan B. Coy, was born in Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N. Y., Aug. 30, 1817. In 1856 his father's family removed to Sandusky, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch remained until 1863, when he left home for W. Histon Seminary at Easthampton, Mass.; there he spent two years as a student preparing for college, taking high rank in all his studies, and graduating at the head of his class. His health becoming impaired by too close application to study, and having a predisposition to pulmonary disease, after passing his examination, and being admitted to Yale College, he discontinued his studies for a time and returned to his home in Ohio, where he spent a year in obtaining much needed rest and recuperation. Returning to Yale in 1866, he remained until his graduation in course in 1870. After graduating from college he taught for a time in French Institute at Port Washington, N. Y., from which position

he was called to attend to his father's business in Ohio during his father's absence on account of ill health. In the fall of 1871, he became a teacher in Hasbrouck's Institute, Jersey City, N. J., remaining there until 1873, when he accepted a position as Instructor in Greek and Latin in Hanover College in Indiana. The following year he was Principal for a time, of one of the New York City Grammar Schools, and subsequently as a teacher in Batts Middle Academy at Stamford, Conn. In May, 1875, he was appointed Instructor in Latin, at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., where his brother was, and still is, Instructor in Greek, but was prevented by a recurrence of ill health from occupying the position. He was married in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 12, 1876, to Miss Helen F. Parish, a daughter of Prof. Amos Parish, Superintendent of schools of that city. Prof. Parish is one of the most noted educators of New England, being frequently alluded to as "the father

Horace Mann." Although over seventy years of age, he is still actively engaged in his profession, having over 200 teachers under his supervision. Immediately after his marriage, Mr. Coy left for the Bermudas in search of health, returning in May, of the same year, apparently much improved by his trip. But in less than two months a recurrence of severe hemorrhages convinced him* that he must seek a drier climate. Coming to Colorado in August, 1876, he visited various points in the State, and finally settled in Denver. For a number of years he has been farming in Jefferson Co., but is at present teaching in Denver. Mrs. Coy has been for the past four years a highly successful and popular teacher in the Denver High School. Mr. Coy is a gentleman of scholastic attainments, literary culture and great personal popularity, and few men have made so wide a circle of strong personal friends as he, during his few years' residence in the State.

GEN. FRANK HALL.

The subject of this sketch was born in the city of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y., March 4, 1836. Three years later, his father died, and he was sent shortly afterward to reside with relatives in the small town of Southville, on the Housatonic River, in Litchfield County, Conn. At the end of five years, having meanwhile mastered the common-school branches, he returned to New York and entered Kingston Academy. Completing his studies at this noted institute at the end of two and a half years, he took up his residence in the city of Syracuse. In the winter of 1858-59, he went to St. Louis, and in the spring of 1860, crossed the plains in company with three others, with an ox team and a full outfit of miners' supplies. Locating on Spanish Bar, Clear Creek County, the party engaged in mining with varying success for two years, when Mr. Hall removed to Central City, and became a quartz miner on the Gregory Lode. In the winter of 1863, he be-

came associated with O. J. Hollister in the publication of the *Black Hawk Mining Journal*, and there began his editorial career, which he pursued with untiring devotion down to December 1, 1879. In the fall of 1864, he was elected to the Territorial Legislature, and while in this service was appointed Territorial Secretary by President Johnson, and assumed the duties of the office May 2, 1866. He was twice re-appointed by President Grant, and retired April 1, 1874, after eight years' faithful service. In 1865, he purchased a half-interest in the *Miners' Register* at Central City, and a year or two later took editorial charge of the paper, which was continued until 1877, when he removed to Denver, and entered the office of the United States Marshal as Chief Deputy. On the 10th of June, 1878, he became managing editor of the *Daily Times*, from which position he retired December 1, 1879, to open the Great Western Mining Agency, in association with Prof. J. Alden Smith, State Geologist. Mr. Hall has been identified with Colorado in a conspicuous manner for many years, and has seen it grow from a sparsely settled Territory to a rich and prosperous State. One of its leading journalists, it was his duty to study the possibilities of the new West in which he had taken up his abode, and to-day there are few men better acquainted with its many characteristics. Closely connected with politics, he has done much to mold public sentiment, while to the advancement of its mining and commercial interests, he brought a practical knowledge which has proven highly valuable. As acting Governor of the Territory, his upright, straightforward and intelligent conduct of public affairs, gained for him the confidence of the people. For years he was virtually the chief executive officer, and in 1868, the Governor being absent in Washington, he presided over the Legislature, wrote and delivered the annual message, and performed all the duties pertaining to the executive office. In the following year, a destruct-

ive Indian war visited our borders, and upon him fell the responsibility of utilizing all the slender means at his disposal for the protection of a wide and illy guarded frontier. Slight as was the assistance given him by the General Government, he succeeded in a most admirable manner. Throughout the State Mr. Hall is well known and popular. By his probity and ability, he has gained the respect of a large circle of his fellow-citizens, and this feeling is as warm among the new-comers as it is among those who knew him during the dark days of the Territory. When he retired from journalism to enter a new field of endeavor, the regard in which he was held by his newspaper brethren was manifested by many kindly expressions of regret and hearty God-speed which were very complimentary. Few men are more thoroughly acquainted with the past and present of the State or more hopeful of its future than he. He has labored long and well in its interests, and

his faith was born of knowledge. Mr. Hall is at present residing in Denver and is the Adjutant General of the State.

RICHARD M. HUBBELL.

R. M. Hubbell, junior member of the mercantile firm of McFarland, Hubbell & Co., of Longmont, was born in Howard County, Mo., in January 1840. He attended district school until fifteen years of age, then served an apprenticeship at the printer's trade. During the war of the rebellion he served four years in the Confederate army. He subsequently went to Richmond, Mo., and embarked in the mercantile business. In 1874 he came to Colorado and located in Longmont, and during the fall of that year again engaged in mercantile pursuits. Mr. Hubbell was married in the fall of 1876 to Miss Anna R. Ferguson, of Estes Park and has two sons.





